



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED

JUNE 30, 1967

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
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MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint

Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 1967



Includes Report on the
Production and Consumption
of Gold and Silver
for the
Calendar Year 1966

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DOCUMENT NO. 3244

Director of the Mint

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
April 15, 1968
Washington, D.C.,

SIR: I have the honor to present the Ninety-fifth Annual Report of the Mint as a Bureau of the Treasury Department. The fiscal year 1967 leads to the 175th year of the Mint's existence and, during the entire span of time, annual reports on Mint activities have been made. The earliest reports, a part of our national heritage, are included in the American State Papers.

The Annual Report of the Director of the Mint is required under the provisions of 17 Stat. 424; 31 U.S.C. 253. This edition contains a detailed report on the operations of the mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1967; a report on the production and consumption of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1966; and, also for 1966, a report on the world's monetary stocks of gold, silver, and coins.

Respectfully,

Eva Adams,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. HENRY H. FOWLER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT SINCE APRIL 2, 1792

Historical Note: The Director of the Mint is appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The length of the term of office was not fixed by law from 1792 to 1873. The Act of February 12, 1873 fixed the term of the Director to five years.

Directors of the Mint ¹	Appointment by President	Date of Senate confirmation (calendar day)	Term of service ²	
			From	To
1. David Rittenhouse, Pa.....	George Washington...	Apr. 14, 1792	Apr. 1792	June 1795
2. Henry William de Saussure, S.C.....	....do.....	(³)	July 1795	Oct. 1795
3. Elias Boudinot, N.J.....	....do.....	Dec. 15, 1795	Oct. 1795	July 1805
4. Robert Patterson, Pa.....	Thomas Jefferson....	Dec. 23, 1805	Jan. 1806	July 1824
5. Samuel Moore, Pa.....	James Monroe.....	Jan. 3, 1825	July 1824	July 1835
6. Robert Maskell Patterson, Pa. ⁴	Andrew Jackson.....	Jan. 5, 1836	July 1835	July 1851
7. George N. Eckert, Pa.....	Millard Fillmore....	Aug. 30, 1852	July 1851	Apr. 1853
8. Thomas M. Pettit, Pa.....	Franklin Pierce.....	Mar. 31, 1853	Apr. 1853	May 1853 ⁵
9. James Ross Snowden, Pa.....	....do.....	Feb. 4, 1854	June 1853	Apr. 1861
10. James Pollock, Pa.....	Abraham Lincoln.....	July 15, 1861	May 1861	Sept. 1866
11. William Millward, Pa.....	Andrew Johnson.....	(⁶)	Oct. 1866	Apr. 1867
12. Henry Richard Linderman, Pa.....	....do.....	Apr. 2, 1867	Apr. 1867	Apr. 1869
* James Pollock, Pa.....	Ulysses S. Grant....	Apr. 20, 1869	May 1869	Mar. 1873
* Henry Richard Linderman, Pa.....	....do.....	Dec. 8, 1873	Apr. 1873	Dec. 1878
13. Horatio C. Burchard, Ill.....	Rutherford B. Hayes.	Feb. 19, 1879	} Feb. 1879	June 1885
Do. (second term).....	Chester A. Arthur...	Feb. 26, 1884		
14. James P. Kimball, Pa.....	Grover Cleveland....	May 6, 1886	July 1885	Oct. 1889
15. Edward O. Leech, D.C.....	Benjamin Harrison...	Dec. 19, 1889	Oct. 1889	May 1893
16. Robert E. Preston, D.C.....	Grover Cleveland....	Jan. 12, 1894	Nov. 1893	Feb. 1898
17. George E. Roberts, Iowa.....	William McKinley....	Jan. 26, 1898	} Feb. 1898	July 1907
Do. (second term).....	Theodore Roosevelt..	Feb. 2, 1903		
18. Frank A. Leach, Calif.....	....do.....	Feb. 12, 1908	Sept. 1907	Nov. 1909
19. A. Piatt Andrew, Mass.....	William H. Taft....	Aug. 5, 1909	Nov. 1909	June 1910 ⁷
* George E. Roberts, Iowa (third term)	....do.....	Dec. 14, 1910	July 1910	Nov. 1914
20. Robert W. Woolley, Va.....	Woodrow Wilson.....	Mar. 3, 1915	Mar. 1915	July 1916
21. F.J.H. von Engelken, Fla.....	....do.....	Aug. 17, 1916	Sept. 1916	Feb. 1917
22. Raymond T. Baker, Nev.....	....do.....	Mar. 15, 1917	Mar. 1917	Mar. 1922
23. F.E. Scobey, Tex.....	Warren G. Harding...	Mar. 7, 1922	Mar. 1922	Sept. 1923
24. Robert J. Grant, Colo.....	Calvin Coolidge....	Dec. 18, 1923	} Nov. 1923	May 1933
Do. (second term).....	....do.....	Dec. 19, 1928		
25. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Wyo.....	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Apr. 28, 1933	} May 1933	Apr. 1953
Do. (second term).....	....do.....	Mar. 25, 1938		
Do. (third term).....	....do.....	Apr. 2, 1943		
Do. (fourth term).....	Harry S. Truman....	Apr. 20, 1948		
26. William H. Brett, Ohio.....	Dwight D. Eisenhower	July 1, 1954	} July 1954	Jan. 1961
Do. (second term).....	....do.....	July 15, 1959		
27. Eva Adams, Nev.....	John F. Kennedy.....	Sept. 23, 1961	} Oct. 1961	
Do. (second term).....	Lyndon B. Johnson...	Sept. 26, 1966		

*Former Director, terms not consecutive (see above).

¹ The numbering in the table counts once the names of Directors Pollock, Linderman, and Roberts. The State given for each Director signifies the State from which the appointment was made and/or the legal residence.

² When beginning date of service precedes date of confirmation the appointment was made, in most instances, while the Senate was in recess. A few dates are revised from the previous issue of this publication, based on additional information.

³ The Senate was in recess during the entire term of service.

⁴ Son of the fourth Director.

⁵ Died in office.

⁶ President Andrew Johnson appointed William Millward Director in Oct. 1866 while the Senate was in recess. The President forwarded his nomination for the position of Director in a letter to the Senate dated Jan. 2, 1867. The Senate rejected the nomination on Jan. 26, 1867. However, William Millward remained in the Mint until the confirmation of Director Linderman.

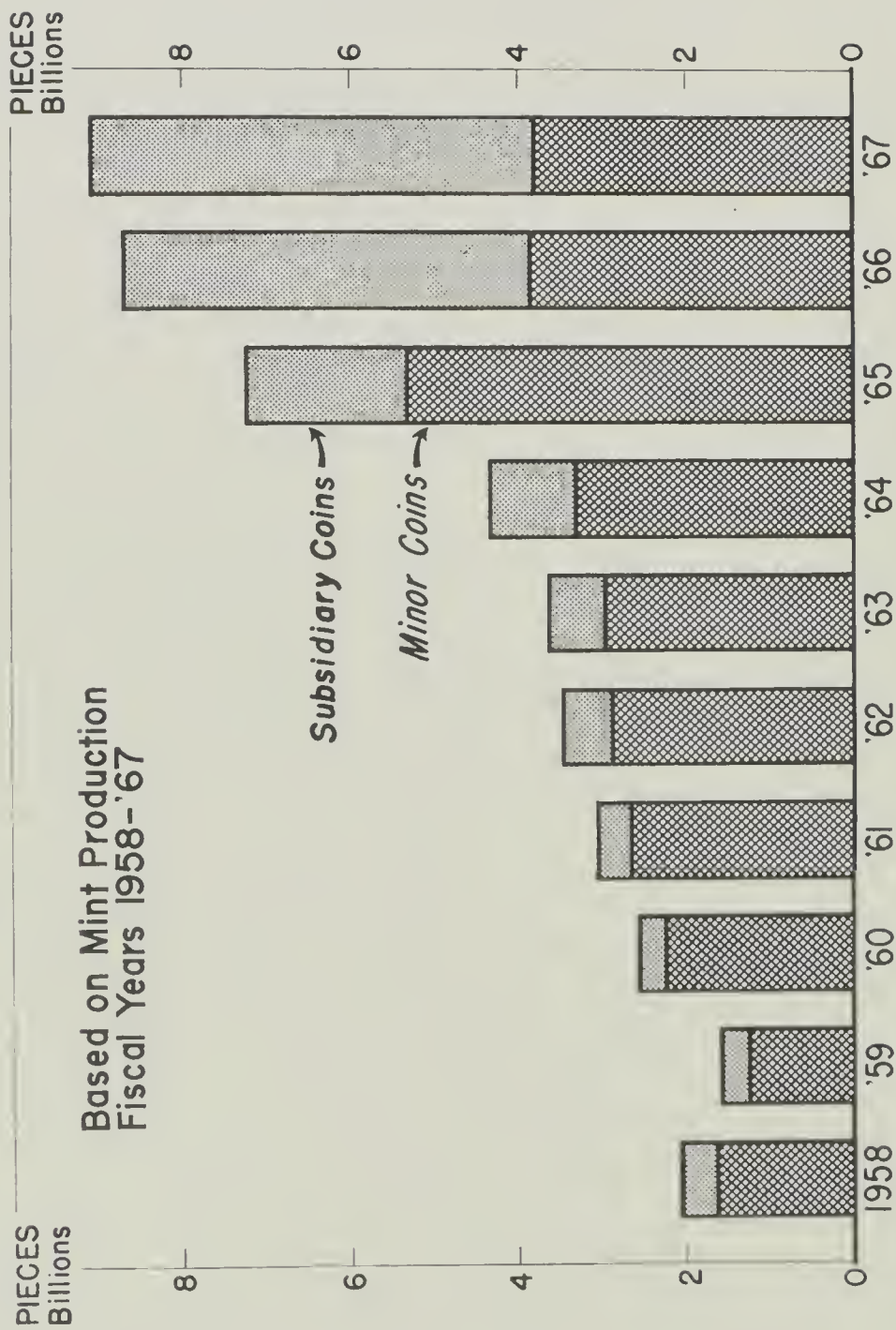
⁷ Became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on June 8, 1910.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY 1873-1967

Historical Note: The U.S. Mint was under supervision of the Secretary of State from its establishment in 1792 to 1799. It then became an independent agency reporting directly to the President of the United States. The Act of February 12, 1873, established the Mint as a bureau within the Treasury Department.

Secretaries of the Treasury	Term of service	
	From	To
1. Geo. S. Boutwell, Mass.....	Mar. 12, 1869	Mar. 16, 1873
2. Wm. A. Richardson, Mass.....	Mar. 17, 1873	June 3, 1874
3. Benj. H. Bristow, Ky.....	June 4, 1874	June 20, 1876
4. Lot M. Morrill, Maine	July 7, 1876	Mar. 9, 1877
5. John Sherman, Ohio.....	Mar. 10, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881
6. Wm. Windom, Minn.....	Mar. 8, 1881	Nov. 13, 1881
7. Chas. J. Folger, N.Y.....	Nov. 14, 1881	Sept. 4, 1884
8. Walter Q. Gresham, Ind.....	Sept. 25, 1884	Oct. 30, 1884
9. Hugh McCulloch, Ind.....	Oct. 31, 1884	Mar. 7, 1885
10. Daniel Manning, N.Y.....	Mar. 8, 1885	Mar. 31, 1887
11. Chas. S. Fairchild, N.Y.....	Apr. 1, 1887	Mar. 6, 1889
12. Wm. Windom, Minn.....	Mar. 7, 1889	Jan. 29, 1891
13. Chas. Foster, Ohio.....	Feb. 25, 1891	Mar. 6, 1893
14. John G. Carlisle, Ky.....	Mar. 7, 1893	Mar. 5, 1897
15. Lyman J. Gage, Ill.....	Mar. 6, 1897	Jan. 31, 1902
16. L. M. Shaw, Iowa.....	Feb. 1, 1902	Mar. 3, 1907
17. George B. Cortelyou, N.Y.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 7, 1909
18. Franklin MacVeagh, Ill.....	Mar. 8, 1909	Mar. 5, 1913
19. W. G. McAdoo, N.Y.....	Mar. 6, 1913	Dec. 15, 1918
20. Carter Glass, Va.....	Dec. 16, 1918	Feb. 1, 1920
21. David F. Houston, Mo.....	Feb. 2, 1920	Mar. 3, 1921
22. Andrew W. Mellon, Pa.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Feb. 12, 1932
23. Ogden L. Mills, N.Y.....	Feb. 13, 1932	Mar. 3, 1933
24. William H. Woodin, N.Y.....	Mar. 4, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933
25. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., N.Y.....	Jan. 1, 1934	July 22, 1945
26. Fred M. Vinson, Ky.....	July 23, 1945	June 23, 1946
27. John W. Snyder, Mo.....	June 25, 1946	Jan. 20, 1953
28. George M. Humphrey, Ohio.....	Jan. 21, 1953	July 28, 1957
29. Robert B. Anderson, Conn.....	July 29, 1957	Jan. 20, 1961
30. Douglas Dillon, N.J.....	Jan. 21, 1961	Apr. 1, 1965
31. Henry H. Fowler, Va.....	Apr. 1, 1965	.....

RELATIVE GROWTH IN NEWLY MINTED FRACTIONAL COINS IN THE UNITED STATES



REPORT ON OPERATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT FISCAL YEAR 1967

SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONS

The major operations of the Bureau of the Mint are the manufacture and distribution of all coins of the United States, and the receipt, processing, disbursement, and physical custody of gold and silver for the Treasury. Departmental headquarters of the Director of the Mint are in Washington, D.C. The six field installations of the Bureau are two mints located in Philadelphia, Pa.¹, and Denver, Colo.; two assay offices, in San Francisco, Calif., and New York, N.Y.; and two bullion depositories, one at West Point, N.Y. which operates as an adjunct of the New York Assay Office, and the other, located at Fort Knox, Ky.

Three plants manufacture coins, the Philadelphia and Denver Mints and the San Francisco Assay Office. They also distribute the newly minted coins for general circulation through the facilities of the Federal Reserve and the Treasury in Washington. These facilities also return to the Mints uncurrent coins, that is, after they have been withdrawn by the commercial banks of the country when too worn to continue in active circulation.

The U.S. Mint also manufactures foreign coins. It is noted that many countries have no national mints of their own. Others which operate mints may at times be unable to meet their current requirements. Such countries, therefore, obtain their coinages from another government. In recognition of these circumstances, the Congress of the United States enacted legislation in 1874 which permits the coinage facilities of the U.S. Government to be made available, on a reimbursable basis, for the manufacture of the national coins of foreign governments (31 U.S.C. 367). Many countries, located in North, Central, and South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Oceania, have availed themselves of U.S. facilities and technical services. Tables summarizing foreign coinages by the various U.S. Mints are included in the Addenda. (Tables 15A and 15B). Annual tables with specifications of the coins for each country are published on pages 157-183 in the 1966 Annual Report.)

The Engraving Division in Philadelphia makes all master dies, working dies, hubs, etc. required for the production of coins at all operating plants. Mint engravers also design and make medals in gold, silver, and bronze. Included are medals authorized by Congress in commemoration of historic events and distinguished achievements; and other special medals, decorations, and awards.

¹ The architect's drawing of the new Philadelphia Mint presently under construction appears opposite page 1 in the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1966.

Many bronze medals are sold to the public by the Philadelphia Mint. Among the most popular is the Presidential series initiated during the term of George Washington. A complete listing of the medals which may be ordered directly from the Philadelphia Mint is given in Exhibit 7.

Bullion containing gold and silver is received by the mints and assay offices in unrefined and refined forms from both domestic and foreign sources. The depositors include individuals; private companies; U.S. Government agencies; the U.S. Exchange Stabilization Fund; foreign monetary authorities, including central banks and treasuries; and international monetary agencies such as the International Monetary Fund and the Bank for International Settlements. After assay, the gold and silver are paid for either in U.S. funds or in fine U.S. Mint bars, based on these assays. The bullion is processed by melting, parting, refining, and then manufactured into various sized gold bars and silver bars in "good delivery" form, that is, suitable for use in the settlement of international balances and the world markets, or for storage in the various Mint field installations. The New York Assay Office operates an electrolytic refinery for refining gold and silver; platinum group metals are a byproduct of these operations.

The gold, silver, coinage metals, coins in various stages of production, and the inventory of finished coins are valued at many billions of dollars. The diversified operations, physical custody, and movement of values between the mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories require continuous safeguarding for which sophisticated security systems are maintained.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. COINS

With the coinage output exceeding nine billion pieces in fiscal 1967, the Mint set a new production record for the seventh consecutive fiscal year. The three coinage plants processed approximately 36,500 short tons avoirdupois of metals into the finished coins, thus increasing the Nation's supply of fractional money more than \$962 million. The distribution of denominations reflected current requirements of the economy. However, the 1-cent coins, as for many years, were the most largely produced and accounted for 40 percent of the total number of pieces minted. Dimes accounted for 34 percent; quarter dollars, 20 percent; half dollars, 4 percent; and 5-cent pieces, 2 percent. This contrasted somewhat from the distribution of the 8.7 billion pieces struck in 1966, which ranked as follows: 1-cent pieces, 32 percent; dimes, 29 percent; quarter dollars, 25 percent; 5-cent pieces, 12 percent; and half dollars, 2 percent.

All subsidiary coins made in 1967 were the composite type authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965 (31 U.S.C. 391). The Mint continued to purchase the 3-layered clad strip for these coins from private industry, as authorized (See Exhibit 2, Treasury Department Order No. 205 (revised): Delegation of authority to procure for the minting of clad coins). However, the Mint will eventually have its own facilities for bonding clad strip, and the particular type of cladding process has been selected (See Exhibit 24).

There were no changes in the designs of coins except for the changes in dates. Three different years, namely, 1965, 1966, and 1967, were inscribed on the coins manufactured during the 12-month period extending from July 1, 1966 through June 30, 1967, as follows:

<u>Year inscribed on coins produced</u>	<u>Manufacturing period in fiscal year 1967</u>
"1965"	July 1-31, 1966.
"1966"	Aug. 1 - Dec. 31, 1966.
"1967"	Jan. 1 - June 30, 1967.

It is noted that the retention of dates on coins for other than the calendar year in which they were manufactured was one of the emergency measures adopted under the Treasury's "Crash Coinage Program" (Reference: Public Laws No. 88-580, approved Sept. 3, 1964 and No. 89-81, approved July 23, 1965).

Under new legislative authorization Mint marks may again be inscribed on United States coins. Public Law 90-29, approved June 24, 1967,--designated by short title as an act to authorize adjustments in the amount of outstanding silver certificates, and for other purposes--contained in section 5 a provision which removed the prohibition which had been placed upon the use of Mint marks during the 5-year period beginning July 23, 1965 (See Exhibit 4).

A production statement, summarizing details from Table 1 in the Addenda, follows.

Production of U.S. coins, fiscal year 1967¹

Denomination	Standard weight	Diameter	Thickness	Metallic composition	Coins produced	Face value
	Grams	Inches		Percent	In millions	
1-cent pieces.....	3.11	0.750	0.062	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	3,619.8	\$36.2
5-cent pieces.....	5	.835	.078	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	205.7	10.3
Dimes.....	2.268	.705	.053	Outer cladding 75 copper, 25 nickel; inner core pure copper.	3,094.0	309.4
Quarter dollars...	5.67	.955	.067	....do.....	1,818.3	454.6
Half dollars.....	11.5	1.205	.086	Outer cladding 80 silver, 20 copper; inner core approximately 20 silver, 80 copper ² .	303.4	151.7
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	³ 9,041.2	962.2

¹ Includes 2,968,734 special mint sets (14,843,670 individual coins with face value of \$2,701,547.94).

² Average silver content of the clad half dollar is 40%.

³ Gross weight of coinage 36,489 short tons, including 1,539 tons of silver (or 44,807,160.20 fine troy ounces); 32,456 tons of copper; 1,874 tons of nickel; and 620 tons of zinc. The source of silver was from the Treasury's stocks and the other metals were made available from the U.S. Government stockpiles of metals.

Special Congressional hearings relative to the nationwide shortage of coins were first held in 1964¹. In the interim 3-year period the Philadelphia and Denver Mints and the San Francisco Assay Office

¹ Public hearings were held by the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, on June 30, July 1 and 2, 1964, Feb. 16 and 17, 1965, and Feb. 8, 1966.

have shipped over 20 billion fractional coins into circulation channels. The Mint releases newly minted coins through the twelve Federal Reserve Banks and their twenty four branches. These Banks serve as centers for the distribution of coins to commercial banks throughout the United States. The locations of the Federal Reserve Banks are given in Table 3. An additional distribution center for the Washington, D.C. area is the Office of the Treasurer of the United States in the Main Treasury.

The shipments of newly minted coins by the Bureau of the Mint in fiscal years 1965, 1966, and 1967 are shown in the next statement.

Denomination	Issue of U.S. fractional coins ¹				
	Number of pieces (in millions)				Total face value (in millions)
	Fiscal year 1965	Fiscal year 1966	Fiscal year 1967	Total pieces	
1-cent pieces.....	3,717.2	2,786.5	3,629.3	10,133.0	\$101.3
5-cent pieces.....	1,578.0	829.1	245.7	2,652.8	132.7
Dimes.....	1,036.2	1,708.7	896.4	3,641.3	364.1
Quarter dollars.....	715.8	1,836.3	707.2	3,259.3	814.8
Half dollars.....	194.6	196.8	302.4	693.8	346.9
Total.....	7,241.8	7,357.4	5,781.0	20,380.2	1,759.8

¹ The initial distribution of clad coins authorized by Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965, was as follows: November 1965, quarter dollars; March 1966, half dollars and dimes.

The relative growth of newly minted fractional coins over the past decade, shown graphically in the chart facing page 1, is based upon the following data:

Relative growth in newly minted fractional coins in
the United States, based on Mint production,
fiscal years 1958-1967

In millions of pieces

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Subsidiary</u>	<u>Total fractional</u>
1958	1629	385	2014
1959	1251	325	1576
1960	2235	339	2574
1961	2672	399	3071
1962	2884	592	3476
1963	2969	673	3642
1964	3308	1017	4325
1965	5295	1947	7242
1966	3854	4832	8686
1967	3825	5216	9041
Total	29922	15725	45647

The total stock of U.S. coins, estimated by the Office of the Director of the Mint, is updated at the close of each month to reflect the addition of coins manufactured during the month, the reduction of uncurrent (worn) coins returned to the Mints, and allowance for general disappearance of coins from circulation.

The net increase in the stock on selected dates over the past 10 fiscal years is shown below.

<u>Face value (in millions)</u>			
<u>Stock on June 30</u>	<u>Standard silver dollars ¹</u>	<u>Fractional coins</u>	<u>Total stock of coins</u>
1957	\$488	\$1,867	\$2,356
1960	488	2,111	2,599
1965	485	3,229	3,713
1966	485	4,191	4,675
1967	485	5,148	5,633
Net increase..	(-)4	3,281	3,277

¹ No silver dollars have been manufactured since Sept. 1935.

The names of the eight public members of the Joint Commission on the Coinage were announced by President Johnson on May 1, 1967. The Commission, established by Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965 (31 U.S.C. 301), held three one-day meetings in 1967; May 18, July 14, and September 18. The Commission will convene again in 1968. The Presidential announcement with a complete list of members representing the public, the executive branch, and the Congress appears as Exhibit 12.

PRODUCTION OF FOREIGN COINS

The U.S. Assay Office at San Francisco manufactured 2,176,206 foreign coins for the Republics of Panama and the Philippines during the fiscal year 1967. Six denominations were made for the Government of Panama, including the balboa and five fractional coins. The fractional coins correspond exactly in size, weight, and composition to coins of the United States made in 1967, which are described in the U.S. production table. The balboa coin corresponds to the present U.S. standard silver dollar. It is composed of an alloy of 900 parts of silver and 100 parts of copper, and has a gross weight of 412.5 grains or 26.73 grams. The number of coins produced was as follows:

<u>Panamanian coins</u>	<u>Number of pieces</u>	<u>Metallic composition</u>
1 balboa	12,701	Silver alloy, 90% fineness.
1/2 balboa	1,012,701	Silver clad, average 40% fineness.
1/4 balboa	12,701	Cupronickel clad on copper.
1/10 balboa	1,012,701	Do.
5 centesimos....	12,701	75% copper, 25% nickel.
1 centesimo	12,701	95% copper, 5% zinc.
Total	2,076,206	

One hundred thousand silver coins in the one peso denomination were made for the Philippines. The weight of the peso is 412.5 grains or 26.73 grams and the composition, an alloy of 900 parts of silver and 100 parts of copper. These specifications also correspond to the standard silver dollar coin of the United States.

Additional information concerning the Panamanian and Philippine coinages is given in Table 2 of the Addenda.

SPECIAL MEDALS

The Congress authorized the Mint to make thirteen special medals in 1966 and 1967. The subjects are: (1) In commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of San Antonio, Texas; (2) the 100th anniversary of the purchase of Alaska by the United States from Russia; (3) the 100th anniversary of the founding of the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania; (4) the 75th anniversary of the founding of the American Numismatic Association; (5) the 100th anniversary of the founding of the United States Secret Service; (6) the 1000th anniversary of the founding of Poland; (7) the Designation of Ellis Island as a part of the Statute of Liberty National Monument in New York City, N.Y.; (8) the 50th anniversary of the Federal land bank system in the United States; (9) the 25th anniversary of the United States Naval Construction Battalions (SEABEES) and the 100th anniversary of the United States Navy Civil Engineers Corps (CEC); (10) the 200th anniversary of the founding of San Diego, California; (11) the 300th anniversary of the explorations of Father Jacques Marquette in what is now the United States of America; (12) the 50th anniversary of the founding of the American Legion; and (13) the 150th anniversary of the founding of the State of Mississippi. The Public Laws authorizing the first nine subjects appear as Exhibits 8-16 in the 1966 Annual Report; the last four subjects are Exhibits 29-32 in this Report.

GOLD AND SILVER OPERATIONS

Over 8,100 bullion deposits containing gold and silver were made at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1967. These transactions required approximately 81,000 assay determinations.

The gold content of the deposits amounted to 2.7 million fine troy ounces with a value of \$94.5 million. The sources were newly mined domestic production, scrap gold from domestic depositors, and bullion of foreign origin; the latter consisted of imports received directly from abroad and also gold released by foreign governments from their accounts in New York.

Withdrawals of gold for authorized purposes totaled 14.6 million fine ounces valued at \$512.6 million. Included were gold bars containing 5.4 million ounces valued at \$190.3 million issued for domestic, industrial, professional, and artistic use; and 9.2 million ounces valued at \$322.3 million issued for monetary purposes, of which \$300 million were for the special gold accounts of the

Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States. In addition to the usual transfers of gold between mints and assay offices, 14.5 million ounces valued at \$507 million were moved from the Fort Knox Depository to the New York Assay Office.

A total of 3.4 million fine troy ounces of silver bullion was received by the mints and assay offices in 1967. The deposits included silver contained in newly mined domestic gold, imported gold, scrap gold, silver scrap from domestic sources, and silver in uncurrent (worn out) U.S. silver coins withdrawn by the commercial banks of the United States and returned through Federal Reserve facilities.

The withdrawal of silver bullion in fiscal 1967 amounted to 235.4 million fine ounces, of which 44.8 million ounces were processed by Denver and San Francisco into 303.4 million silver clad U.S. half dollars. The issues of 190.4 million ounces included 2 million ounces exchanged for deposits of unrefined silver; 158.1 million ounces exchanged at New York and San Francisco Assay Offices for silver certificates; and 30.3 million ounces which represented miscellaneous sales, operative wastage, etc.

The following table summarizes the net withdrawals of gold and silver bullion from the mints and assay offices and the total quantity held at the beginning and close of the fiscal year 1967.

Monetary bullion (excluding intermint transfers)	Gold		Silver	
	Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces	Value
	In millions			
Holdings on June 30, 1966.....	366.6	\$12,830.2	633.7	\$819.3
Receipts in fiscal 1967.....	2.7	94.5	3.4	4.5
Issues in fiscal 1967.....	14.6	512.6	235.4	304.5
Holdings on June 30, 1967.....	354.6	12,412.2	401.7	519.4
Net change.....	(-) 11.9	(-) 418.1	(-) 232.0	(-) 299.9

Note--Further details are reported in Tables 6-9.

In this issue a report is presented on the "Silver Transactions of the Bureau of the Mint Fiscal Years 1934 Through 1967". This report was last published in detail in the Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, with only an overall summary in the intervening years. The series of tables represents a consolidation of the basic monetary silver accounts in final audited form of the individual Mint institutions. The overall summary shows the quantities and values of silver bullion received and issued by the Mints and Assay Offices; and the opening and closing balances. The balances of silver include the holdings of ten institutions of the Bureau of the Mint on June 30, 1933, namely, four Mints located in Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco, and New Orleans and six Assay Offices located in New York City, Carson City, Boise, Helena, Seattle, and Salt Lake City. During the 34-year period covered in the tables the designation of San Francisco was changed from Mint to Assay Office, the New Orleans Mint was closed, as were the five last-named Assay Offices. The holdings on June 30, 1967, therefore, include the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, the San Francisco Assay Office, the New York Assay Office and its adjunct the West Point Bullion Depository opened in 1938, and silver

held by certain other Federal Agencies. The summary is supported by 19 schedules breaking down the information in detail by fiscal year, and by category of accountability. The schedules are supplemented by descriptive narratives providing legal authority and other basic provisions or applications.

MINT REVENUES

During the fiscal year 1967, mint revenues deposited into the general fund of the Treasury totaled \$845 million. This was 29 per-cent more than last year, or an increase of \$189.5 million. The revenue items for fiscal years 1966 and 1967 are included in the following table.

Revenue deposited into the general fund of the Treasury	In millions of dollars	
	1966	1967
Seigniorage:		
Minor coinage (1¢, 5¢).....	62.8	34.0
Subsidiary .900 fine silver coinage (10¢, 25¢, 50¢).....	19.0	.....
Cupronickel clad coinage (10¢, 25¢).....	546.0	717.8
Silver clad coinage (50¢).....	15.2	82.3
Silver.....	6.5	(*)
Total seigniorage ¹	649.5	834.1
Handling charges on gold bullion.....	.6	.6
Other bullion charges.....	.7	1.0
Sales of special Mint sets, etc.....	4.7	9.2
All other.....	(*)	.1
Total deposited.....	655.5	845.0

*Less than \$0.1 million.
¹ Seigniorage accruing from 8,686.5 million coins manufactured in fiscal 1966 and 9,041.2 million coins in fiscal 1967.
Note--Further details are reported in Table 11.

MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Total monetary assets of the mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories amounted to \$13,726.2 billion on June 30, 1967, as itemized below:

	In millions of dollars
ASSETS	
Gold bullion	12,412.2
Silver bullion	519.4
Subsidiary coin	652.1
Minor coin	8.8
Coinage metal other than silver . . .	133.7
Other miscellaneous . . . . .	.1
Total assets	<u>13,726.2</u>

LIABILITIES

Bullion fund	13,558.8
Coinage metal fund*	164.4
Other miscellaneous	<u>2.9</u>

Total liabilities 13,726.2

*Authorized by the Coinage Act of July 23, 1965 (31 U.S.C. 340).

WORKLOAD AND PERSONNEL

The two tables following summarize the volume of operations for the fiscal year 1967 and the number of employees in the departmental and field offices of the Bureau of the Mint.

Volume of operations, Bureau of the Mint

Selected items	Fiscal year	
	1966	1967
Coins manufactured, pieces:		
Domestic regular issue.....	8,674,761,925	9,026,325,139
Domestic special coins ¹	11,750,000	14,843,670
Foreign coins.....	7,440,000	2,176,206
Total.....	8,693,951,925	9,043,345,015
Coins issued, pieces:		
1-cent pieces.....	2,786,530,700	3,629,309,900
5-cent pieces.....	829,072,000	245,722,320
Dimes.....	1,708,717,901	896,382,765
Quarter dollars.....	1,836,387,182	707,235,238
Half dollars.....	196,770,793	302,445,496
Total.....	7,357,478,576	5,781,095,719
Domestic coinage dies used.....	70,500	77,708
Foreign coinage dies used.....	142	314
Uncurrent U.S. coins received from circulation, pieces.....	8,560,901	9,646,650
Total assay determinations made.....	251,239	253,765
Medals and distinguishing devices issued.....	72,846	71,832
Visitors touring the Philadelphia and Denver Mints.....	256,773	254,572
Metal operated upon by the melting and refining divisions, ounces ² :		
Gold.....	12,274,800	12,360,600
Silver, domestic coinage, etc.....	336,444,300	51,082,100
Silver clad.....	18,210,700	15,845,100
Cupronickel clad.....	3,216,000	2,816,500
Cupronickel alloy.....	2,001,300	403,700
Bronze alloy.....	68,859,400	294,905,000
Gold bars manufactured, fine ounces.....	5,604,100	5,282,900
Silver bars manufactured, fine ounces.....	3,277,500	3,540,600
Monetary assets of the Bureau of the Mint on June 30.....	^r \$13,964,837,423	\$13,726,194,702

^r Revised. ¹ Coins for special Mint sets. ² Gold and silver, fine ounces; all other, gross ounces.

Personnel of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1967--Number of employees

Bureau of the Mint	General administration ¹	Coining	Melting and refining	Cash and deposits	Special mint set division	Guard force	Building and mechanical	Engraving	Assaying	Custodial force	Total	
											June 30, 1967	June 30, 1966
Office of the Director ²	76	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76	69
Philadelphia Mint.....	60	376	45	23	....	35	84	81	14	30	748	769
San Francisco Assay Office..	32	219	....	56	38	34	39	....	15	14	447	484
Denver Mint.....	34	313	61	25	....	40	65	....	10	9	557	568
New York Assay Office.....	26	.....	58	43	....	22	15	....	14	6	184	179
West Point Depository.....	....	.....	....	....	....	16	11	....	....	....	27	29
Fort Knox Depository.....	3	.....	....	....	....	25	3	....	....	....	31	31
Total, June 30, 1967	231	908	164	147	38	172	217	81	53	59	2,070	.....
Total, June 30, 1966	215	1,007	135	145	56	158	220	82	44	67	.....	2,129

¹ Includes executive direction, accounting, personnel, technical, etc.

² The Office of the Director is implemented by five divisions: Budget and Finance, Coin Management and Public Information, Management Analysis and Production, Personnel, and Technical. In addition, there are three special staffs: Legal, Security, and Statistical. (From the Statement of Organization, Functions, and Procedures of the Bureau of the Mint, approved July 14, 1967 and published in the Federal Register July 19, 1967, see Exhibit 6. The modernization of the laboratory in Washington is described on pp. 20-21 in the 1966 Report.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Financial management activities of the Bureau of the Mint, including accounting, auditing, budgeting, data processing, and procurement, are under the direction of the Budget and Finance Division in the departmental headquarters of the Director of the Mint.

The accounting systems employed in the Mint service provide for the performance of accounting activities at the sites of operations in the field. There is no duplication of accounting at the Washington and field levels. Reciprocal accounts are employed to afford comprehensive accounting at the Mint institutions, and the Director's office is provided with accounting data for management and reporting purposes through the analysis and consolidation of statements drawn from the accounts maintained at the field office level. Some of the principal features of the accounting systems are:

- Accounts are maintained on the accrual basis, including comprehensive cost accounts.
- Appropriation, cost, and property accounts are integrated with and controlled by the general ledger.
- Accounting control is maintained over all inventories, including fixed assets.
- Accounts are maintained in such a manner as to be readily susceptible to internal and external audit.
- The commercial type accounts maintained provide management with effective means of measuring efficiency of operations.

- (f) Annual budget data, including actual costs by activities, are taken directly from the accounting records.
- (g) Costs are reconciled with obligations by means of a simple formula as a part of the Mint's cost-type budget presentation.

Annual allotments are made, by quarters, at the beginning of the fiscal year at the highest practical level, that is, to the head of each field installation and to the Director of the Mint in Washington. Allotments are made in total, requiring the head of each office to make the best possible utilization of available funds to carry out programs contained in the approved financial plan. Allotments are limited as to object classifications only with respect to equipment, which is a necessary budgetary control within the Bureau. Once annual allotments are made, it is necessary to issue revised allotment advices only because of changes in operating programs.

The budget and accounting classifications in use coincide with and follow the operating organization of the Mint. Major operations of the Mint are, at the same time, budget activities and major cost accounting centers.

Cost-based financial plans containing the complete program of work to be accomplished during a fiscal year, are developed by each field installation and the Washington office. The overall financial plans form the basis for the current year and the budget year columns of the Budget Document. Performance is periodically evaluated against financial plans. Cost-based "Operations Statements" are issued monthly to management. Cost data produced through the accounting system are used by management in establishing and reviewing production programs, to cost reimbursable manufacturing operations in advance of and after performance, to justify capital improvement programs, and in many other ways. The "actual" column of the Budget Document is taken directly from the accounting records.

A formal internal audit program has been established to provide management with the auditors' findings respecting the effectiveness of financial control in the Mint service, including an independent appraisal of the manner in which financial policies and nontechnical operating procedures have been carried out. These reports are made available to top management throughout the service, with provision for followup in all cases where action is required.

Representative actions during the fiscal year 1967 are summarized as follows:

A. Budgeting.--The Bureau of the Mint continued, during the fiscal year, to implement the planning-programming-budgeting system in the formulation and execution of programs and related activities. The Mint's system involves the integration of costs with systems of fund control and resources management at each level of authority and assigned responsibility.

New procedures were adopted in the distribution of allotment advices to the field offices which reduced by 64 percent the number of allotments prepared and distributed.

Management and operating personnel throughout the Bureau continued to participate in the Government planning-programming-

budgeting system training program, and personnel also attended the first cost-benefit workshop sponsored by the Civil Service Commission.

B. Accounting.--The Mint's general and cost accounting manuals are in the process of revision in order to reflect changes made necessary because of the use of electronic accounting equipment for accounting purposes. (See also page 20 in the 1966 Annual Report).

The bullion inventories at the Fort Knox Depository and the New York Assay Office, and gold bar sales at the latter office, were converted from manual to electronic accounting machine procedures, eliminating entirely this phase of the manual system of recordkeeping and calculating.

Electronic accounting machine procedures for silver bar sales at the San Francisco Assay Office were adopted in May 1967, and in 2 months, savings of 146 man-hours were realized.

At the Philadelphia Mint, new procedures for pricing stores requisitions and calculating average prices are to be initiated in fiscal year 1968. This will result in estimated savings of 1 1/2 man-years.

At the Denver Mint, the conversion to electronic accounting machine techniques of the recordkeeping and calculation of metal primes and cores used in material makeup for silver melting operations is estimated to save 1/2 man-year annually.

During the calendar year 1968, the production of special mint sets will be discontinued and the manufacture of proof coins will be resumed at the San Francisco Assay Office.

The Bureau of the Mint cooperated with the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury in determining costs of maintaining the payroll system throughout the Mint service, as a part of a study of payroll operations in the Department.

Procedures were established, to be effective July 4, 1967, governing disclosure on financial and accounting records to the public.

Considerable time was also spent in developing accounting procedures, which will be required in the event of enactment of legislation changing the method of financing operations through a "Mint Operating Fund". (See Financing Mint Operations.)

C. Examples of audit findings and recommendations

1. The accounting for special mint sets during the packaging operation at San Francisco was in need of stronger internal control. A vault custodial system was recommended in which supervisory personnel would be required to sign for, and be responsible for, sets received for processing. Accounting controls were materially strengthened. Also, additional documentation of interdivision transfers and placing most of the sets under seal was recommended.

2. Due to new activities, stores procedures and procurement practices at the San Francisco Assay Office needed improvement. In compliance with a prior audit recommendation to establish formal stores procedures, an employee experienced in stores and procurement from the Denver Mint was assigned to temporary duty at San Francisco under the supervision of the Mint internal

auditor. Changes in procurement practices were also recommended, including the cessation of purchases of items, except in emergencies, from nongovernment sources which can be purchased from the General Services Administration. Other recommendations were made to require additional documentation of purchases in compliance with accepted practices.

3. The findings of an inventory of selected monetary assets by the internal auditor led to the expansion of the inventory to a full-scale special settlement of all monetary assets at the San Francisco Assay Office. Claims for extraordinary losses are pending with the bonding company.

4. Some of the electronic protection equipment at the New York Assay Office was found to be in improper working order. An audit recommendation led to surveys for replacement of the equipment.

5. As a result of finding that a number of documents were not being submitted as required, a recommendation was made to establish responsibility for control over the Mint documentary protection program by the Fort Knox Bullion Depository.

6. A number of errors were disclosed in reconciling Mint accounts with confirmations of metal on consignment to contractors processing metals required for the coins authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965. In accordance with recommendations made as a result of these audits, corrections were made to both Mint and consignee accounts. For completed contracts, the audit-reconciliation process led to the final settlement of outstanding metal balances.

D. Annual settlements.--Total monetary assets in the custody of the several Mint institutions as of June 30, 1967, amounted to approximately \$13.7 billion. In compliance with the provisions of Title 31 U.S.C., section 354, which provides that there shall be an annual settlement of the accounts at the mints and assay offices, a physical inventory of all bullion, coin, currency, etc. was completed as of the close of the fiscal year 1967.

Annual settlement committees, consisting of employees with experience in the various phases of handling bullion and other monetary assets, are selected for this work from the several Mint institutions. Persons serving on the committee at one Mint institution are chosen from the personnel of the other offices. These committees verify all currency, coin, and other values which are not under joint or institutional seal; determine the surpluses

and wastages of bullion and coinage metals resulting from the current year's operations; and inspect the joint seals attached to sealed compartments to ascertain that such seals are unimpaired. At the close of the settlements, assets which will not be needed for operations during the coming year are placed under joint seal by the committees.

Annual settlements were conducted during the fiscal year 1967 at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints and the San Francisco and New York Assay Offices. In addition, an inspection was made of the joint-sealed values at the Fort Knox and West Point Depositories. Representatives of the General Accounting Office observed each settlement.

E. Automatic data processing.--The Mint is rapidly approaching maximum utilization of electronic accounting machine equipment at its larger institutions. Preliminary meetings have been held with personnel of the Office of Budget and Finance and the Bureau of Standards to develop plans for a feasibility study that will determine future requirements for more sophisticated equipment.

The accompanying Statement of Income, Expenses, and Application of Funds for the fiscal year 1967 reflects total receipts from all sources, and total costs, as well as the disposition of funds not required to meet expenses.

BUREAU OF THE MINT STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENSES, AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1967

In Thousands of Dollars

INCOME:

1. Coins manufactured (face value)	\$962,170
2. Appropriation	21,193
3. Seigniorage (revaluation)	38
4. Special Mint coin reimbursements	2,485
5. Medal sales	180
6. Foreign coinage orders	50
7. Charges collected on deposits, etc.	1,640
8. Sales of miscellaneous products	9,207
9. Sales of government property, etc.	31
10. Miscellaneous reimbursements	93
11. Miscellaneous revenues	30

Total Income \$997,117

COST OF OPERATIONS:

1. Accrued cost of operations:		
a. Coinage (domestic)	\$11,935	
b. Deposits	2,100	
c. Protection	1,761	
d. Refining	831	
e. Executive direction	235	
Total Operating Cost	\$16,861	
2. Cost of metal used in domestic coinage	125,474	
3. Distribution of minor coin, etc.	1,434	
4. Cost of manufacturing special mint sets, etc.	2,485	
5. Cost of manufacturing medals	187	
6. Cost of manufacturing foreign coinage	30	
7. Cost of processing miscellaneous reimbursements	68	
8. Depreciation	249	
9. Administrative costs applied to reimbursables	37	
Total Cost of Operations		<u>146,825</u>
Excess of Income over Cost		<u>\$850,292</u>

APPLICATION OF NET INCOME:

1. Deposits to the general fund of the Treasury . .	\$845,021
2. Expired appropriation	311
3. Inventory changes	4,021
4. Net increase in profit funds	1,188
5. Depreciation (no funds required)	(249)
Total Funds Applied	<u>\$850,292</u>

Financing Mint operations

During January 1967, the Treasury Department submitted to the Bureau of the Budget proposed legislation which would provide for a change in the present method of financing Mint operations. Activities of the Mint are now financed from:

- (1) annual appropriations for salaries and expenses,
- (2) the Coinage Metal Fund,
- (3) the Coinage Profit Fund, and
- (4) reimbursements from work performed for others.

Under the proposed method of financing, a "Mint Operating Fund" would be established, to be financed from Mint revenues, and all expenditures of the Mint would be paid from this Fund. Operating statements would reflect all costs of Mint operations. The proposed system would permit the Mint to adjust its coin production

schedules quickly, when required, to provide increased quantities of coins, without having to resort to supplemental appropriations or to reprogramming actions.

Revenues would be deposited in the Mint Operating Fund in such amounts as necessary to finance approved programs, and all expenditures, including coinage metal, transportation of coins, etc., in addition to amounts now paid from appropriations, would be paid from the Fund. An exception would be for payment of land and buildings, which would be paid only if expressly approved by the Congress.

Probably the greatest single advantage to be derived from establishment of the Mint Operating Fund would be that all operations of the Mint could be conducted on a business-like basis. The Mint is essentially a manufacturing-type organization, and for that reason its financing should be geared to commercial business-type budgeting. The Congress also would benefit from a full disclosure of the income and the cost of operating the Mint, which is not as readily available to it under the present system of budgeting. About 90 percent of Mint financing is from sources other than annual appropriations. Under the proposed procedure, annual estimates of funds needed for all Mint operations would be submitted to the Congress in the form of a business-type budget, in accordance with procedures established in such cases by the Bureau of the Budget.

The General Accounting Office has approved the proposed system. And, in fact, the General Accounting Office recommended in a report issued in August 1959, that the Congress consider financing all operations of the Bureau of the Mint, except for gold and silver purchases, directly from seigniorage and through retention of all revenues.

Total funds required for the operations of the Bureau of the Mint under the proposed legislation would be no different from those which it would require under the present arrangements. The size of the budget estimates presented annually to the Congress would be substantially greater than under the present procedures, because of the inclusion of substantial costs which are not at present covered by the appropriation request for salaries and expenses. These costs include the purchase of metal used in the manufacture of coins as well as the cost of transporting the coins and other expenses not paid from funds other than annual appropriations. Operations under the proposed method would be effective at the beginning of the fiscal year following enactment of legislation.

Congressional control over amounts now subject to the appropriation process would be maintained under the new method of financing, and, in addition, the much larger amounts financed through the Coinage Metal Fund and the Coinage Profit Fund would be included in the annual submission to the Congress for review and approval.

A bill to provide for the financing of the operations of the Bureau of the Mint was introduced in the Senate on March 2, 1967. The bill, S. 1156, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and, on May 2, 1967, a special hearing was held before the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions of the Committee. The two statements presented by Treasury officials before the Subcommittee follow.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. WALLACE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF THE TREASURY

Mr. Wallace. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is a pleasure to appear before you today, back on my home grounds, in support of S. 1156, a bill to provide the financing of the operations of the Bureau of the Mint.

The purpose of this legislation is to permit the operations of the Bureau of the Mint to be financed from an operating fund into which revenues of the mint from coinage and from all other sources would be paid and from which, in general, all expenditures of the mint would be paid. The excess income of the fund would be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury. The method of financing would then be similar to that employed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

We feel that experience during the last several years has pointed up the need for more flexibility in the Mint financing, especially now with the requirements even more pressing from the passage of the Coinage Act of 1965. Further, the operations of the mint are strictly of a manufacturing type and it is felt the proposed legislation would enable the mint to operate as other industrial enterprises do. Such a system would permit the mint to adjust its coin production schedules to provide the quantities of coins needed to meet the demand.

It is impossible to have a completely accurate prediction of coin needs necessary for the budget planning process for a time span extending a year and a half into the future. Changing demands are placed on the mint for additional coins overnight as a result of:

- (a) New or increased municipal or State taxes;
- (b) Additional demands for commercial use such as coin operated machines;
- (c) Withdrawal of the silver coins;
- (d) The effects of commodity price movements;
- (e) Hoarding, et cetera.

The use of a single operating fund for the Bureau of the Mint would also simplify the present method of total financing which is derived from several sources:

1. From nonappropriated sources (available without specific actions by the Congress):

(a) The coinage metal fund derived from general cash balance of Treasury--used for the purchase of metals;

(b) The silver profits fund and coinage profit fund derived from seigniorage--used for the purchase of alloy copper, wastage and recoinage losses, and costs of distribution of coins.

2. Reimbursements:

(a) Reimbursements from foreign governments for manufacture of foreign coins;

(b) Sale of medals to the public;

(c) Sale of special mint sets to the public.

Funds from these sources are available to the mint under existing legislation without congressional action.

3. Annual appropriations--for general operations of the mint, primarily salaries and supporting costs and equipment.

It is an almost impossible task in preparing the annual appropriation request to predict a year or two in advance every possible demand on coin production; therefore, whenever an emergency arises, it is necessary to resort to a supplemental appropriation or to a reprogramming action. The Bureau of the Budget and the congressional committees have been most helpful in time of crisis; however, as has happened in the past, through delay in the legislative process a supplemental appropriation could just die. This could mean the crisis could not be met.

The appropriations process is intended to provide funds once a year. Yet, between 1960 and 1966, we had to ask for supplementals at least once each year. In fiscal 1967, however, we have returned large amounts of unspent appropriations. An industrial operation for the production of coins to meet unpredictable demands simply does not lend itself to the annual budget-appropriation process.

Nevertheless, we fully agree that we should continue to be subject to close congressional oversight of our operations. We have no desire to escape annual review by the congressional Appropriations Committees. Just as this is now done in the case of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, enactment of S. 1156 would continue such congressional surveillance over the Bureau of the Mint. But it would provide the Bureau with the flexibility to meet the rapidly changing need for coins without the undue delays now necessary.

The establishment of an operating fund is not a new proposal; in fact, the General Accounting Office made a similar proposal in their audit report for the fiscal years 1956-58. They felt it would provide greater flexibility in planning coin production, simplifying financing procedures, and improving financial reporting. They have repeated their recommendation this year.

We feel that one of the greatest advantages derived from the operating fund is that the mint can be operated on a business-like basis. Congress will also benefit from a full disclosure of its income and operating costs. These costs are not readily available now since over 90 percent of its financing is from sources other than its annual appropriation and therefore not presently subject to annual review by the Congress. It is planned that full disclosure of the mint's past, present, and future need will be made to Congress in a business-type budget. Obligations will be limited to the amounts included in the budget presentation. However, in an emergency, the amounts could be exceeded with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director, Bureau of the Budget. Of course, any excess of obligations over estimates would be reported at the next budget presentation. This exception is necessary to obtain the flexibility needed to meet the unusual demands of business for coins.

The total requirements for the mint will not be different than those presently required. I believe the proposed legislation will improve the financial processes of the mints and will enable them to operate in a more efficient manner. I therefore recommend favorable action by this committee.

STATEMENT OF MISS EVA ADAMS, DIRECTOR OF THE MINT, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Miss Adams. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before you today in behalf of the legislation to permit the financing of mint operations from seigniorage and other revenues.

Our experience over the years has made obvious the need for a more flexible system of financing mint operations. Particularly do we need a system which will allow us to make quick adjustments in our coin production schedules to provide increased quantities of coins at the time when they are needed. The necessity to request supplemental appropriations or reprogramming has in the past delayed essential coinage increases, causing costly inconvenience in the transacting of the Nation's business.

Mint operations are strictly of a manufacturing type, and we feel that our operations should be financed similarly to those of a commercial manufacturing enterprise, which would not require appropriations for ordinary mint operating expenses.

Our present financing is derived from several different sources:

(1) the coinage metal fund, which is a permanent, revolving-type fund for the purchase of coinage metals;

(2) the coinage profit fund, which is financed by reserving part of the seigniorage before it is deposited to Miscellaneous Receipts of the General Fund of the Treasury, and from which is paid the cost of distributing coins, metal wastage in coinage, and losses resulting from recoinage;

(3) reimbursements from coin made for foreign governments and from the sale of medals, proof coins, and mint sets, and from miscellaneous services for other agencies, and

(4) annual appropriations for salaries and expenses.

Silver used in coinage is acquired through the bullion fund, consisting of gold and silver bullion, coin and cash, which is held by the mint as depository for the Treasurer of the United States.

Under the proposed legislation there would be established an operating fund to be called the mint operating fund, which would be operative at the beginning of the first quarter of the fiscal year following enactment. This fund would be capitalized on the basis of (1) a transfer of such amounts as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary as working capital for mint operations and (2) the assumption of all assets (except land and buildings) and all liabilities (except those being incurred for land and buildings under our no-year appropriation, "Construction of mint facilities.").

On and after the operative date, portions of mint revenues necessary to finance approved programs will be deposited to this fund, and all expenditures made therefrom, except that the cost of construction of additional buildings or the cost of land acquisition may be paid from the fund only if expressly approved by Congress.

We feel that there are many advantages to this plan but the greatest advantage will be that the mint's operations can be on a business-like basis as befits an essentially manufacturing type organization. Congress will benefit because the statements submitted to it will make full disclosure of the income and costs of the mint's past and future operations. Present schedules cover less than 10 percent of the funds needed for all mint operations since about 90 percent has been financed from funds other than annual appropriations.

The General Accounting Office could perform commercial type audits of all phases of the fund, and the Bureau of the Budget would exercise budgeting controls as provided by its regulations regarding funds of this nature. Obligations would be restricted to estimates in the budget unless specific approval is obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Bureau of the Budget. This exception will allow us the flexibility so necessary to meet the unexpected increases in workload.

While the budget estimates which will be submitted to Congress annually will be substantially increased over present submissions, actually the total funds required will be no different from those presently required. Substantial costs will be included in the new estimates which have never appeared as a part of our appropriation requests for salaries and expenses. Such costs as the purchase of coinage metals and transportation of coins are now paid from other than annual appropriations.

I would like to reiterate, Mr. Chairman, that this bill does not represent any attempt on our part to bypass the appropriation process in any way. It is submitted upon recommendation of the General Accounting Office as the most effective and expedient method of mint financing. They originally made this recommendation back in 1959 and as shown by their letter of April 21, 1967, they still favor this general approach.

We will still present our budget schedules for the Appropriations Committee's approval in the annual appropriation acts just as in the past, showing our estimated obligations, and at the time of the subsequent presentation of an annual estimate any excess obligations approved by the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury would be reported and justified.

We feel that this would allow us vitally needed flexibility in planning coin manufacturing operations and at the same time permit Congress to strengthen its control over mint activities because of the inclusion in the budget estimate of all costs of mint operations rather than the small percentage included in the present schedules.

The problem of accurately predicting coin needs is a particularly difficult one. Because of this difficulty, arrangements were made for a study in 1962-63 of coinage problems by a private management engineering consulting firm, Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., considered the best qualified in the country for such a survey, was employed by the Bureau of the Budget to study coinage requirements over the next 25 years and to recommend steps to insure that mint operations are conducted as effectively and economically as possible and that proper advance provisions for growth needs are made.

One of the major recommendations made by this firm was:

The mint should operate either with a much larger inventory of finished coin or with greater financial flexibility than it has had in the past. The planning freedom provided by either of these alternatives will permit reduced operating costs.

It further states:

The current budget and appropriation cycle imposes severe planning restrictions on mint management. They must make their production plans far in advance and can change them upward only by obtaining a supplemental appropriation. This restriction means that the mint may not obtain approval to increase production in time to meet a rapid increase in demand. This situation produced the coin shortage of December 1962.

The most attractive solution to this difficulty is the provision of production planning inventories to assist in meeting rapid demand increases. Planning to operate with such inventories requires confidence that the Congress will not cut appropriations just because there is an inventory (as has happened in the past). The second way to meet rapid demand increases is to give the mint greater financial flexibility insofar as its operating budget is concerned. No commercial manufacturing operation would consider operating within the budgeting restrictions placed on the mint, which is unable to expand production without congressional action regardless of the coin demand and inventory position. Such delay would not be tolerated in commercial enterprises. If the mint is not permitted to build inventories or given sufficient financial flexibility to plan in an orderly fashion, operating costs will remain higher than they need be and coin shortages will remain a continuing threat.

Considerable attention has been given during recent years to improved procedures for estimating coinage demands. The mint is making every effort to improve both short-range and long-range forecasting methods and representatives of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve bank are reviewing this problem in depth. Two Federal Reserve regions have been selected for pilot studies with forecasts of coinage demands being prepared at the commercial banking level, and corrected on a monthly basis.

We feel that the enactment of bill, S. 1156, will improve and simplify the financial processes of the mint and enable us to operate in a more efficient and business-like manner in our endeavor to maintain a coinage system responsive to the needs of this Nation's economy.

It is a pleasure to appear before this committee and we will be happy to answer any questions you may have regarding this bill.

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT ON THE
PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND
SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1966**

REPORT ON UNITED STATES PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, CALENDAR YEAR 1966

The Government and a number of private companies in the United States operate plants for the metallurgical recovery of fine gold and silver from unrefined bullion and ores. The combined output of these plants is the total U.S. refinery production and it represents the United States contribution of gold and silver which actually becomes available for monetary and nonmonetary purposes. A considerable period may elapse from the time the various kinds of crude ores containing gold and silver are mined, milled, and smelted until the refined precious metals are finally available.

The Office of the Director of the Mint conducts an overall survey of refining operations in the United States for the purpose of determining the combined output of gold and silver which is ultimately recovered. Refinery production data are also distributed according to source. In this connection it is noted that governmental and private plants receive and process materials from both domestic and foreign sources. In addition to the primary metals, secondary materials also are received, including gold and silver bearing scrap returned from artistic, professional, and industrial uses. The accounts and records of all processors are correlated and the final product classified according to the different sources. A further refinement of newly mined domestic production data is the distribution according to the various States of origin.

Once each year, on a calendar year basis, the Office of the Director of the Mint issues a statistical report showing the States of origin and amounts of newly mined domestic gold and silver produced by refineries in the United States.

During the calendar year 1966, the refinery production of newly mined gold for the United States totaled 1,801,600 fine ounces, a 7.5-percent gain over 1965. Output of the 16 producing States ranged from three ounces for the smallest to 633,900 ounces for South Dakota, the leading State of production for many years. As in the previous year, Utah and Nevada ranked second and third, accounting for 23 and 20 percent of the total, respectively. The combined output of these three States amounted to 1,408,900 fine ounces, or 78 percent of the U.S. total.

The refinery production of newly mined domestic silver in 1966 amounted to 42,500,000 fine ounces, an increase of nine percent over 1965. There was a wide variation among the 22 States, ranging in the recovery of a fractional ounce to 18,950,000 ounces for Idaho, the largest producer. Three States, as for gold, accounted for 78 percent (33,206,400 ounces) of the U.S. total silver output. In addition to Idaho with 45 percent, Utah produced 18 percent, and Arizona, 15 percent.

The mints, assay offices, and private refiners which process gold and silver are also the primary suppliers of these metals for industrial, professional, and artistic uses in the United States. The Office

of the Director of the Mint compiles this information annually. Tables A through G set forth data on production, consumption, and prices of gold and silver.

TABLE A. --Summary of U.S. refinery production of gold and silver, calendar years 1965 and 1966

Calendar year	U.S. refinery production of gold				
	Number of producing States	Deposits at U. S. Mints and Assay Offices		Total production	
		Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces	Value
1966.....	16	907,751	\$31,771,284	1,801,600	\$63,056,000
1965.....	15	792,738	27,745,846	1,675,500	58,642,500
Increase....	1	115,013	4,025,438	126,100	4,413,500

Calendar year	U.S. refinery production of silver				
	Number of producing States	Deposits at U.S. Mints and Assay Offices		Total production	
		Fine ounces	Value ¹	Fine ounces	Value ¹
1966.....	22	² 187,792	\$243,057	42,500,000	\$55,007,325
1965.....	24	10,218	13,225	39,000,000	50,477,310
Increase....	(-) 2	177,574	229,832	3,500,000	4,530,015

¹ Valued at the open market price of silver in New York. The quotation in 1965 and 1966 was \$1.293 per troy ounce .999 fine. The equivalent is \$1.29429 per fine ounce, the value at which the ounces in the table are computed.

² Includes 175,332 fine ounces of silver received from copper from the U.S. Government stockpile; the actual years of production are unknown.

TABLE B. --United States production of gold and silver, by State, calendar year 1966
(Refinery output based on arrivals at the U.S. Mint and at private refineries)

State in which mined	Gold		Silver	
	Fine troy ounces	Value ¹	Fine troy ounces	Value ²
Alaska.....	27,070	\$947,450	7,100	\$9,189
Arizona.....	140,000	4,900,000	6,414,400	8,302,094
California.....	64,600	2,261,000	182,400	236,079
Colorado.....	30,140	1,054,900	1,869,500	2,419,675
Idaho.....	4,170	145,950	18,950,000	24,526,796
Illinois.....	.....	.....	12,890	16,683
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	1,140	1,476
Michigan.....	.....	.....	529,400	685,197
Missouri.....	.....	.....	50,180	64,947
Montana.....	29,000	1,015,000	5,000,000	6,471,450
Nevada.....	361,100	12,638,500	705,940	913,691
New Mexico.....	13,600	476,000	300,000	388,287
New York.....	.....	.....	55,000	71,186
Oregon.....	170	5,950	1,970	2,550
Pennsylvania.....	15	525	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	3	105	(³)	(³)
South Dakota.....	633,900	22,186,500	109,900	142,242
Tennessee.....	125	4,375	97,200	125,805
Texas.....	7	245	1,620	2,097
Utah.....	413,900	14,486,500	7,842,000	10,149,822
Washington.....	83,800	2,933,000	345,700	447,436
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	23,630	30,584
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	30	39
Total.....	1,801,600	63,056,000	42,500,000	55,007,325

¹ The monetary value of gold is \$35 per fine ounce.

² Silver is valued at the price for refined silver in New York in 1966. The quotation, \$1.293 per ounce 999/1000 fine, equivalent to \$1.29429 per fine ounce, is the value at which the ounces in the table are computed. (The N. Y. quotation of \$1.293 was effective continuously from September 9, 1963 through May 18, 1967).

³ Less than 1.

TABLE C. --Newly mined domestic gold received by United States Mint institutions, in fine ounces (to thousandths of an ounce), calendar year 1966

Source	San Francisco	Denver	New York	Total ¹	
				Ounce	Value at \$35 per fine ounce
Alaska.....	26,912.543	58.101	.....	26,970.644	\$943,972.55
Arizona.....	32.364	.....	.....	32.364	1,132.74
California.....	4,608.144	18.159	.....	4,626.303	161,920.63
Colorado.....	.....	8,723.536	.....	8,723.536	305,323.79
Idaho.....	120.773	66.684	.....	187.457	6,560.99
Montana.....	.....	437.598	.....	437.598	15,315.94
Nevada.....	264,146.394	48.616	.....	264,195.010	9,246,825.36
Oregon.....	92.802	.....	.....	92.802	3,248.07
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	3.194	3.194	111.79
Subtotal.....	295,913.020	9,352.694	3.194	305,268.908	10,684,411.86
Private refineries.....	.....	² 602,482.061	.....	² 602,482.061	21,086,872.20
Total.....	295,913.020	611,834.755	3.194	907,750.969	31,771,284.06

¹ No newly mined domestic gold was received by the Philadelphia Mint during calendar year 1966.² Mine source, State of South Dakota. Figures reflect slight adjustment for advance payments.

TABLE D. --Newly mined domestic silver received by United States Mint institutions, in fine ounces (to hundredths of an ounce), calendar year 1966

Source	San Francisco	Denver	New York	Total ¹	
				Ounces	Value at \$1.29429 ²
Alaska.....	3,639.93	9.16	.....	3,649.09	\$4,723
Arizona.....	4.10	.....	.....	4.10	5
California.....	684.72	3.02	.....	687.74	890
Colorado.....	.....	2,804.53	.....	2,804.53	3,630
Idaho.....	89.57	17.45	.....	107.02	138
Montana.....	.....	15.91	.....	15.91	21
Nevada.....	5,160.67	19.81	.....	5,180.48	6,705
Oregon.....	9.78	.....	.....	9.78	13
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	0.41	.41	1
Subtotal.....	9,588.77	2,869.88	.41	12,459.06	16,126
Private refineries.....	.....	³ 175,332.46	.....	³ 175,332.46	226,931
Total.....	9,588.77	178,202.34	.41	187,791.52	243,057

¹ No newly mined domestic silver was received by the Philadelphia Mint during calendar year 1966.² The New York market quotation was \$1.293 per troy ounce 999/1000 fine throughout 1966. This is equivalent to \$1.29429 per fine ounce.³ This silver was recovered from copper that had been transferred from the U.S. Government stockpile to the Mint for the manufacture of coins; the actual years of mine production and mine sources are unknown.

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TABLE E. --Gold and silver issued for industrial, professional, and artistic use in the United States, calendar year 1966

(The net amount of gold and silver issued is equivalent to domestic consumption)

Item	Gold		Silver	
	Fine troy ounces	Value ¹	Fine troy ounces	Value ²
Government-stamped bars issued by U.S. Mints and Assay Offices.....	³ 5,746,080	³ <u>U.S. \$</u> 201,112,800	⁴ 1,858,453	⁴ <u>U.S. \$</u> 2,405,377
Bullion issued by private refiners and dealers.....	⁵ 2,027,733	⁵ 70,970,655	⁶ 208,141,547	⁶ 269,395,523
Total gross issues.....	7,773,813	272,083,455	210,000,000	271,800,900
Deduct:				
Returns of secondary materials (scrap) from domestic sources:				
(a) Received by U.S. Mints and Assay Offices.....	806,246	28,218,610	⁷ 2,490,808	⁷ 3,223,828
(b) Received by private refiners and dealers.....	905,467	31,691,345	57,509,192	74,433,572
Total scrap returns.....	1,711,713	59,909,955	60,000,000	77,657,400
Net amount issued ⁸	6,062,100	212,173,500	150,000,000	194,143,500

¹ The monetary value of gold is \$35 per fine ounce.
² Commercial value; the New York price for refined silver was \$1.293 per troy ounce of 999/1000 fineness during the calendar year 1966. The corresponding value per fine ounce is \$1.29429, the value at which the the fine ounces in the table are computed.
³ Includes industrial sales and exchanges for scrap gold deposited at the Mints and Assay Offices.
⁴ Excludes issues of Treasury silver in exchange for silver certificates.
⁵ Excludes the equivalent amount of gold received from the Mints and Assay Offices in 1966.
⁶ Includes Treasury silver received in exchange for silver certificates in 1966.
⁷ Does not include scrap resulting from coinage operations.
⁸ Gold includes issues for jewelry, the arts, dental use, and industrial including space and defense. Silver includes issues for photographic film, plates, and sensitized photographic paper, silverware, jewelry, dental and medical use, mirrors, batteries, brazing alloys and solders, electrical and electronic, and other miscellaneous uses; does not include silver manufactured into coins.

TABLE F. --Price of silver in the London bullion market, calendar year 1966¹

Month	Price per ounce 999/1000 fine			New York exchange rate for pound sterling ²	U.S. equivalent of London average price per ounce
	High	Low	Average		
	Pence	Pence	Pence	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars
January.....	111.5	111.375	111.4107	2.8039	1.3016
February.....	111.5	111.375	111.4562	2.8025	1.3015
March.....	111.625	111.5	111.5978	2.7952	1.2997
April.....	111.625	111.625	111.6250	2.7934	1.2992
May.....	111.75	111.625	111.6905	2.7923	1.2995
June.....	112	111.75	111.9659	2.7898	1.3015
July.....	112.25	112	112.1309	2.7888	1.3030
August.....	112.125	112.125	112.1250	2.7888	1.3029
September.....	112.125	112	112.0511	2.7893	1.3023
October.....	112	111.875	111.8810	2.7916	1.3014
November.....	111.875	111.875	111.8750	2.7911	1.3011
December.....	112	111.875	111.9688	2.7901	1.3017
Year.....	112.25	111.375	111.8184	2.7930	1.3013

¹ As reported in the Annual Bullion Review 1966, Samuel Montagu & Co. Ltd., London.
² As reported in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Rates are based on average of daily noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. There are 240 pence in one pound sterling.

TABLE G. --Daily spot silver bullion quotations in the New York market in 1967¹

(One star in column indicates market closed on Saturday or Sunday; two stars, a holiday)

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1.....	(*)	\$1.293	\$1.293	(*)	\$1.293	\$1.301
2.....	(**)	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.293	1.301
3.....	\$1.293	1.293	1.293	\$1.293	1.293	(*)
4.....	1.293	(*)	(*)	1.293	1.293	(*)
5.....	1.293	(*)	(*)	1.293	1.293	1.301
6.....	1.293	1.293	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.301
7.....	(*)	1.293	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.301
8.....	(*)	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.293	1.301
9.....	1.293	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.293	1.301
10.....	1.293	1.293	1.293	1.293	1.293	(*)
11.....	1.293	(*)	(*)	1.293	1.293	(*)
12.....	1.293	(*)	(*)	1.293	1.293	1.301
13.....	1.293	1.293	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.301
14.....	(*)	1.293	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.301
15.....	(*)	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.293	1.301
16.....	1.293	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.293	1.301
17.....	1.293	1.293	1.293	1.293	1.293	(*)
18.....	1.293	(*)	(*)	1.293	1.293	(*)
19.....	1.293	(*)	(*)	1.293	1.301	1.301
20.....	1.293	1.293	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.301
21.....	(*)	1.293	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.301
22.....	(*)	(**)	1.293	(*)	1.301	1.301
23.....	1.293	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.301	1.301
24.....	1.293	1.293	1.293	1.293	1.301	(*)
25.....	1.293	(*)	(*)	1.293	1.301	(*)
26.....	1.293	(*)	(*)	1.293	1.301	1.301
27.....	1.293	1.293	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.301
28.....	(*)	1.293	1.293	1.293	(*)	1.301
29.....	(*)	--	1.293	(*)	1.301	1.301
30.....	1.293	--	1.293	(*)	(**)	1.301
31.....	1.293	--	1.293	--	1.301	--
Average.....	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300	1.29591	1.30100

Day	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	(*)	\$1.860	\$1.663	(*)	\$1.860	\$1.960
2.....	(*)	1.845	(*)	\$1.686	1.880	(*)
3.....	\$1.301	1.820	(*)	1.691	1.880	(*)
4.....	(**)	1.825	(**)	1.690	(*)	2.020
5.....	1.305	(*)	1.663	1.690	(*)	2.040
6.....	1.305	(*)	1.650	1.715	1.905	2.000
7.....	1.305	1.820	1.660	(*)	(**)	2.000
8.....	(*)	1.810	1.663	(*)	1.932	2.000
9.....	(*)	1.788	(*)	1.752	1.930	(*)
10.....	1.305	1.788	(*)	1.752	1.930	(*)
11.....	1.305	1.783	1.652	1.740	(*)	2.000
12.....	1.305	(*)	1.651	(**)	(*)	2.100
13.....	1.305	(*)	1.661	1.810	1.878	2.100
14.....	1.305	1.777	1.675	(*)	1.917	2.100
15.....	(*)	1.757	1.695	(*)	1.907	2.100
16.....	(*)	1.735	(*)	1.816	1.925	(*)
17.....	1.775	1.735	(*)	1.800	1.900	(*)
18.....	1.870	1.732	1.714	1.800	(*)	2.100
19.....	1.820	(*)	1.705	1.820	(*)	2.100
20.....	1.870	(*)	1.695	1.855	1.950	2.100
21.....	1.870	1.705	1.695	(*)	1.970	2.100
22.....	(*)	1.675	1.690	(*)	1.990	2.100
23.....	(*)	1.715	(*)	1.892	(**)	(*)
24.....	1.840	1.700	(*)	1.845	2.030	(*)
25.....	1.815	1.680	1.690	1.835	(*)	(**)
26.....	1.777	(*)	1.700	1.805	(*)	2.100
27.....	1.820	(*)	1.694	1.830	2.170	2.100
28.....	1.820	1.675	1.688	(*)	2.110	2.100
29.....	(*)	1.669	1.686	(*)	2.000	2.100
30.....	(*)	1.688	(*)	1.830	2.000	(*)
31.....	1.840	1.663	--	1.850	--	(*)
Average.....	1.59290	1.74978	1.67950	1.78590	1.95320	2.06600

¹ Spot quotation for one troy ounce .999 fine from Handy & Harman Silver Bullion Dealers, New York, New York. The price of \$1.293 per ounce had been effective continuously from September 9, 1963, through May 18, 1967.

Review of the gold and silver mining industry
in the United States for calendar year 1966¹

U.S. mine production of gold increased 5 percent to 1.8 million ounces valued at \$63.1 million, the highest level since 1956.² This production gain was due principally to a 60-percent gain in the gold output of Nevada. The Nevada gain represented continued expansion of operations at the Carlin mine which more than offset a falloff in gold output at the Homestake mine, South Dakota's only producer, and losses in a few other gold-producing States.

South Dakota, Utah, and Nevada together furnished more than three-fourths of the total domestic gold output. Fifty-eight percent of the total domestic gold output was recovered from gold ores, 37 percent was a byproduct of base metal ores, and 5 percent came from placers.

Domestic mine output of recoverable silver increased 3.9 million ounces to 43.7 million ounces, the highest production level since 1942. The United States thus became the leading silver-producing country, exceeding Mexico for the first time in more than 50 years. The production gain came chiefly from silver ores in the Silver Belt in Idaho and from complex base metal ores in Utah. Increase byproduct silver from copper ores in Arizona and Montana also contributed to the rise in output. Idaho contributed 45 percent of the total domestic silver output. The four leading silver producing States, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and Montana, accounted for nearly 90 percent of the total domestic output.

About two-thirds of the total domestic silver output continued to come from ores mined chiefly for copper, lead, and zinc; the remainder was recovered from ores in which silver was the principal metal.

Alaska.--Output of gold continued the sharp decline of recent years, dropping 35 percent below the production in 1965. Value fell below \$1 million, to a 77-year low. Most of the gold output came from two dredging operations of United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. in the Yukon River region. Offshore exploration for gold increased significantly. Silver output, almost entirely a byproduct of gold operations, continued to decline in line with the decrease in gold production.

Arizona.--Output of gold dropped 5 percent. Of the total gold produced 89 percent was recovered as a byproduct of copper refining, 10 percent from the smelting of lead-zinc ores, and nearly all of the remainder from precious metal ores and tailings. Phelps Dodge Corp. was the major producer accounting for 61 percent of the total gold recovered; Magma Copper Co. accounted for 25 percent of the total output.

Silver production increased 4 percent. Eighty-eight percent of the total silver produced was recovered from copper, 9 percent from lead-zinc ores, and 2 percent from miscellaneous ores and material.

¹ Prepared by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior; based partly on detailed statistical data presented in Volume I-II, and the chapters on mineral production by States in Volume III of the Minerals Yearbook 1966.

² The mine production figures in this section are based on a mine canvass of recoverable metal, and because of the time lag involved before this material reaches the Mints, Assay Offices, or private refineries where the Bureau of the Mint measures production, these figures will not necessarily agree, on a yearly basis, with refinery production data of the Bureau of the Mint.

Five companies--Phelps Dodge Corp., American Smelting and Refining Company, Magma Copper Co., Duval Corp., and Shattuck Denn Mining Corp.--accounted for 80 percent of the State total. In 1966, the ratio of silver to copper was about 8.2 ounces of silver for each ton of copper produced.

California.--Gold production rose 3 percent above that in 1965, reversing a 3-year downward trend. Gold from placers represented 97 percent of the total. Three bucketline dredges, 3 dragline excavating and sluicing operations, 2 suction dredges, and 18 nonfloating washing plants recovered nearly 99 percent of the placer gold. All but one of the nonfloat plants were sand and gravel preparation plants where placer gold was recovered as a byproduct. Silver output declined 3 percent. Ores from five lode mines--one silver, one tungsten, one lead-zinc, and two lead--yielded 94 percent of the recoverable lode silver and 92 percent of all silver recovered; the remainder was recovered as a coproduct in placer gold mining.

Colorado.--Gold production dropped 14 percent below that of 1965, due chiefly to lower output from the Idarado mine which accounted for about three-fourths of the total State output. Silver production was 2 percent greater than in 1965. Increased silver output at the Idarado mine offset declines in many other mines. Five mines--the Idarado, Eagle, Keystone, Sunnyside, and Emperius--accounted for 84 percent of the State total.

Idaho.--Gold production dropped slightly to a new record low but output of silver increased to an alltime record high of 19.8 million ounces. About 7.4 million ounces was recovered at the Sunshine mine, the Nation's largest silver producer. Other major producing mines included the Galena (ASARCO), Lucky Friday (Hecla Mining Co.), Page (ASARCO), and the Silver Summit (Hecla Mining Co.). About 70 percent of the silver produced was recovered from silver ores; the remainder from lead, zinc, and other base metal ores.

Michigan.--Silver was recovered from copper ore mined at the White Pine mine. Concentrate from a silver-recovery circuit in the White Pine mill was smelted separately and sent to electrolytic refineries for silver recovery. The amount of silver recovered was about 5 percent higher than in 1965.

Montana.--Production of gold rose nearly 9 percent because of increased recovery from copper ore, offsetting decreased output from zinc ore produced at Butte mines by The Anaconda Co. Similarly, silver production increased 2 percent. Most of the State's gold and silver production was a byproduct of copper and zinc ores.

Nevada.--A 60-percent increase in gold output was attributed to the Carlin mine. About 92 percent of the total gold recovered came from gold ores, the remaining 8 percent came principally as a byproduct of copper ores. Recoverable silver production rose 71 percent above the 1965 output. Most of the increase was credited to the Pan American lead-zinc mine, Lincoln County. Lead-zinc ores yielded 55 percent of the total silver, copper ores 23 percent, silver ores 17 percent, and all other ores 5 percent.

New Mexico.--Gold production declined 4 percent due chiefly to the falloff in byproduct recovery at copper mines of the Kennecott Copper Corp. and Banner Mining Company. About 55 percent of the total gold produced came from copper and other base metal mines; 45 percent was recovered at gold mines.

Silver output, largely a byproduct of copper, lead, and zinc ores, decreased 16 percent due principally to the continued shutdown of the Ground Hog mine. Major producing mines were Chino, Continental, Hanover, Kearney, and Princess in Grant County; Bonney-Miser's Chest and "85" in Hidalgo County; and Lynchburg in Socorro County.

South Dakota.--All gold and silver mined within the State came from the Homestake mine. Homestake Mining Co. reported declines of 6 percent and 15 percent, respectively, in gold and silver production, due mostly to the lower grade of ore milled and to labor shortage.

Utah.--A 3-percent gain in Utah's gold production was due chiefly to increased production at the Mayflower mine of the Hecla Mining Co. which more than offset lower output of byproduct gold at the Utah Copper mine. About 83 percent of the States' gold output was a byproduct of copper ore. Silver production increased 38 percent. Most of the gain was from the Burgin mine of Kennecott Copper Corp. The five leading silver-producing mines were Utah Copper, Burgin, U.S. and Lark, Mayflower, and United Park City.

Washington.--Gold output decreased 6 percent from 1965, nearly all of which was produced by the Knob Hill and Gold Dollar mines in Ferry County, operated by Knob Hill Mines, Inc., and the Gold King mine in Chelan County operated by L-D Mines, Inc. Silver output, recovered chiefly as a byproduct of gold mining (90 percent), was up slightly. Lead-zinc operations furnished 10 percent of the silver output.

The distribution of gold and silver production of the United States according to source is shown in Table H.

TABLE H. --Distribution of gold and silver production of the United States in troy ounces, for 1966, by sources of production

State	Gold				Silver			
	Dry ore	Placers	Copper ore ¹	Total	Dry ore ²	Lead ore ³	Copper ore	Total
Alaska.....	790	26,532	3	27,325	3,987	1,658	1,548	7,193
Arizona.....	284	.....	142,244	142,528	79,198	663,854	5,595,644	6,338,696
California....	1,257	63,121	386	64,764	19,083	170,874	32	189,989
Colorado.....	643	1,374	29,898	31,915	62,548	1,862,985	160,001	2,085,534
Idaho.....	1,439	67	3,550	5,056	13,350,556	6,422,991	3,238	19,776,785
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,086	.....	1,086
Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483,000	483,000
Montana.....	1,407	423	23,179	25,009	124,137	1,642,588	3,553,060	5,319,785
Nevada.....	336,380	310	30,213	366,903	160,896	507,002	199,669	867,567
New Mexico....	4,082	.....	5,213	9,295	46,999	125,709	69,912	242,620
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,590	.....	21,590
Oregon.....	281	.....	.....	281	343	.....	.....	343
Pennsylvania..	(⁴)	.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
South Dakota..	606,467	.....	.....	606,467	109,885	.....	.....	109,885
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	141	141	.....	100,716	.....	100,716
Utah.....	1,613	.....	437,123	438,736	273,491	4,432,520	3,049,400	7,755,411
Washington....	83,783	.....	1,217	85,000	311,071	43,563	14,154	368,788
Total.....	1,038,426	91,827	673,167	1,803,420	14,542,194	15,997,136	13,129,658	43,668,988

¹ Includes gold in lead, zinc, and complex base metal ores and from other sources.

² Includes silver from placers.

³ Includes silver in zinc and complex base metal ores and from other sources.

⁴ Pennsylvania included with Washington.

Source: Bureau of Mines.

**ADDENDA TO ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1967**



TABLE 1. --United States coins manufactured, fiscal year 1967¹

Denomination	Composition (percent)	Date on coins	Number of coins produced			
			Philadelphia Mint	Denver Mint	San Francisco Assay Office ²	Total coinage
50 cents.....	Clad ³	1965	.....	8,564,028	432,000	8,996,028
50 cents.....	....do.....	1966	.....	106,439,312	2,545,620	108,984,932
50 cents.....	....do.....	1967	.....	184,766,978	697,151	185,464,129
Total.....	.....	....	.....	299,770,318	3,674,771	303,445,089
25 cents.....	Clad ⁴	1965	28,144,000	39,342,540	15,182,000	82,668,540
25 cents.....	....do.....	1966	404,416,000	367,490,400	49,195,100	821,101,500
25 cents.....	....do.....	1967	481,304,000	414,750,100	18,437,151	914,491,251
Total.....	.....	....	913,864,000	821,583,040	82,814,251	1,818,261,291
10 cents.....	Clad ⁴	1965	39,300,000	64,162,240	17,837,750	121,299,990
10 cents.....	....do.....	1966	622,550,000	683,771,010	76,413,530	1,382,734,540
10 cents.....	....do.....	1967	712,900,000	823,553,300	53,497,151	1,589,950,451
Total.....	.....	....	1,374,750,000	1,571,486,550	147,748,431	3,093,984,981
5 cents.....	75 copper, 25 nickel.	1965	.....	.....	250,000	250,000
5 cents.....	....do.....	1966	.....	103,546,700	52,661,583	156,208,283
5 cents.....	....do.....	1967	.....	33,065,380	16,205,151	49,270,531
Total.....	.....	....	.....	136,612,080	69,116,734	205,728,814
1 cent.....	95 copper, 5 zinc....	1965	70,240,000	51,154,000	14,325,000	135,719,000
1 cent.....	....do.....	1966	811,100,000	991,431,200	385,616,583	2,188,147,783
1 cent.....	....do.....	1967	326,250,000	537,984,700	431,647,151	1,295,881,851
Total.....	.....	....	1,207,590,000	1,580,569,900	831,588,734	3,619,748,634
Grand total..	.....	....	3,496,204,000	4,410,021,888	1,134,942,921	9,041,168,809

Denomination	Composition (percent)	Date on coins	Face value			
			Philadelphia Mint	Denver Mint	San Francisco Assay Office ²	Total coinage
50 cents.....	Clad ³	1965	.....	\$4,282,014.00	\$216,000.00	\$4,498,014.00
50 cents.....	....do.....	1966	.....	53,219,656.00	1,272,810.00	54,492,466.00
50 cents.....	....do.....	1967	.....	92,383,489.00	348,575.50	92,732,064.50
Total.....	.....	....	.....	149,885,159.00	1,837,385.50	151,722,544.50
25 cents.....	Clad ⁴	1965	\$7,036,000.00	9,835,635.00	3,795,500.00	20,667,135.00
25 cents.....	....do.....	1966	101,104,000.00	91,872,600.00	12,298,775.00	205,275,375.00
25 cents.....	....do.....	1967	120,326,000.00	103,687,525.00	4,609,287.75	228,622,812.75
Total.....	.....	....	228,466,000.00	205,395,760.00	20,703,562.75	454,565,322.75
10 cents.....	Clad ⁴	1965	3,930,000.00	6,416,224.00	1,783,775.00	12,129,999.00
10 cents.....	....do.....	1966	62,255,000.00	68,377,101.00	7,641,353.00	138,273,454.00
10 cents.....	....do.....	1967	71,290,000.00	82,355,330.00	5,349,715.10	158,995,045.10
Total.....	.....	....	137,475,000.00	157,148,655.00	14,774,843.10	309,398,498.10
5 cents.....	75 copper, 25 nickel.	1965	.....	.....	12,500.00	12,500.00
5 cents.....	....do.....	1966	.....	5,177,335.00	2,633,079.15	7,810,414.15
5 cents.....	....do.....	1967	.....	1,653,269.00	810,257.55	2,463,526.55
Total.....	.....	....	.....	6,830,604.00	3,455,836.70	10,286,440.70
1 cent.....	95 copper, 5 zinc....	1965	702,400.00	511,540.00	143,250.00	1,357,190.00
1 cent.....	....do.....	1966	8,111,000.00	9,914,312.00	3,856,165.83	21,881,477.83
1 cent.....	....do.....	1967	3,262,500.00	5,379,847.00	4,316,471.51	12,958,818.51
Total.....	.....	....	12,075,900.00	15,805,699.00	8,315,887.34	36,197,486.34
Grand total..	.....	....	378,016,900.00	535,065,877.00	49,087,515.39	962,170,292.39

¹ Proof coins were not manufactured during fiscal 1967. The table includes 2,968,734 special Mint sets (14,843,670 coins with a face value of \$2,701,547.94) manufactured at San Francisco during fiscal 1967. A set contains one coin of each denomination. Of the total number of special Mint sets manufactured during 1967, 10,000 sets were dated 1965, 2,261,583 sets were dated 1966, and 697,151 were dated 1967.

² Title II, Section 201 of Public Law 89-81 approved July 23, 1965, authorized coinage at the San Francisco Assay Office.

³ The clad or composite half dollars consist of three layers of material. The metallic composition of the outer layers is 80% silver and 20% copper bonded to an inner core of approximately 20% silver and 80% copper, giving the coin an overall silver content of 40% or a fineness of .400.

⁴ The clad or composite quarter dollars and dimes consist of three layers of material. The metallic composition of the outer layers is an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel bonded to an inner core of pure copper.

TABLE 1A. --Consumption of metals in United States coinage, fiscal year 1967¹

Denomination	Composition (percent)	Metallic content--short tons				
		Silver	Copper	Nickel	Zinc	Total tons
50 cents.....	Clad ²	1,539	2,308	.....	.....	3,847
25 cents.....	Clad ³.....	.....	10,418	946	.....	11,364
10 cents.....	Clad ³.....	.....	7,091	644	.....	7,735
5 cents.....	75 copper, 25 nickel.	.....	850	284	.....	1,134
1 cent.....	95 copper, 5 zinc....	.....	11,789	.....	620	12,409
Total.....	.....	⁴ 1,539	32,456	1,874	620	36,489

¹ Includes metals used in the manufacture of special Mint sets of coins.² The clad or composite half dollars consist of three layers of material. The metallic composition of the outer layers is 80% silver and 20% copper bonded to an inner core of approximately 20% silver and 80% copper, giving the coin an overall silver content of 40%, or a fineness of 400.³ The clad or composite quarter dollars and dimes consist of three layers of material. The metallic composition of the outer layers is an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel bonded to an inner core of pure copper.⁴ Represents 44,807,160.20 fine troy ounces of silver.TABLE 2. --Foreign coins manufactured by the United States Mint, fiscal year 1967¹

Country and denomination	Number of coins manufactured	Composition	Gross weight per coin	Total gross weight--short tons
			<u>Grams</u>	
Panama, Republic of:				
1 balboa.....	12,701	900 silver, 100 copper.....	26.73	0.4
1/2 balboa.....	1,012,701	Two outer layers of an alloy of 80% silver and 20% copper clad on a core containing an alloy of 20% silver and 80% copper. The coin has an overall silver content of 40%, or a fineness of 400.	11.5	12.8
1/4 balboa.....	12,701	Two outer layers of an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel clad on a core of pure copper.	5.67	.1
1/10 balboa.....	1,012,701	....do.....	2.268	2.5
5 centesimos.....	12,701	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	5	.1
1 centesimo.....	12,701	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	3.11	(²)
Total.....	2,076,206	.....	.....	15.9
Philippines:			<u>Grains</u>	
1 peso.....	100,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	412.5	2.9
Grand total.....	2,176,206	.....	.....	18.8

¹ Manufactured at San Francisco.² Less than 0.1 ton.

TABLE 3.--Shipments of United States coins for circulation by the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1967

Denomination	Number of coins shipped ¹	Face value	Gross weight in short tons
Half dollars.....	302,445,496	\$151,222,748.00	3,834
Quarter dollars.....	707,235,238	176,808,809.50	4,420
Dimes.....	896,382,765	89,638,276.50	2,241
5-cent pieces.....	245,722,320	12,286,116.00	1,355
1-cent pieces.....	3,629,309,900	36,293,099.00	12,442
Total.....	5,781,095,719	466,249,049.00	24,292

¹ Coins are shipped to the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. and to the thirty-six Federal Reserve Banks and branches, as follows:

Federal Reserve
Districts

Federal Reserve Banks

Branch Banks

1.	Boston, Massachusetts	--
2.	New York, New York	Buffalo, New York
3.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	--
4.	Cleveland, Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio
		Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
5.	Richmond, Virginia	Baltimore, Maryland
		Charlotte, North Carolina
6.	Atlanta, Georgia	Birmingham, Alabama
		Jacksonville, Florida
		Nashville, Tennessee
		New Orleans, Louisiana
7.	Chicago, Illinois	Detroit, Michigan
8.	St. Louis, Missouri	Little Rock, Arkansas
		Louisville, Kentucky
		Memphis, Tennessee
9.	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Helena, Montana
10.	Kansas City, Missouri	Denver, Colorado
		Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
		Omaha, Nebraska
11.	Dallas, Texas	El Paso, Texas
		Houston, Texas
		San Antonio, Texas
12.	San Francisco, California	Los Angeles, California
		Portland, Oregon
		Salt Lake City, Utah
		Seattle, Washington

TABLE 4. --Summary of uncurrent United States coins withdrawn from circulation, fiscal year 1967¹

Federal Reserve District (Bank and branches)	Number of pieces received by Mints					Total
	1 cent ²	5 cents ²	10 cents	25 cents	50 cents	
1. Boston.....	135,000	12,000	40,000	12,000	2,000	201,000
2. New York.....	65,000	20,000	100,000	20,000	.....	205,000
Buffalo.....	85,000	18,000	49,000	15,200	2,800	170,000
3. Philadelphia.....	155,000	20,000	60,000	16,000	2,000	253,000
4. Cleveland.....	80,000	16,000	60,000	51,988	.....	207,988
Cincinnati.....	20,000	4,000	10,000	4,000	.....	38,000
Pittsburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Richmond.....	201,000	34,500	37,000	42,400	400	315,300
Baltimore.....	68,000	16,000	43,000	24,798	4,000	155,798
Charlotte.....	165,000	56,000	35,500	15,999	.....	272,499
6. Atlanta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	187,000	29,000	18,000	8,000	2,800	244,800
7. Chicago.....	624,655	279,987	359,788	147,848	3,506	1,415,784
Detroit.....	118,284	61,903	84,821	87,865	997	353,870
8. St. Louis.....	80,924	35,791	62,496	49,396	1,100	229,707
Little Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Memphis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Minneapolis.....	102,500	34,000	75,000	37,000	2,000	250,500
Helena.....	22,500	3,960	11,100	4,392	1,252	43,204
10. Kansas City.....	165,015	100,002	99,841	87,979	.....	452,937
Denver.....	75,095	26,016	80,205	27,994	1,000	210,310
Oklahoma City.....	55,000	12,000	39,993	11,998	.....	118,991
Omaha.....	56,500	26,000	57,000	7,600	900	148,000
11. Dallas.....	248,949	14,000	29,996	5,200	1,600	299,745
El Paso.....	8,000	2,000	1,800	400	439	12,639
Houston.....	104,996	60,000	45,000	53,998	3,000	266,994
San Antonio.....	10,000	4,000	10,000	4,000	.....	28,000
12. San Francisco.....	399,952	172,000	159,973	219,977	2,000	953,902
Los Angeles.....	529,957	259,999	319,960	159,968	6,000	1,275,884
Portland.....	89,908	35,995	39,979	23,983	.....	189,865
Salt Lake City.....	49,991	19,993	19,977	8,000	.....	97,961
Seattle.....	159,611	12,000	29,991	15,993	2,000	219,595
Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal.....	4,062,837	1,385,146	1,979,520	1,163,976	39,794	8,631,273
From other sources.....	527,442	135,279	262,732	79,462	10,462	1,015,377
Total pieces.....	4,590,279	1,520,425	2,242,252	1,243,438	50,256	9,646,650
Total face value.....	\$45,902.79	\$76,021.25	\$224,225.20	\$310,859.50	\$25,128.00	\$682,136.74
Total short tons ⁶	16	8	6	8	1	39

¹ When coins in circulation become too worn for further use they are withdrawn by the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and the Treasurer of the United States. Such coins, termed "uncurrent", are exchanged at face value and shipped to the Philadelphia and Denver Mints. A few uncurrent coins are also received from other sources. No silver dollars were melted during fiscal year 1967. ² See Table 25 in this Report for a summary of uncurrent zinc-coated steel cents received by the Mints from fiscal years 1945 through 1967. See Table 26 for a summary of uncurrent copper-silver-manganese five cent pieces received by the Mints from fiscal years 1948 through 1967. ³ Includes 30,996 clad dimes with a face value of \$3,099.60. ⁴ Includes 122,301 clad quarters with a face value of \$30,575.25. ⁵ Includes 688 clad half dollars with a face value of \$344.00. ⁶ Computed at standard weight, actual recoveries are smaller due to abrasion.

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TABLE 5. --Location of United States coins on specified dates¹

End of month	Coins held in the Treasury				
	Subsidiary silver (50¢, 25¢, and 10¢)	Minor (5¢ and 1¢)	Total fractional ² (Subsidiary and minor)	Standard silver dollars	Total coins
June 1961.....	\$4,740,467	\$1,487,719	\$6,228,186	\$149,172,946	\$155,401,132
Dec. 1961.....	3,582,616	1,021,190	4,603,806	130,137,226	134,741,032
June 1962.....	4,475,000	962,607	5,437,607	115,487,279	120,924,886
Dec. 1962.....	3,383,780	1,173,099	4,556,879	94,007,144	98,564,023
June 1963.....	3,854,311	609,982	4,464,293	65,760,615	70,224,908
Dec. 1963.....	3,681,585	1,131,472	4,813,057	28,466,127	33,279,184
June 1964.....	3,921,528	208,079	4,129,607	2,943,295	7,072,902
Dec. 1964.....	4,743,064	3,003,882	7,746,946	2,958,425	10,705,371
June 1965.....	2,055,900	4,753,364	6,809,264	2,971,079	9,780,343
Dec. 1965.....	³ 6,440,260	7,793,806	14,234,066	2,972,006	17,206,072
June 1966.....	.....	.....	180,348,950	2,978,237	183,327,187
Dec. 1966.....	.....	.....	378,057,381	2,980,373	381,037,754
June 1967.....	.....	.....	678,454,931	2,982,447	681,437,378
Coins held in Federal Reserve Banks					
June 1961.....	\$55,794,560	\$7,337,735	\$63,132,295	\$9,745,018	\$72,877,313
Dec. 1961.....	28,465,611	5,484,339	33,949,950	11,041,402	44,991,352
June 1962.....	42,800,256	5,648,181	48,448,437	12,278,324	60,726,761
Dec. 1962.....	16,936,418	4,121,221	21,057,639	7,766,334	28,823,973
June 1963.....	31,099,420	4,886,330	35,985,750	8,768,069	44,753,819
Dec. 1963.....	15,393,981	1,443,975	16,837,956	4,526,049	21,364,005
June 1964.....	8,415,822	1,407,763	9,823,585	57,866	9,881,451
Dec. 1964.....	14,380,251	2,931,043	17,311,294	52,718	17,364,012
June 1965.....	17,891,128	24,050,251	41,941,379	50,987	41,992,366
Dec. 1965.....	³ 35,226,366	40,004,801	75,231,167	51,461	75,282,628
June 1966.....	.....	.....	228,148,924	47,227	228,196,151
Dec. 1966.....	.....	.....	277,477,600	47,343	277,524,943
June 1967.....	.....	.....	309,981,831	46,641	310,028,472
Coins in circulation ⁴					
June 1961.....	\$1,548,135,173	\$585,234,346	\$2,133,369,519	\$328,671,336	\$2,462,040,855
Dec. 1961.....	1,622,084,073	613,670,171	2,235,754,244	346,261,172	2,582,015,416
June 1962.....	1,663,485,144	629,423,212	2,292,908,356	359,589,697	2,652,498,053
Dec. 1962.....	1,739,080,602	657,658,380	2,396,738,982	384,760,922	2,781,499,904
June 1963.....	1,789,924,169	676,290,988	2,466,215,157	411,488,716	2,877,703,873
Dec. 1963.....	1,871,844,434	706,184,153	2,578,028,587	451,794,524	3,029,823,111
June 1964.....	1,987,137,650	736,048,958	2,723,186,608	481,720,939	3,204,907,547
Dec. 1964.....	2,146,826,985	776,265,175	2,923,092,160	481,710,957	3,404,803,117
June 1965.....	2,355,380,072	824,584,785	3,179,964,857	481,697,534	3,661,662,391
Dec. 1965.....	³ 2,679,837,974	865,521,093	3,545,359,067	481,696,133	4,027,055,200
June 1966.....	.....	.....	3,782,124,126	481,694,136	4,263,818,262
Dec. 1966.....	.....	.....	3,998,445,119	481,691,884	4,480,137,003
June 1967.....	.....	.....	4,159,637,038	481,690,512	4,641,327,550
Total coins					
June 1961.....	\$1,608,670,200	\$594,059,800	\$2,202,730,000	\$487,589,300	\$2,690,319,300
Dec. 1961.....	1,654,132,300	620,175,700	2,274,308,000	487,439,800	2,761,747,800
June 1962.....	1,710,760,400	636,034,000	2,346,794,400	487,355,300	2,834,149,700
Dec. 1962.....	1,759,400,800	662,952,700	2,422,353,500	486,534,400	2,908,887,900
June 1963.....	1,824,877,900	681,787,300	2,506,665,200	486,017,400	2,992,682,600
Dec. 1963.....	1,890,920,000	708,759,600	2,599,679,600	484,786,700	3,084,466,300
June 1964.....	1,999,475,000	737,664,800	2,737,139,800	484,722,100	3,221,861,900
Dec. 1964.....	2,165,950,300	782,200,100	2,948,150,400	484,722,100	3,432,872,500
June 1965.....	2,375,327,100	853,388,400	3,228,715,500	484,719,600	3,713,435,100
Dec. 1965.....	³ 2,721,504,600	913,319,700	3,634,824,300	484,719,600	4,119,543,900
June 1966.....	.....	.....	4,190,622,000	484,719,600	4,675,341,600
Dec. 1966.....	.....	.....	4,653,980,100	484,719,600	5,138,699,700
June 1967.....	.....	.....	5,148,073,800	484,719,600	5,632,793,400

¹ Source: Treasury Circulation Statement of United States Money through 1965. This was replaced in 1966 by the Statement of United States Currency and Coin. The latter combines two categories, subsidiary silver and minor coin, into a single category, fractional coin. Fractional coin includes five denominations: 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢; subsidiary coin includes silver coins of 900 thousandths fineness and the composite or clad coins authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965. The initial distribution of clad coins was as follows: Half dollars, March 1966, quarter dollars, November 1965, and dimes, March 1966.

² See footnote 1 for explanation.

³ Includes small amount of nonsilver clad coins in December 1965.

⁴ Includes coins in commercial banks and coins held by the public.

TABLE 6. --Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1967, in fine ounces (to thousandths of an ounce)

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Fort Knox Depository	Total
1. Gold held at beginning of fiscal year 1967 ¹	56,747.537	9,428,373.312	65,585,570.465	34,620,935.362	256,885,821.389	366,577,448.065
2. Increases during the fiscal year 1967:						
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic bullion:						
(a) Unrefined.....	.....	² 294,954.660	23,352.705	3.194	.....	² 318,310.559
(b) Refined.....	.....	.....	² 615,055.893	312.731	.....	² 615,368.624
(2) U.S. gold coins received and melted.....	.....	² 294,954.660	² 638,408.598	315.925	.....	² 933,679.183
(3) Deposits of scrap gold from domestic sources ³	2.706	23.747	.711	45.675	.....	72.839
(4) Transfers from other Mint institutions.....	13,464.904	134,514.407	147,121.462	552,755.879	.....	847,856.552
(5) Other ⁴	31,893.582	25,000	.....	14,493,815.122	.....	14,525,733.704
Total increases.....	78.862	686,630.204	441.113	231,460.040	.....	918,610.219
3. Decreases during the fiscal year 1967:	45,440.054	² 1,116,148.018	² 785,971.884	15,278,392.641	.....	² 17,225,952.597
(1) Gold bars issued for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use:						
(a) Solid.....	38,449.634	326,999.453	8,046.724	4,872,922.464	.....	5,246,418.275
(b) Exchanged for scrap gold deposits from domestic sources.....	5,153.282	498.430	51.316	184,270.073	.....	189,973.101
(2) Gold bars exchanged for gold deposits other than domestic scrap.....	43,602.916	327,497.883	8,098.040	5,057,192.537	.....	5,436,391.376
(3) Transfers to other Mint institutions.....	.....	399,721.345	.....	230,493.746	.....	630,215.091
(4) Other ⁵	9,339.577	6,964	33.544	31,918.582	14,484,435.037	14,525,733.704
Total decreases.....	313.582	283.467	53.063	8,577,300.303	.....	8,577,950.415
4. Gold held at close of fiscal year 1967 ⁶	53,256.075	727,509.659	8,184.647	13,896,905.168	14,484,435.037	29,170,290.586
	48,931.516	9,817,011.671	66,363,357.702	36,002,422.835	242,401,386.352	354,633,110.076

¹ Does not include 17,259,885 ounces of Treasury gold valued at \$604,095,972.88 held in other depositories and U. S. Exchange Stabilization Fund gold holdings of 2.7 million ounces valued at \$95.1 million on June 30, 1966.
² Reflects adjustments for advance payments.
³ Includes old jewelry, dental scrap, etc.
⁴ Includes deposits from foreign sources, operative recoveries, settlement recoveries, and miscellaneous items not otherwise classified.
⁵ Includes miscellaneous items such as sale of sweeps, operative losses, and withdrawals in connection with operation of the U. S. Exchange Stabilization Fund and the special custody account of the Treasurer of the United States.
⁶ Does not include 19,932,429 ounces of Treasury gold valued at \$697,635,010.71 held in other depositories and U. S. Exchange Stabilization Fund gold holdings of 1.7 million ounces valued at \$59.6 million on June 30, 1967.

TABLE 7. --Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1967, value at \$35 per fine ounce

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Fort Knox Depository	Total
1. Gold held at beginning of fiscal year 1967 ¹	\$1,986,163.66	\$329,993,065.48	\$2,295,494,966.05	\$1,211,732,749.02	\$8,991,003,746.62	\$12,830,210,690.83
2. Increases during the fiscal year 1967:						
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic bullion:						
(a) Unrefined.....	.....	² 10,323,413.14	817,344.70	111.79	.....	² 11,140,869.63
(b) Refined.....	.....	.....	² 21,526,956.36	10,945.59	.....	² 21,537,901.95
(2) U.S. gold coins received and melted.....	.....	² 10,323,413.14	² 22,344,301.06	11,057.38	.....	² 32,678,771.58
(3) Deposits of scrap gold from domestic sources ³	94.71	831.12	24.88	1,598.68	.....	2,549.39
(4) Transfers from other Mint institutions.....	471,271.84	4,708,004.20	5,149,251.41	19,346,464.77	.....	29,674,992.22
(5) Other ⁴	1,116,275.35	875.00	.....	507,283,529.33	.....	508,400,679.68
	2,760.16	24,032,057.13	15,438.97	8,101,101.65	.....	32,151,357.91
Total increases.....	1,590,402.06	² 39,065,180.59	² 27,509,016.32	534,743,751.81	.....	² 602,908,350.78
3. Decreases during the fiscal year 1967:						
(1) Gold bars issued for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use:						
(a) Sold.....	1,345,737.26	11,444,980.70	281,635.35	170,552,284.80	.....	183,624,638.11
(b) Exchanged for scrap gold deposits from domestic sources....	180,364.84	17,445.05	1,796.07	6,449,452.53	.....	6,649,058.49
(2) Gold bars exchanged for gold deposits other than domestic scrap						
(3) Transfers to other Mint institutions.....	.....	13,990,247.00	.....	8,067,281.12	.....	22,057,528.12
(4) Other ⁵	326,885.20	243.74	1,174.04	1,117,150.35	506,955,226.35	508,400,679.68
	10,975.43	9,921.35	1,857.20	300,205,510.63	.....	300,228,264.61
Total decreases.....	1,863,962.73	25,462,837.84	286,462.66	486,391,679.43	506,955,226.35	1,020,960,169.01
4. Gold held at close of fiscal year 1967 ⁶	1,712,602.99	343,595,408.23	2,322,717,519.71	1,260,084,821.40	8,484,048,520.27	12,412,158,872.60

See Table 6 for footnotes.

TABLE 8. --Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1967, in fine ounces (to hundredths of an ounce)

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Total
1. Silver bullion held at beginning of fiscal year 1967:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	79,880.07	212,958,554.35	9,051,327.30	381,454,722.69	603,544,484.41
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	597,752.73	24,617.27	1,880,256.54	15,912,567.86	18,415,194.40
(3) At cost value.....	3,525.65	7,378.91	5,583.87	67,899.22	84,387.65
(4) At coinage value.....	154,131.54	.....	100,518.77	.....	254,650.31
(5) Coinage metal fund.....	.....	105,386.80	11,306,341.41	.....	11,411,728.21
Total holdings ¹	835,289.99	213,095,937.33	22,344,027.89	397,435,189.77	633,710,444.98
2. Increases during the fiscal year 1967:					
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic silver.....	.....	8,456.92	1,618.85	.....	10,076.18
(2) Deposits of scrap from domestic sources ²	132,451.87	258,166.27	31,830.82	1,964,864.45	2,387,313.41
(3) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. silver dollars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. 900 silver subsidiary coins.....	80,766.50	.....	280,039.70	.....	360,806.20
(5) Seigniorage on silver bullion revalued (See value table.).....	45,711.19	1,094,853.87	61,646,226.63	26,218,957.16	89,005,748.85
(6) Transfers from other Mint institutions ³	22,336.90	125,703.31	336,645.25	165,746.82	650,432.28
(7) Other ⁴.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total increases.....	281,266.46	1,487,180.37	62,296,361.25	28,349,568.84	92,414,376.92
3. Decreases during the fiscal year 1967:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver composite half dollars ⁵.....	.....	542,958.28	44,264,201.92	.....	44,807,160.20
(2) Silver bars, etc. exchanged for silver or silver certificates:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources.....	128,629.98	196,981.39	.....	1,543,854.16	1,869,465.53
(b) For other silver deposits.....	.....	112,461.32	.....	.....	112,461.32
(c) For silver certificates.....	.....	6,315,795.23	.....	151,809,052.41	158,124,847.64
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc.....	128,629.98	6,625,237.94	.....	153,352,906.57	160,106,774.49
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions ³	124,465.89	5,973,116.72	161,973.12	23,988,711.85	30,248,267.58
(5) Other ⁶	159,371.04	47,622,593.70	4,945,379.40	36,278,404.71	89,005,748.85
Total decreases.....	12,669.71	2,762.79	128,690.10	110,460.68	254,583.28
4. Silver bullion held at close of fiscal year 1967:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	425,136.62	60,766,669.43	49,500,244.54	213,730,483.81	324,422,534.40
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	107,880.07	153,354,340.41	8,462,619.33	200,065,745.04	361,990,584.85
(3) At cost value.....	347,018.92	90,064.99	1,109,204.23	11,960,513.98	13,506,802.12
(4) At coinage value.....	1,622.80	7,138.16	2,406.48	28,015.78	39,183.22
(5) Coinage metal fund.....	234,898.04	.....	.....	.....	234,898.04
Total holdings ¹	691,419.83	364,904.71	25,565,914.56	.....	25,930,819.27
5. Decreases during the fiscal year 1967:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver composite half dollars ⁵.....	.....	542,958.28	44,264,201.92	.....	44,807,160.20
(2) Silver bars, etc. exchanged for silver or silver certificates:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources.....	128,629.98	196,981.39	.....	1,543,854.16	1,869,465.53
(b) For other silver deposits.....	.....	112,461.32	.....	.....	112,461.32
(c) For silver certificates.....	.....	6,315,795.23	.....	151,809,052.41	158,124,847.64
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc.....	128,629.98	6,625,237.94	.....	153,352,906.57	160,106,774.49
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions ³	124,465.89	5,973,116.72	161,973.12	23,988,711.85	30,248,267.58
(5) Other ⁶	159,371.04	47,622,593.70	4,945,379.40	36,278,404.71	89,005,748.85
Total decreases.....	12,669.71	2,762.79	128,690.10	110,460.68	254,583.28
6. Silver bullion held at close of fiscal year 1967:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	425,136.62	60,766,669.43	49,500,244.54	213,730,483.81	324,422,534.40
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	107,880.07	153,354,340.41	8,462,619.33	200,065,745.04	361,990,584.85
(3) At cost value.....	347,018.92	90,064.99	1,109,204.23	11,960,513.98	13,506,802.12
(4) At coinage value.....	1,622.80	7,138.16	2,406.48	28,015.78	39,183.22
(5) Coinage metal fund.....	234,898.04	.....	.....	.....	234,898.04
Total holdings ¹	691,419.83	364,904.71	25,565,914.56	.....	25,930,819.27
7. Decreases during the fiscal year 1967:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver composite half dollars ⁵.....	.....	542,958.28	44,264,201.92	.....	44,807,160.20
(2) Silver bars, etc. exchanged for silver or silver certificates:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources.....	128,629.98	196,981.39	.....	1,543,854.16	1,869,465.53
(b) For other silver deposits.....	.....	112,461.32	.....	.....	112,461.32
(c) For silver certificates.....	.....	6,315,795.23	.....	151,809,052.41	158,124,847.64
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc.....	128,629.98	6,625,237.94	.....	153,352,906.57	160,106,774.49
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions ³	124,465.89	5,973,116.72	161,973.12	23,988,711.85	30,248,267.58
(5) Other ⁶	159,371.04	47,622,593.70	4,945,379.40	36,278,404.71	89,005,748.85
Total decreases.....	12,669.71	2,762.79	128,690.10	110,460.68	254,583.28
8. Silver bullion held at close of fiscal year 1967:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	425,136.62	60,766,669.43	49,500,244.54	213,730,483.81	324,422,534.40
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	107,880.07	153,354,340.41	8,462,619.33	200,065,745.04	361,990,584.85
(3) At cost value.....	347,018.92	90,064.99	1,109,204.23	11,960,513.98	13,506,802.12
(4) At coinage value.....	1,622.80	7,138.16	2,406.48	28,015.78	39,183.22
(5) Coinage metal fund.....	234,898.04	.....	.....	.....	234,898.04
Total holdings ¹	691,419.83	364,904.71	25,565,914.56	.....	25,930,819.27
9. Decreases during the fiscal year 1967:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver composite half dollars ⁵.....	.....	542,958.28	44,264,201.92	.....	44,807,160.20
(2) Silver bars, etc. exchanged for silver or silver certificates:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources.....	128,629.98	196,981.39	.....	1,543,854.16	1,869,465.53
(b) For other silver deposits.....	.....	112,461.32	.....	.....	112,461.32
(c) For silver certificates.....	.....	6,315,795.23	.....	151,809,052.41	158,124,847.64
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc.....	128,629.98	6,625,237.94	.....	153,352,906.57	160,106,774.49
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions ³	124,465.89	5,973,116.72	161,973.12	23,988,711.85	30,248,267.58
(5) Other ⁶	159,371.04	47,622,593.70	4,945,379.40	36,278,404.71	89,005,748.85
Total decreases.....	12,669.71	2,762.79	128,690.10	110,460.68	254,583.28
10. Silver bullion held at close of fiscal year 1967:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	425,136.62	60,766,669.43	49,500,244.54	213,730,483.81	324,422,534.40
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	107,880.07	153,354,340.41	8,462,619.33	200,065,745.04	361,990,584.85
(3) At cost value.....	347,018.92	90,064.99	1,109,204.23	11,960,513.98	13,506,802.12
(4) At coinage value.....	1,622.80	7,138.16	2,406.48	28,015.78	39,183.22
(5) Coinage metal fund.....	234,898.04	.....	.....	.....	234,898.04
Total holdings ¹	691,419.83	364,904.71	25,565,914.56	.....	25,930,819.27
11. Decreases during the fiscal year 1967:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver composite half dollars ⁵.....	.....	542,958.28	44,264,201.92	.....	44,807,160.20
(2) Silver bars, etc. exchanged for silver or silver certificates:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources.....	128,629.98	196,981.39	.....	1,543,854.16	1,869,465.53
(b) For other silver deposits.....	.....	112,461.32	.....	.....	112,461.32
(c) For silver certificates.....	.....	6,315,795.23	.....	151,809,052.41	158,124,847.64
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc.....	128,629.98	6,625,237.94	.....	153,352,906.57	160,106,774.49
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions ³	124,465.89	5,973,116.72	161,973.12	23,988,711.85	30,248,267.58
(5) Other ⁶	159,371.04	47,622,593.70	4,945,379.40	36,278,404.71	89,005,748.85
Total decreases.....	12,669.71	2,762.79	128,690.10	110,460.68	254,583.28
12. Silver bullion held at close of fiscal year 1967:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	425,136.62	60,766,669.43	49,500,244.54	213,730,483.81	324,422,534.40
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	107,880.07	153,354,340.41	8,462,619.33	200,065,745.04	361,990,584.85
(3) At cost value.....	347,018.92	90,064.99	1,109,204.23	11,960,513.98	13,506,802.12
(4) At coinage value.....	1,622.80	7,138.16	2,406.48	28,015.78	39,183.22
(5) Coinage metal fund.....	234,898.04	.....	.....	.....	234,898.04
Total holdings ¹	691,419.83	364,904.71	25,565,914.56	.....	25,930,819.27
13. Decreases during the fiscal year 1967:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver composite half dollars ⁵.....	.....	542,958.28	44,264,201.92	.....	44,807,160.20
(2) Silver bars, etc. exchanged for silver or silver certificates:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources.....	128,629.98	196,981.39	.....	1,543,854.16	1,869,465.53
(b) For other silver deposits.....	.....	112,461.32	.....	.....	112,461.32
(c) For silver certificates.....	.....	6,315,795.23	.....	151,809,052.41	158,124,847.64
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc.....	128,629.98	6,625,237.94	.....	153,352,906.57	160,106,774.49
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions ³	124,465.89	5,973,116.72	161,973.12	23,988,711.85	30,248,267.58
(5) Other ⁶	159,371.04	47,622,593.70	4,945,379.40	36,278,404.71	89,005,748.85
Total decreases.....	12,669.71	2,762.79	128,690.10	110,460.68	254,583.28
14. Silver bullion held at close of fiscal year 1967:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	425,136.62	60,766,669.43	49,500,244.54	213,730,483.81	324,422,534.40
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	107,880.07	153,354,340.41	8,462,619.33	200,065,745.04	361,990,584.85
(3) At cost value.....	347,018.92	90,064.99	1,109,204.23	11,960,513.98	13,506,802.12
(4) At coinage value.....	1,622.80	7,138.16	2,406.48	28,015.78	39,183.22
(5) Coinage metal fund.....	234,898.04	.....	.....	.....	234,898.04
Total holdings ¹	691,419.83	364,904.71	25,565,914.56	.....	25,930,819.27
15. Decreases during the fiscal year 1967:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver composite half dollars ⁵.....	.....	542,958.28	44,264,201.92	.....	44,807,160.20
(2) Silver bars, etc. exchanged for silver or silver certificates:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources.....	128,629.98	196,981.39	.....	1,543,854.16	1,869,465.53
(b) For other silver deposits.....	.....	112,461.32	.....	.....	112,461.32
(c) For silver certificates.....	.....	6,315,795.23	.....	151,809,052.41	158,124,847.64
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc.....	128,629.98	6,625,237.94	.....	153,352,906.57	160,106,774.49
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions ³	124,465.89	5,973,116.72	161,973.12	23,988,711.85	30,248,267.58
(5) Other ⁶	159,371.04	47,622,593.70	4,945,379.40	36,278,404.71	89,005,748.85
Total decreases.....	12,669.71	2,762.79	128,690.10	110,460.68	254,583.28
16. Silver bullion held at close of fiscal year 1967:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	425,136.62	60,766,669.43	49,500,244.54	213,730,483.81	324,422,534.40
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	107,880.07	153,354,340.41	8,462,619.33	200,065,745.04	361,990,584.85
(3) At cost value.....	347,018.92	90,064.99	1,109,204.23	11,960,513.98	13,506,802.12
(4) At coinage value.....	1,622.80	7,138.16	2,406.48	28,015.78	39,183.22
(5) Coinage metal fund.....	234,898.04	.....	.....	.....	234,898.04
Total holdings ¹	691,419.83	364,904.71	25,565,914.56	.....	25,930,819.27
17. Decreases during the fiscal year 1967:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver composite half dollars ⁵.....	.....	542,958.28	44,264,201.92	.....	44,807,160.20
(2) Silver bars, etc. exchanged for silver or silver certificates:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources.....	128,629.98	196,981.39	.....	1,543,854.16	1,869,465.53
(b) For other silver deposits.....	.....	112,461.32	.....	.....	112,461.32
(c) For silver certificates.....	.....	6,315,795.23	.....	151,809,052.41	158,124,847.64
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc.....	128,629.98	6,625,237.94	.....	153,352,906.57	160,106,774.49
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions ³	124,465.89	5,973,116.72	161,973.12	23,988,711.85	30,248,267.58
(5) Other ⁶	159,371.04	47,622,593.70	4,945,379.40	36,278,404.71	89,005,748.85
Total decreases.....	12,669.71	2,762.79	128,690.10	110,460.68	254,583.28
18. Silver bullion held at close of fiscal year 1967:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	425,136.62	60,766,669.43	49,500,244.54	213,730,483.81	324,422,534.40
(2)					

TABLE 9. --Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1967, value

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Total
1. Silver bullion held at beginning of fiscal year 1967:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	\$103,279.28	\$275,337,412.00	\$11,702,726.17	\$493,192,971.42	\$780,336,388.87
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	772,851.98	31,828.39	2,431,038.85	20,573,824.78	23,809,544.00
(3) At cost value.....	4,553.74	9,518.76	7,203.21	57,109.52	78,385.23
(4) At recoinage value.....	213,072.79	.....	138,958.04	.....	352,030.83
(5) Coinage metal fund.....	.....	136,257.68	14,618,299.96	.....	14,754,557.64
Total holdings ¹	1,093,757.79	275,515,016.83	28,898,226.23	513,823,905.72	819,330,906.57
2. Increases during the fiscal year 1967:					
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic silver.....	.....	10,909.44	2,156.72	.53	13,066.69
(2) Deposits of scrap from domestic sources ²	170,860.01	333,034.53	41,061.64	2,534,671.62	3,079,627.80
(3) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. silver dollars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. 900 silver subsidiary coins.....	111,652.31	.....	387,129.35	.....	498,781.66
(5) Seigniorage on silver bullion revalued.....	78.77	550.46	1,001.84	35,929.83	37,560.90
(6) Transfers from other Mint institutions ³	59,101.33	1,415,568.65	79,704,212.15	33,899,257.48	115,078,139.61
(7) Other*.....	28,937.92	240,961.57	434,892.59	209,743.52	914,535.60
Total increases.....	370,630.34	2,001,024.65	80,570,454.29	36,679,602.98	119,621,712.26
3. Decreases during the fiscal year 1967:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver composite half dollars ⁵.....	.....	702,011.61	57,264,991.99	.....	57,967,003.60
(2) Silver bars, etc. exchanged for silver or silver certificates:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources.....	165,932.66	254,106.00	.....	1,991,571.51	2,411,610.17
(b) For other silver deposits.....	.....	145,075.11	.....	.....	145,075.11
(c) For silver certificates.....	.....	8,168,548.00	.....	196,278,776.00	204,447,324.00
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc.....	165,932.66	8,567,729.11	.....	198,270,347.51	207,004,009.28
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions ³	160,925.55	7,802,019.67	209,419.80	31,015,708.15	39,188,073.17
(5) Other ⁶	206,055.48	61,572,646.38	6,394,484.92	46,904,952.83	115,078,139.61
Total decreases.....	16,381.03	3,567.07	166,068.61	142,817.85	328,834.56
4. Silver bullion held at close of fiscal year 1967:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	139,481.32	198,270,704.32	10,941,568.39	258,669,443.73	468,021,197.76
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	448,670.95	116,359.05	1,434,122.75	15,464,098.55	17,463,251.30
(3) At cost value.....	2,093.04	9,208.26	3,104.30	36,140.08	50,545.68
(4) At recoinage value.....	324,725.10	.....	.....	.....	324,725.10
(5) Coinage metal fund.....	123.00	471,796.01	33,054,919.76	.....	33,526,838.77
Total holdings ¹	915,093.41	198,868,067.64	45,433,715.20	274,169,682.36	519,386,558.61

See Table 8 for footnotes.

TABLE 10. --Miscellaneous operating data, Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1967

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office ¹	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Total
1. Gold and silver bullion deposit transactions, number.....	647	2,298	1,154	4,028	8,127
2. Gold and silver deposit assay determinations, number.....	4,973	20,787	11,699	43,425	80,884
3. Total assay determinations, number (includes line 2 above).....	46,975	28,366	112,718	65,706	253,765
4. Refinery production:					
Gold refined by electrolytic process, fine ounces.....	.....	.....	.....	2,025,892.935	2,025,892.935
Gold refined by "fire" process, fine ounces.....	.....	.....	.....	3,485,890.781	3,485,890.781
Silver refined by electrolytic process, fine ounces.....	.....	.....	.....	2,674,846.01	2,674,846.01
Silver refined by "fire" process, fine ounces.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Metal operated upon by the melting and refining division:					
Gold, fine ounces.....	22,122.301	2 308,243.632	636,583.791	11,393,631.796	12,360,581.520
Silver, fine ounces.....	96,970.68	2 774,162.12	43,651,307.70	6,559,650.65	51,082,091.15
Silver clad, gross ounces.....	.....	.....	15,845,148.00	.....	15,845,148.00
Cupronickel clad, gross ounces.....	2,816,537.10	.....	.....	.....	2,816,537.10
Cupronickel alloy, gross ounces.....	43,306.00	.....	360,415.00	.....	403,721.00
Bronze alloy, gross ounces.....	193,060,980.00	.....	101,844,000.00	.....	294,904,980.00
6. Metal operated upon by the coining division:					
Gold, fine ounces (medals).....	1,335,685	.....	.....	.....	1,335,685
Silver, fine ounces.....	34,525.18	105,369.82	159,840.00	.....	299,735.00
Silver clad, gross ounces.....	.....	2,825,800.15	289,068,771.93	.....	291,894,572.08
Cupronickel clad, gross ounces.....	416,736,581.67	394,470,121.25	659,278,276.67	.....	1,470,484,979.59
Cupronickel alloy, gross ounces.....	.....	80,083,234.63	22,165,726.83	.....	102,248,961.46
Bronze alloy, gross ounces.....	213,383,460.03	263,847,594.70	219,963,702.32	.....	697,194,757.05
7. Gold issue bars (400 troy ounces) manufactured:					
Number of bars.....	.....	.....	.....	380	380
Fine ounces contained.....	.....	.....	.....	154,230.362	154,230.362
8. Gold commercial bars (miscellaneous sizes) manufactured:					
Number of bars.....	.....	3,851	.....	53,421	57,272
Fine ounces contained.....	.....	264,840.768	.....	4,863,927.745	5,128,768.513
9. Silver issue bars (1,000 troy ounces) manufactured:					
Number of bars.....	.....	.....	.....	2,643	2,643
Fine ounces contained.....	.....	.....	.....	2,740,895.41	2,740,895.41
10. Silver commercial bars (miscellaneous sizes) manufactured:					
Number of bars.....	.....	6,300	.....	282	6,582
Fine ounces contained.....	.....	757,130.09	.....	42,578.42	799,708.51
11. Sweeps material sold:					
Quantity, net avoirdupois pounds.....	41,952	.....	76,199	186,963	305,114
Gold content, fine ounces.....	95,594	.....	376,897	5,782.505	6,254.996
Silver content, fine ounces.....	100,480.79	.....	65,778.51	110,441.78	276,701.08
12. Operating gains and losses (-):					
Gold bullion, fine ounces:					
Melting and refining.....	4,846	2 418.922	170.371	193.383	787.522
Coining (medals).....	5,558	.....	.....	.....	5,558

TABLE 10. --Miscellaneous operating data, Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1967--Continued

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office ¹	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Total
12. Operating gains and losses (-)--Continued:					
Silver bullion, fine ounces:					
Melting and refining.....	124,868.30	2 (-) 449.37	33,490.99	8,253.31	166,163.23
Coining.....	38,975.30	68.54	.72	.....	39,044.56
Silver clad, gross ounces:					
Melting and refining.....	.....	.....	(-) 192,904.98	.....	(-) 192,904.98
Coining.....	.....	(-) 2,249.40	(-) 78,983.27	.....	(-) 81,232.67
Cupronickel clad, gross ounces:					
Melting and refining.....	(-) 13,255.87	.....	.....	.....	(-) 13,255.87
Coining.....	(-) 760,647.38	476,647.21	296,440.01	.....	12,439.84
Cupronickel alloy, gross ounces:					
Melting and refining.....	(-) 521.50	.....	(-) 4,411.61	.....	(-) 4,933.11
Coining.....	.....	(-) 169,612.66	(-) 23,109.40	.....	(-) 192,722.06
Bronze alloy, gross ounces:					
Melting and refining.....	(-) 207,425.22	.....	691,064.70	.....	483,639.48
Coining.....	(-) 29,141.45	469,263.90	82,825.53	.....	522,947.98
13. Silver bars in storage at West Point Depository, fine ounces:					
Held at beginning of fiscal year.....	.....	.....	.....	353,911,465.77	353,911,465.77
Net withdrawals during year.....	.....	.....	.....	174,969,582.05	174,969,582.05
Held at end of fiscal year.....	.....	.....	.....	178,941,883.72	178,941,883.72
14. Unrefined gold held on June 30, 1967, fine ounces.....	20,902.866	6,503,262.025	9,030,736.114	10,844,555.361	26,399,456.366
15. Unrefined silver held on June 30, 1967, fine ounces.....	5,805.67	7,726,337.63	7,861,865.02	18,495,824.84	34,089,833.16
16. Medals, etc.:					
List medals sold, number.....	24,381	.....	.....	.....	24,381
Special medals and distinguishing devices delivered, number.....	47,451	.....	.....	.....	47,451
17. Visitors touring the Mints, number.....	70,523	.....	184,049	.....	254,572

¹ Coinage operations authorized by sec. 201 of Public Law 89-81, approved July 23, 1965.
² Cash and Deposits Division.

TABLE 11. --Detail of revenues deposited into the general fund of the Treasury by the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1967

Item	Office of the Director	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office ¹	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Total
GENERAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS						
Seigniorage, silver.....	.....	\$78.77	\$550.46	\$1,001.84	\$35,929.83	\$37,560.90
Seigniorage, minor coinage.....	.....	8,940,175.31	8,340,384.63	16,661,873.55	.....	33,942,433.49
Seigniorage, cupronickel clad coinage.....	.....	345,299,387.04	33,073,006.82	339,465,128.29	.....	717,837,622.15
Seigniorage, silver clad coinage.....	.....	.....	952,392.83	81,342,290.74	.....	82,294,683.57
Handling charges on gold bullion.....	.....	4,111.48	65,573.16	67,327.34	458,266.58	595,278.56
Other bullion charges.....	.....	21,799.10	187,923.09	408,645.74	426,925.38	1,045,293.31
Commission on telephone pay stations.....	.....	693.83	220.40	192.14	.....	1,106.37
Business concessions, not otherwise classified.....	.....	.....	.....	57.90	.....	57.90
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, not otherwise classified.....	\$606.08	.....	15,582.13	.....	3,572.19	19,760.40
Gifts to the United States, not otherwise classified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.97	28.97
Miscellaneous interest collections, not otherwise classified.....	.....	1.51	.....	.....	.....	1.51
Sale of miscellaneous products and byproducts.....	200,673.48	73,130.24	8,799,376.27	99,362.04	34,456.59	9,206,998.62
Fees and other charges for accounting and auditing services.....	10.50	156.34	12.90	186.26	.....	366.00
Charges for testing, inspection and grading services, not otherwise classified.....	.....	504.00	.....	428.50	3,522.00	4,454.50
Fees and other charges for miscellaneous services.....	.....	7.75	.....	.....	.....	7.75
Proceeds from sale of equipment and other personal property, not otherwise classified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale of scrap and salvage materials.....	515.00	15,045.62	1,094.31	1,278.45	.....	17,933.38
Recoveries for Government property lost or damaged, not otherwise classified.....	35.00	10,117.96	377.23	2,000.51	42.40	12,538.10
Refund of erroneous payments.....	.....	.....	6.24	177.50	.....	212.50
Miscellaneous recoveries and refunds, not otherwise classified.....	.82	128.71	658.57	2,517.61	63.45	6.24
Total general account receipts.....	201,840.88	354,365,337.66	51,437,159.04	438,052,568.41	962,807.39	845,019,713.38
SPECIAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS						
Increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar.....	.....	38.77	262.40	368.50	350.91	1,020.58
Total receipts.....	201,840.88	354,365,376.43	51,437,421.44	438,052,936.91	963,158.30	845,020,733.96

¹ Coinage operations authorized by sec. 201 of Public Law 89-81, approved July 23, 1965, a result of which is the receipt of coinage seigniorage shown in the column below.

TABLE 12. -- Analysis of monetary assets and liabilities of the Bureau of the Mint on June 30, 1966 (revised) and June 30, 1967

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
ASSETS JUNE 30, 1966						
Gold bullion.....	\$1,986,163.66	\$329,993,065.48	\$2,295,494,966.05	\$1,211,776,317.16	\$8,991,003,746.62	\$12,830,254,258.97
Silver bullion.....	1,093,757.79	F 275,515,016.83	F 28,898,226.23	F 513,823,905.72	.....	F 1 819,330,906.57
Subsidiary coin.....	22,882,420.75	11,448,191.75	57,205,587.55	40,024,876.10	26,400,000.00	157,961,076.15
Minor coin.....	60,918.03	1,977,491.66	6,658,030.91	2,413,755.96	.....	11,110,196.56
Coinage metal other than silver.....	138,202,420.96	F 4,075,774.90	F 3,821,164.67	.....	.....	F 146,099,360.53
All other.....	38,938.60	1,482.24	37,932.69	3,270.83	.....	81,624.36
Total assets.....	164,264,619.79	F 623,011,022.86	F 2,392,115,908.10	F 1,768,042,125.77	9,017,403,746.62	F 13,964,837,423.14
LIABILITIES JUNE 30, 1966						
Bullion fund.....	26,061,709.35	618,429,563.04	2,373,672,297.12	F 1,768,042,125.77	9,017,403,746.62	F 13,803,609,441.90
Coinage metal fund ²	136,774,674.71	4,211,468.58	18,059,222.07	.....	.....	159,045,365.36
All other.....	1,428,235.73	369,991.24	384,388.91	.....	.....	2,182,615.88
Total liabilities.....	164,264,619.79	623,011,022.86	2,392,115,908.10	F 1,768,042,125.77	9,017,403,746.62	F 13,964,837,423.14
ASSETS JUNE 30, 1967						
Gold bullion.....	\$1,712,602.99	\$343,595,408.23	\$2,322,717,519.71	\$1,260,084,821.40	\$8,484,048,520.27	\$12,412,158,872.60
Silver bullion.....	915,093.41	198,868,067.64	45,433,715.20	274,169,682.36	.....	3 519,386,558.61
Subsidiary coin.....	26,443.85	9,655,459.15	57,590,876.25	558,399,784.15	26,400,000.00	652,072,563.40
Minor coin.....	3,096.69	882,132.82	3,555,926.13	4,337,725.94	.....	8,778,881.58
Coinage metal other than silver.....	99,013,757.80	26,991,805.48	7,656,992.65	.....	.....	133,662,555.93
All other.....	33,750.55	19,766.84	37,274.12	44,478.80	.....	135,270.31
Total assets.....	101,704,745.29	580,012,640.16	2,436,992,304.06	2,097,036,492.65	8,510,448,520.27	13,726,194,702.43
LIABILITIES JUNE 30, 1967						
Bullion fund.....	2,687,309.68	550,770,056.01	2,397,880,547.98	2,097,027,793.44	8,510,448,520.27	13,558,814,227.38
Coinage metal fund ²	98,672,588.83	27,463,661.66	38,308,637.98	.....	.....	164,444,888.27
All other.....	344,846.78	1,778,922.49	803,118.10	8,699.21	.....	2,935,586.58
Total liabilities.....	101,704,745.29	580,012,640.16	2,436,992,304.06	2,097,036,492.65	8,510,448,520.27	13,726,194,702.43

¹ Revised.
² Includes silver for the manufacture of silver clad half dollars valued at \$14,754,557.64 (June 30, 1966).
³ The coinage metal fund was established by sec. 206 of Public Law 89-81, approved July 23, 1965 (31 U.S.C. 340).
Includes silver for the manufacture of silver clad half dollars valued at \$33,526,838.77 (June 30, 1967).

TABLE 13. --United States coins manufactured, calendar year 1966¹

Denomination	Composition (percent)	Date on coins	Number of coins produced			
			Philadelphia Mint	Denver Mint	San Francisco Assay Office ²	Total coinage
50 cents.....	90 silver, 10 copper	1964	41,674,000	.....	.....	41,674,000
50 cents.....	Clad ³	1965	.....	63,049,366	2,830,000	65,879,366
50 cents.....	Clad ³	1966	.....	106,439,312	2,545,620	108,984,932
Total.....	.....	....	41,674,000	169,488,678	5,375,620	216,538,298
25 cents.....	90 silver, 10 copper	1964	.....	.....	4,640,865	4,640,865
25 cents.....	Clad ⁴	1965	722,388,000	572,185,540	64,196,000	1,358,769,540
25 cents.....	Clad ⁴	1966	404,416,000	367,490,400	49,195,100	821,101,500
Total.....	.....	....	1,126,804,000	939,675,940	118,031,965	2,184,511,905
10 cents.....	90 silver, 10 copper	1964	.....	167,905,630	.....	167,905,630
10 cents.....	Clad ⁴	1965	838,240,000	757,472,820	49,537,750	1,645,250,570
10 cents.....	Clad ⁴	1966	622,550,000	683,771,010	76,413,530	1,382,734,540
Total.....	.....	....	1,460,790,000	1,609,149,460	125,951,280	3,195,890,740
5 cents.....	75 copper, 25 nickel	1965	11,468,000	82,291,380	41,400,000	135,159,380
5 cents.....	75 copper, 25 nickel	1966	.....	103,546,700	52,661,583	156,208,283
Total.....	.....	....	11,468,000	185,838,080	94,061,583	291,367,663
1 cent.....	95 copper, 5 zinc...	1965	300,385,000	973,364,900	222,390,000	1,496,139,900
1 cent.....	95 copper, 5 zinc...	1966	811,100,000	991,431,200	385,616,583	2,188,147,783
Total.....	.....	....	1,111,485,000	1,964,796,100	608,006,583	3,684,287,683
Grand total..	.....	....	3,752,221,000	4,868,948,258	951,427,031	9,572,596,289

Denomination	Composition (percent)	Date on coins	Face value			
			Philadelphia Mint	Denver Mint	San Francisco Assay Office ²	Total coinage
50 cents.....	90 silver, 10 copper	1964	\$20,837,000.00	.....	.....	\$20,837,000.00
50 cents.....	Clad ³	1965	.....	\$31,524,683.00	\$1,415,000.00	32,939,683.00
50 cents.....	Clad ³	1966	.....	53,219,656.00	1,272,810.00	54,492,466.00
Total.....	.....	....	20,837,000.00	84,744,339.00	2,687,810.00	108,269,149.00
25 cents.....	90 silver, 10 copper	1964	.....	.....	1,160,216.25	1,160,216.25
25 cents.....	Clad ⁴	1965	180,597,000.00	143,046,385.00	16,049,000.00	339,692,385.00
25 cents.....	Clad ⁴	1966	101,104,000.00	91,872,600.00	12,298,775.00	205,275,375.00
Total.....	.....	....	281,701,000.00	234,918,985.00	29,507,991.25	546,127,976.25
10 cents.....	90 silver, 10 copper	1964	.....	16,790,563.00	.....	16,790,563.00
10 cents.....	Clad ⁴	1965	83,824,000.00	75,747,282.00	4,953,775.00	164,525,057.00
10 cents.....	Clad ⁴	1966	62,255,000.00	68,377,101.00	7,641,353.00	138,273,454.00
Total.....	.....	....	146,079,000.00	160,914,946.00	12,595,128.00	319,589,074.00
5 cents.....	75 copper, 25 nickel	1965	573,400.00	4,114,569.00	2,070,000.00	6,757,969.00
5 cents.....	75 copper, 25 nickel	1966	.....	5,177,335.00	2,633,079.15	7,810,414.15
Total.....	.....	....	573,400.00	9,291,904.00	4,703,079.15	14,568,383.15
1 cent.....	95 copper, 5 zinc...	1965	3,003,850.00	9,733,649.00	2,223,900.00	14,961,399.00
1 cent.....	95 copper; 5 zinc...	1966	8,111,000.00	9,914,312.00	3,856,165.83	21,881,477.83
Total.....	.....	....	11,114,850.00	19,647,961.00	6,080,065.83	36,842,876.83
Grand total..	.....	....	460,305,250.00	509,518,135.00	55,574,074.23	1,025,397,459.23

¹ Proof coins were not manufactured during 1966. The table includes 4,621,583 special Mint sets (23,107,915 coins with a face value of \$4,205,640.53) manufactured at San Francisco during 1966. A set contains one coin of each denomination. Of the total number of special Mint sets manufactured during 1966, 2,360,000 sets were dated 1965 and 2,261,583 were dated 1966.

² Title II, Section 201 of Public Law 89-81 approved July 23, 1965, authorized coinage at the San Francisco Assay Office.

³ The clad or composite half dollars consist of three layers of material. The metallic composition of the outer layers is 80% silver and 20% copper bonded to an inner core of approximately 20% silver and 80% copper, giving the coin an overall silver content of 40% or a fineness of .400.

⁴ The clad or composite quarter dollars and dimes consist of three layers of material. The metallic composition of the outer layers is an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel bonded to an inner core of pure copper.

TABLE 13A. --Consumption of metals in United States coinage, calendar year 1966¹

Denomination	Composition (percent)	Metallic content--short tons				
		Silver	Copper	Nickel	Zinc	Total tons
50 cents.....	90 silver, 10 copper....	517	57	.....	.....	574
50 cents.....	Clad ²	887	1,330	.....	.....	2,217
Total.....	.....	1,404	1,387	.....	.....	2,791
25 cents.....	90 silver, 10 copper....	29	3	.....	.....	32
25 cents.....	Clad ³.....	.....	12,489	1,135	.....	13,624
Total.....	.....	29	12,492	1,135	.....	13,656
10 cents.....	90 silver, 10 copper....	416	47	.....	.....	463
10 cents.....	Clad ³.....	.....	6,939	631	.....	7,570
Total.....	.....	416	6,986	631	.....	8,033
5 cents.....	75 copper, 25 nickel....	.....	1,205	401	.....	1,606
1 cent.....	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	.....	11,999	.....	631	12,630
Grand total.....	.....	⁴ 1,849	34,069	2,167	631	38,716

¹ Includes metals used in the manufacture of special Mint sets of coins.

² The clad or composite half dollars consist of three layers of material. The metallic composition of the outer layers is 80% silver and 20% copper bonded to an inner core of approximately 20% silver and 80% copper, giving the coin an overall silver content of 40% or a fineness of .400. Clad half dollars first struck at the Denver Mint on Dec. 30, 1965, were transferred as finished coin by the Coining Division to the Cash and Deposits Division on Jan. 3, 1966, are included in 1966 production.

³ The clad or composite quarter dollars and dimes consist of three layers of material. The metallic composition of the outer layers is an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel bonded to an inner core of pure copper.

⁴ Represents 53,852,227.22 fine troy ounces of silver (900 silver coins, 28,066,606.42 ounces; and clad half dollars, 25,785,620.80 ounces).

TABLE 14. --Shipments of United States coins for circulation by the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1966

Denomination	Number of coins shipped ¹	Face value	Gross weight in short tons
Half dollars.....	207,101,996	\$103,550,998.00	2,671
Quarter dollars.....	1,454,701,523	363,675,380.75	9,095
Dimes.....	1,538,806,250	153,880,625.00	3,890
5-cent pieces.....	191,591,380	9,579,569.00	1,056
1-cent pieces.....	3,649,350,700	36,493,507.00	12,511
Total.....	7,041,551,849	667,180,079.75	29,223

¹ Coins are shipped to the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. and to the thirty-six Federal Reserve Banks and branches which are listed in Table 3.

TABLE 15. --Foreign coins manufactured by the United States Mint, calendar year 1966¹

Country and denomination	Number of coins manufactured	Composition	Gross weight per coin	Total gross weight-- short tons
Panama, Republic of: 1/4 balboa.....	7,440,000	Two outer layers of an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel clad on a core of pure copper.	<u>Grams</u> 5.67	47

¹ Manufactured at San Francisco during Feb. and Mar. 1966.
See also Tables 15A and 15B.

TABLE 15A. --Summary of foreign coinage by the United States Mint, by country, through Dec. 31, 1966

Country	Number of pieces produced	Country	Number of pieces produced
Argentina.....	64,058,334	Hawaii ¹	1,950,000
Australia.....	168,000,000	Honduras.....	106,529,500
Belgian Congo.....	25,000,000	Indo-China.....	135,270,000
Belgium.....	25,000,000	Korea.....	295,000,000
Bolivia.....	30,000,000	Liberia.....	20,452,500
China.....	39,720,096	Mexico.....	91,076,840
Colombia.....	133,461,872	Netherlands.....	562,500,000
Costa Rica.....	70,438,820	Neth. E. Indies.....	1,716,368,000
Cuba.....	496,559,888	Nicaragua.....	26,080,000
Curacao.....	12,000,000	Panama (Republic).....	28,064,880
Dominican Republic.....	53,920,207	Peru.....	136,045,669
Ecuador.....	214,451,060	Philippines.....	1,512,983,332
El Salvador.....	161,695,351	Poland.....	6,000,000
Ethiopia.....	375,433,730	Saudi Arabia.....	124,712,574
Fiji.....	4,800,000	Siam (Thailand).....	20,000,000
France.....	50,000,000	Surinam (Neth. Guiana).....	21,195,000
Greenland.....	100,000	Syria.....	7,350,000
Guatemala.....	7,835,000	Venezuela.....	306,762,944
Haiti.....	44,500,000	Total (37 countries).....	7,095,315,597

¹ Coined prior to annexation to the United States. United States coins used thereafter. Hawaii became the fiftieth State of the Union on August 21, 1959.

TABLE 15B.--Summary of foreign coinage by the United States Mint, by calendar year, through Dec. 31, 1966

Calendar year	Number of pieces produced	Calendar year	Number of pieces produced
July 1, 1875-Dec. 31, 1905.....	155,896,973	1937.....	26,800,000
1906.....	10,204,504	1938.....	48,579,644
1907.....	45,253,047	1939.....	15,725,000
1908.....	29,645,359	1940.....	33,170,000
1909.....	11,298,981	1941.....	208,603,500
1910.....	7,153,818	1942.....	307,737,000
1911.....	7,794,406	1943.....	186,682,000
1912.....	6,244,348	1944.....	788,498,000
1913.....	7,309,258	1945.....	1,802,376,008
1914.....	17,335,005	1946.....	504,528,000
1915.....	55,485,190	1947.....	277,376,094
1916.....	37,441,328	1948.....	21,950,000
1917.....	25,208,497	1949.....	156,687,944
1918.....	60,102,000	1950.....	2,000,000
1919.....	100,269,195	1951.....	25,450,000
1920.....	99,002,334	1952.....	45,857,000
1921.....	55,094,352	1953.....	193,673,000
1922.....	7,863,030	1954.....	19,015,000
1923.....	4,369,000	1955.....	67,550,000
1924.....	12,663,196	1956.....	38,793,500
1925.....	13,461,000	1957.....	59,264,000
1926.....	14,987,000	1958.....	152,575,000
1927.....	3,650,000	1959.....	129,647,000
1928.....	16,701,000	1960.....	238,400,000
1929.....	34,980,000	1961.....	148,500,000
1930.....	3,300,120	1962.....	256,485,000
1931.....	4,498,020	1963.....	293,515,000
1932.....	9,756,096	1964.....	.....
1933.....	15,240,000	1965.....	.....
1934.....	24,280,000	1966.....	7,440,000
1935.....	109,600,850		
1936.....	32,350,000		
		Total.....	7,095,315,597

Reference Note: For a detailed record of foreign coinage production by United States Mints for other countries from 1876 through 1965, see pages 157-183 in the 1966 Annual Report. For annual data for the calendar year 1966 see Table 15 in this Report.

TABLE 16. --Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1966, in fine ounces (to thousandths of an ounce)

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Fort Knox Depository	Total
1. Gold held at beginning of calendar year 1966 ¹	27,984.952	9,464,097.883	69,325,459.212	30,270,315.847	274,113,581.656	383,201,439.550
2. Increases during the calendar year 1966:						
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic bullion:						
(a) Unrefined.....	.....	295,913.020	9,352.694	3.194	.....	305,268.908
(b) Refined.....	.....	.....	2 602,482.061	.....	.....	2 602,482.061
(2) U.S. gold coins received and melted.....	.....	295,913.020	2 611,834.755	3.194	.....	2 907,750.969
(3) Deposits of scrap gold from domestic sources ²	1.692	14.897	1.917	100.714	.....	119.220
(4) Transfers from other Mint institutions.....	13,575.951	128,061.769	144,914.021	519,694.154	.....	806,245.895
(5) Other ⁴	61,064.460	25.000	50.000	35,873,571.116	.....	35,934,710.576
(5) Other ⁴	355.850	657,005.631	456.606	371,979.397	.....	1,029,797.484
Total increases.....	74,997.953	1,081,020.317	2 757,257.299	36,765,348.575	.....	2 38,678,624.144
3. Decreases during the calendar year 1966:						
(1) Gold bars issued for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use:						
(a) Solid.....	25,763.692	387,341.627	36.657	5,171,331.667	.....	5,584,473.643
(b) Exchanged for scrap gold deposits from domestic sources....	6,117.283	22.865	64.214	155,402.121	.....	161,606.483
(2) Gold bars exchanged for gold deposits other than domestic scrap	31,880.975	387,364.492	100.871	5,326,733.788	.....	5,746,080.126
(3) Transfers to other Mint institutions.....	.....	370,754.050	.....	371,781.735	.....	742,535.785
(4) Other ⁵	12,733.569	6.964	4,148,635.279	61,139.460	31,712,195.304	35,934,710.576
Total decreases.....	342.935	.....	.....	23,039,167.674	.....	23,039,510.609
4. Gold held at close of calendar year 1966 ⁶	44,957.479	758,125.506	4,148,736.150	28,798,822.657	31,712,195.304	65,462,837.096
	58,025.426	9,786,992.694	65,933,980.361	38,236,841.765	242,401,386.352	356,417,226.598

¹ Does not include 9.2 million fine ounces of gold valued at \$321.2 million held by the Treasury in other depositories, or U.S. Exchange Stabilization Fund gold holdings of 2.1 million fine ounces valued at \$73.1 million.
² Reflects slight adjustment for advance payments.
³ Includes old jewelry, dental scrap, etc.
⁴ Includes deposits from foreign sources, operative recoveries, settlement surpluses, and miscellaneous items not otherwise classified.
⁵ Includes miscellaneous items such as sale of awesops, operative losses, etc., and withdrawals in connection with operation of the U.S. Exchange Stabilization Fund and the special custody account of the Treasurer of the United States.
⁶ Does not include 19.5 million fine ounces of gold valued at \$683.9 million held by the Treasury in other depositories or U.S. Exchange Stabilization Fund gold holdings of 2.2 million fine ounces valued at \$76.0 million.

TABLE 17. --Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1966, value at \$35 per fine ounce

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay office	Fort Knox Depository	Total
1. Gold held at beginning of calendar year 1966 ¹	\$979,473.23	\$331,243,426.16	\$2,426,391,072.36	\$1,059,461,060.56	\$9,593,975,355.91	\$13,412,050,388.22
2. Increases during the calendar year 1966:						
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic bullion:						
(a) Unrefined.....	.....	10,356,955.76	327,344.31	111.79	.....	10,684,411.86
(b) Refined.....	.....	.....	2 21,086,872.20	.....	.....	2 21,086,872.20
	.....	10,356,955.76	2 21,414,216.51	111.79	.....	2 31,771,284.06
(2) U.S. gold coins received and melted.....	59.23	521.38	67.10	3,525.07	.....	4,172.78
(3) Deposits of scrap gold from domestic sources ³	475,158.42	4,482,161.93	5,071,990.70	18,189,304.40	.....	28,218,615.45
(4) Transfers from other Mint institutions.....	2,137,256.06	875.00	1,750.00	1,255,574,989.07	.....	1,257,714,870.13
(5) Other ⁴	12,454.74	22,995,197.01	15,981.24	13,019,279.16	.....	36,042,912.15
Total increases.....	2,624,928.45	37,835,711.08	2 26,504,005.55	1,286,787,209.49	.....	2 1,353,751,854.57
3. Decreases during the calendar year 1966:						
(1) Gold bars issued for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use:						
(a) Sold.....	901,729.21	13,556,958.14	1,283.00	180,996,606.77	.....	195,456,577.12
(b) Exchanged for scrap gold deposits from domestic sources.....	214,104.90	800.28	2,247.50	5,439,074.25	.....	5,656,226.93
	1,115,834.11	13,557,758.42	3,530.50	186,435,681.02	.....	201,112,804.05
(2) Gold bars exchanged for gold deposits other than domestic scrap.....	.....	12,976,391.68	.....	13,012,360.73	.....	25,988,752.41
(3) Transfers to other Mint institutions.....	445,674.92	243.74	145,202,234.77	2,139,881.06	1,109,926,835.64	1,257,714,870.13
(4) Other ⁵	12,002.86	.....	.....	806,370,868.67	.....	806,382,871.53
Total decreases.....	1,573,511.89	26,534,393.84	145,205,765.27	1,007,958,791.48	1,109,926,835.64	2,291,199,298.12
4. Gold held at close of calendar year 1966 ⁶	2,030,889.79	342,544,743.40	2,307,689,312.64	1,338,289,478.57	8,484,048,520.27	12,474,602,944.67

See Table 16 for footnotes.

TABLE 18.--Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1966, in fine ounces (to hundredths of an ounce)

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Total
1. Silver bullion held at beginning of calendar year 1966:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	21,532,538.64	221,703,831.69	6,260,695.65	462,468,042.35	711,965,103.33
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	1,381,024.14	863,915.93	7,704,666.09	62,165.42	10,011,771.58
(3) At cost value.....	69,792.85	6,210,642.61	3,540,078.28	2,265,558.45	12,086,072.19
(4) At coinage value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Coinage metal fund ¹.....	.....	.....	5,137,188.41	.....	5,137,188.41
Total holdings ²	22,983,355.63	228,778,390.23	22,642,628.43	464,795,766.22	739,203,140.51
2. Increases during the calendar year 1966:					
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic silver.....	.....	³ 9,588.77	⁴ 178,202.34	⁵ .41	187,791.52
(2) Deposits of scrap from domestic sources ³	14,7,802.75	224,939.71	31,974.27	2,086,090.96	2,490,807.69
(3) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. silver dollars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. 900 silver subsidiary coins.....	154,176.49	.....	110,770.01	.....	264,946.50
(5) Seigniorage on silver bullion revalued (See value table.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) Transfers from other Mint institutions ⁶	4,089,154.55	1,260,824.60	46,842,771.39	14,293,885.20	66,486,635.74
(7) Other ⁷	20,507.08	113,697.37	221,586.08	9,098.08	364,888.61
Total increases.....	4,411,640.87	1,609,050.45	47,385,304.09	16,389,074.65	69,795,070.06
3. Decreases during the calendar year 1966:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver subsidiary coins ⁸	15,049,307.50	⁹ 1,633,766.22	37,169,153.50	.....	53,852,227.22
(2) Silver bars, etc. exchanged for silver or silver certificates:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources.....	144,195.12	164,791.94	.....	1,436,083.60	1,745,070.66
(b) For other silver deposits.....	.....	113,382.74	.....	.....	113,382.74
(c) For silver certificates ¹⁰.....	.....	7,185,733.25	.....	133,392,232.73	140,577,965.98
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc.....	144,195.12	7,463,907.93	.....	134,828,316.33	142,436,419.38
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions ⁶	153,168.29	.....	.....	1,837,408.69	1,990,576.98
(5) Other ¹¹	11,468,865.36	24,292,326.96	4,085,992.57	26,639,450.85	66,486,635.74
Total decreases.....	12,669.72	2,062.30	.....	31,571.73	46,303.75
4. Silver bullion held at close of calendar year 1966:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	26,828,205.99	33,392,063.41	41,255,146.07	163,336,747.60	264,812,163.07
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) At cost value.....	91,880.07	196,531,512.37	9,747,953.94	302,755,513.74	509,126,860.12
(4) At coinage value.....	318,751.42	822.73	1,702,434.34	15,070,964.66	17,092,973.15
(5) Coinage metal fund ¹	2,025.72	6,210.58	4,057.25	21,614.87	33,908.42
Total holdings ²	154,131.54	.....	.....	.....	154,131.54
(5) Coinage metal fund ¹	1.76	456,831.59	17,318,340.92	.....	17,775,174.27
Total holdings ²	566,790.51	196,995,377.27	28,772,786.45	317,848,093.27	544,183,047.50

¹ Authorized by sec. 206 Pub. L. 89-81 (31 U.S.C. 340). ² Does not include 64,751,316.12 fine ounces of Treasury silver valued at \$83,718,873.72 held by other U.S. Government agencies. ³ Unrefined bullion. ⁴ Includes 2,869.88 ounces (\$3,702.15) of unrefined; and 175,332.46 ounces (\$226,178.87) of refined bullion - the silver was recovered from copper that had been transferred from the U.S. Government stockpile of copper to the Mint for the manufacture of coins; the States of origin and dates of the ore are unknown. ⁵ Includes old jewelry and various other forms of scrap purchased as "bullion ordinary" and also exchanged for bars. ⁶ Includes physical and book transfers.

See Table 19 for footnotes for 7-11.

TABLE 19.-- Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1966, value

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Total
1. Silver bullion held at beginning of calendar year 1966:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	\$27,840,049.40	\$286,645,444.99	\$8,094,636.81	\$597,937,578.83	\$920,517,710.03
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	1,785,566.55	1,116,982.21	9,961,588.52	80,375.17	12,944,512.45
(3) At cost value.....	61,270.96	4,516,417.59	2,582,360.00	1,922,961.19	9,083,009.74
(4) At recoinage value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Coinage metal fund ¹.....	.....	.....	6,642,021.38	.....	6,642,021.38
Total holdings ²	29,686,886.91	292,278,844.79	27,280,606.71	599,940,915.19	949,187,253.60
2. Increases during the calendar year 1966:					
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic silver.....	.....	³ 12,369.49	⁴ 229,881.02	³ .53	242,251.04
(2) Deposits of scrap from domestic sources ⁵	190,662.47	290,172.36	41,246.73	2,691,053.85	3,213,135.41
(3) Recoinage bullion from uncurent U.S. silver dollars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Recoinage bullion from uncurent U.S. 900 silver subsidiary coins.....	213,134.94	.....	153,129.44	.....	366,264.38
(5) Seigniorage on silver bullion revealed.....	29,033.59	3,514,026.61	1,876,941.33	1,118,412.89	6,538,414.42
(6) Transfers from other Mint institutions ⁶	5,286,987.69	1,630,157.06	60,564,391.23	18,361,854.92	85,843,390.90
(7) Other ⁷	26,457.55	146,321.32	376,603.95	7,666.83	557,049.65
Total increases.....	5,746,276.24	5,593,046.84	63,242,193.70	22,178,989.02	96,760,505.80
3. Decreases during the calendar year 1966:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver subsidiary coins ⁸	19,457,694.52	⁹ 2,112,344.20	48,067,005.35	.....	69,637,044.07
(2) Silver bars, etc. exchanged for silver or silver certificates:	186,011.69	212,581.62	.....	1,852,547.57	2,251,140.88
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources.....	.....	146,263.76	.....	.....	146,263.76
(b) For other silver deposits.....	.....	9,292,582.00	.....	172,467,009.00	181,759,591.00
(c) For silver certificates ¹⁰	186,011.69	9,651,427.38	.....	174,319,556.57	184,156,995.64
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc.....	197,735.76	.....	.....	2,375,639.51	2,573,375.27
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions ⁶	14,828,431.42	31,408,261.11	5,163,772.08	34,442,926.29	85,843,390.90
(5) Other ¹¹	16,381.03	2,205.71	.....	27,919.84	46,506.58
Total decreases.....	34,686,254.42	43,174,238.40	53,230,777.43	211,166,042.21	342,257,312.46
4. Silver bullion held at close of calendar year 1966:					
(1) At \$1.29+ as security for silver certificates.....	118,794.44	254,097,478.98	12,603,415.15	391,440,287.82	658,259,976.39
(2) At \$1.29+ for coinage or sale.....	412,423.06	1,063.73	2,201,127.35	19,885,691.35	22,100,305.49
(3) At cost value.....	2,612.90	8,003.88	5,233.86	27,882.83	43,733.47
(4) At recoinage value.....	213,072.79	.....	.....	.....	213,072.79
(5) Coinage metal fund ¹	5.54	591,106.64	22,482,246.62	.....	23,073,338.80
Total holdings ²	746,908.73	254,697,653.23	37,292,022.98	410,953,862.00	703,690,446.94

See Table 18 for footnotes 1-6.

⁷ Includes mutilated coins purchased as bullion, operative recoveries, settlement surplus, silver in gold deposits, and miscellaneous items not otherwise classified.

⁸ The number of subsidiary 900 silver coins manufactured totaled 214,220,495 pieces with face value of \$38,787,779.25; the number of silver clad half dollars totaled 174,864,298 pieces with face value of \$87,432,149 (See Table 13 for details). ⁹ Pursuant to sec. 201 Pub. L. 89-81, July 23, 1965 (31 U.S.C. 283). ¹⁰ Silver bullion is issued at the New York and San Francisco Assay Offices pursuant to Public Law 88-36, June 4, 1963 (31 U.S.C. 405a) and under (1) Instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange silver bullion for silver certificates (published in the Federal Register, p. 7530, July 22, 1963) and (2) Announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise an option given him in this law to redeem silver certificates in silver bullion, rather than in silver dollars (Treasury Press Release dated March 25, 1964). ¹¹ Includes sale of sweeps, operative wastage, etc.

TABLE 20. --Analysis of monetary assets and liabilities of the Bureau of the Mint on December 31, 1965 (revised) and 1966

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1965						
Gold bullion.....	\$979,507.07	\$331,243,426.16	\$2,426,391,072.36	\$1,059,469,791.80	\$9,593,975,355.91	\$13,412,059,153.30
Silver bullion.....	29,686,886.91	292,278,844.79	r 27,280,606.71	599,949,915.19	.....	f 1 949,187,253.60
Subsidiary coin.....	738,318.17	8,173.50	27,211.60	.....	.....	773,703.27
Minor coin.....	2,273,231.21	137,846.60	4,397,657.56	.....	.....	6,808,735.37
Coinage metal other than silver.....	38,319,646.60	4,320,696.71	r 3,417,356.68	.....	.....	r 46,057,699.99
All other.....	29,849.71	736.71	24,952.96	842.01	.....	56,381.39
Total assets.....	72,027,439.67	627,989,724.47	2,461,538,857.87	1,659,411,549.00	9,593,975,355.91	14,414,942,926.92
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1965						
Bullion fund.....	31,894,745.63	623,669,027.76	2,448,319,016.74	1,659,411,549.00	9,593,975,355.91	14,357,269,695.04
Coinage metal fund ²	36,898,031.54	4,103,414.37	10,064,540.62	.....	.....	51,065,986.53
All other.....	3,234,662.50	217,282.34	3,155,300.51	.....	.....	6,607,245.35
Total liabilities.....	72,027,439.67	627,989,724.47	2,461,538,857.87	1,659,411,549.00	9,593,975,355.91	14,414,942,926.92
ASSETS DEC. 31, 1966						
Gold bullion.....	\$2,030,889.79	\$342,544,743.40	\$2,307,689,312.64	\$1,338,289,478.57	\$8,484,048,520.27	\$12,474,602,944.67
Silver bullion.....	746,908.73	254,697,653.23	37,292,022.98	410,953,862.00	.....	3 703,690,446.94
Subsidiary coin.....	43,615,085.88	22,262,213.30	65,487,100.85	192,006,651.25	26,400,000.00	350,471,051.28
Minor coin.....	33,236.08	3,063,960.02	6,646,978.59	2,194,069.50	.....	11,938,244.19
Coinage metal other than silver.....	119,916,183.20	18,333,596.36	2,994,731.40	.....	.....	141,244,510.96
All other.....	33,273.58	3,104.73	39,681.36	44,322.54	.....	120,382.21
Total assets.....	166,375,577.26	641,605,271.04	2,420,149,827.82	1,943,488,383.86	8,510,448,520.27	13,682,067,580.25
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1966						
Bullion fund.....	46,442,605.74	622,335,793.61	2,387,735,957.33	1,943,488,383.86	8,510,448,520.27	13,510,451,260.81
Coinage metal fund ²	119,966,017.91	18,710,393.05	24,877,103.13	.....	.....	163,553,514.09
All other.....	(-) 33,046.39	559,084.38	7,536,767.36	.....	.....	8,062,805.35
Total liabilities.....	166,375,577.26	641,605,271.04	2,420,149,827.82	1,943,488,383.86	8,510,448,520.27	13,682,067,580.25

¹ Includes silver for the manufacture of silver clad half dollars valued at \$6,642,021.38 (Dec. 31, 1965).

² The coinage metal fund was established by sec. 206 of Public Law 89-81, approved July 23, 1965 (31 U.S.C. 340).

³ Includes silver for the manufacture of silver clad half dollars valued at \$23,073,398.80 (Dec. 31, 1966).

TABLE 21.--Total number of Benjamin Franklin-Liberty Bell design half dollars manufactured by the United States Mints¹

Calendar year	Number of pieces			
	Philadelphia Mint ²	Denver Mint	San Francisco Mint	Total
1948.....	3,006,814	4,028,600	.....	7,035,414
1949.....	5,614,000	4,120,600	3,744,000	13,478,600
1950.....	7,793,509	8,031,600	.....	15,825,109
1951.....	16,859,602	9,475,200	13,696,000	40,030,802
1952.....	21,274,073	25,395,600	5,526,000	52,195,673
1953.....	2,796,920	20,900,400	4,148,000	27,845,320
1954.....	13,421,503	25,445,580	4,993,400	43,860,483
1955.....	2,876,381	.....	.....	2,876,381
1956.....	4,701,384	.....	.....	4,701,384
1957.....	6,361,952	19,966,850	.....	26,328,802
1958.....	4,917,652	23,962,412	.....	28,880,064
1959.....	7,349,291	13,053,750	.....	20,403,041
1960.....	7,715,602	18,215,812	.....	25,931,414
1961.....	11,318,244	20,276,442	.....	31,594,686
1962.....	12,932,019	35,473,281	.....	48,405,300
1963.....	25,239,645	67,069,292	.....	92,308,937
Total.....	154,178,591	295,415,419	32,107,400	481,701,410

¹ The obverse and reverse of the coin were designed by the late John R. Sinnock, Chief Sculptor and Engraver of the Mint. The coin was first minted and issued in April 1948 and coined through December 31, 1963.

² Includes proof coins 1950-1963.

New Design Half Dollar: On December 10, 1963, President Lyndon B. Johnson transmitted to the Congress a bill (H.R. 9413) providing for the coinage of a regular issue fifty-cent coin with a likeness of the late President John F. Kennedy. Following its passage by the House of Representatives and the Senate on December 17th and 18th, respectively, President Johnson signed the bill into Public Law 88-256 on December 30, 1963.

The consent of Congress was required to change the design of the half dollar under provisions of section 3510 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 276), which provide that no change in the design of a coin shall be made oftener than once in twenty five years. The Benjamin Franklin design fifty-cent piece, coined continuously from April 1948 through December 31, 1963, will continue to circulate (See Table 21 for a summary of this coinage).

The new silver coin bears the likeness of the late President on the obverse. The profile facing left is a modification of the portrait which had been selected and approved personally by President Kennedy for use on the Presidential medal issued by the Mint following his inauguration in 1961. Above the portrait and around the upper border of the coin is the word "LIBERTY" and below, the words "IN GOD WE TRUST". Around the lower border is the date. The obverse of both the medal and coin was the work of Gilroy Roberts, former chief engraver of the Mint.

An adaptation of the Coat of Arms of the President of the United States appears as the central motif for the reverse of the coin. The words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" and "HALF DOLLAR" encircle the Coat of Arms at the border of the coin. The reverse was modeled by Mint engraver Frank Gasparro.

The Kennedy design half dollar was first coined for general circulation by both the Philadelphia and Denver Mints on February 11, 1964, and public distribution began on March 24, 1964. With its issue a President's likeness now appears on the obverse of each of the five denominations presently minted. Photographs of the new design coin are shown in the 1964 Annual Report.

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TABLE 22.--Number of John F. Kennedy design half dollars manufactured by United States Mints, February 1964-June 1967. Includes coins for regular issue, proof coins, and coins for special Mint sets.

Note: The Kennedy half dollar was authorized by Public Law 88-256 approved Dec. 30, 1963. The first coinage began on Feb. 11, 1964, and public distribution began on Mar. 24, 1964.

Year and month	Philadelphia Mint ¹	Denver Mint		San Francisco Assay Office ²	Total number of piecea	Total face value
	90% silver	90% ailver	40% silver	40% silver		
<u>1964</u>						
Feb.....	7,184,000	10,088,000	.....	.....	17,272,000	\$8,636,000.00
Mar.....	13,355,372	14,740,004	.....	.....	28,095,376	14,047,688.00
Apr.....	5,316,748	8,298,000	.....	.....	13,614,748	6,807,374.00
May.....	9,298,463	8,750,000	.....	.....	18,048,463	9,024,231.50
June.....	9,430,280	7,255,604	.....	.....	16,685,884	8,342,942.00
July.....	2,834,905	7,114,000	.....	.....	9,948,905	4,974,452.50
Aug.....	4,968,015	8,234,000	.....	.....	13,202,015	6,601,007.50
Sept.....	6,096,585	10,946,000	.....	.....	17,042,585	8,521,292.50
Oct.....	5,732,701	11,494,000	.....	.....	17,226,701	8,613,350.50
Nov.....	9,629,544	11,358,000	.....	.....	20,987,544	10,493,772.00
Dec.....	17,552,153	16,134,000	.....	.....	33,686,153	16,843,076.50
Total.....	91,398,766	114,411,608	.....	.....	205,810,374	102,905,187.00
<u>1965</u>						
Jan.....	12,452,000	10,810,000	.....	.....	23,262,000	11,631,000.00
Feb.....	7,218,000	5,054,000	.....	.....	12,272,000	6,136,000.00
Mar.....	6,216,000	5,406,000	.....	.....	11,622,000	5,811,000.00
Apr.....	9,602,000	5,476,000	.....	.....	15,078,000	7,539,000.00
May.....	6,118,000	6,182,000	.....	.....	12,300,000	6,150,000.00
June.....	4,708,000	3,286,358	.....	.....	7,994,358	3,997,179.00
July.....	3,526,000	4,308,180	.....	.....	7,834,180	3,917,090.00
Aug.....	13,168,000	1,271,300	.....	.....	14,439,300	7,219,650.00
Sept.....	19,290,000	.....	.....	.....	19,290,000	9,645,000.00
Oct.....	16,026,000	.....	.....	.....	16,026,000	8,013,000.00
Nov.....	15,662,000	.....	.....	.....	15,662,000	7,831,000.00
Dec.....	30,196,000	.....	.....	.....	30,196,000	15,098,000.00
Total.....	144,182,000	41,793,838	.....	.....	185,975,838	92,987,919.00
<u>1966</u>						
Jan.....	12,636,000	.....	10,654,006	.....	23,290,006	11,645,003.00
Feb.....	8,614,000	.....	5,984,000	.....	14,598,000	7,299,000.00
Mar.....	13,094,000	.....	6,528,000	.....	19,622,000	9,811,000.00
Apr.....	7,330,000	.....	7,230,000	.....	14,560,000	7,280,000.00
May.....	.....	.....	8,634,000	.....	8,634,000	4,317,000.00
June.....	.....	.....	15,455,332	2,398,000	17,853,332	8,926,666.00
July.....	.....	.....	8,564,028	432,000	8,996,028	4,498,014.00
Aug.....	.....	.....	18,320,000	.....	18,320,000	9,160,000.00
Sept.....	.....	.....	22,640,000	152,000	22,792,000	11,396,000.00
Oct.....	.....	.....	28,278,000	483,014	28,761,014	14,380,507.00
Nov.....	.....	.....	15,276,000	578,102	15,854,102	7,927,051.00
Dec.....	.....	.....	21,925,312	1,332,504	23,257,816	11,628,908.00
Total.....	41,674,000	.....	169,488,678	5,375,620	216,538,298	108,269,149.00
<u>1967</u>						
Jan.....	.....	.....	26,056,000	.....	26,056,000	13,028,000.00
Feb.....	.....	.....	30,752,000	.....	30,752,000	15,376,000.00
Mar.....	.....	.....	40,352,000	37,001	40,389,001	20,194,500.50
Apr.....	.....	.....	30,858,000	260,010	31,118,010	15,559,005.00
May.....	.....	.....	34,378,000	265,000	34,643,000	17,321,500.00
June.....	.....	.....	22,370,978	135,140	22,506,118	11,253,059.00
Total Jan.-June 1967.	.....	.....	184,766,978	697,151	185,464,129	92,732,064.50
Total Feb. 1964-June 1967.....	277,254,766	156,205,446	354,255,656	6,072,771	³ 793,788,639	³ 396,894,319.50

¹ Includes 3,950,762 proof coins manufactured during the calendar year 1964.

² Includes half dollars for special Mint sets of coins, as follows:

2,360,000 for Mint sets dated 1965

2,261,583 for Mint sets dated 1966

697,151 for Mint sets dated 1967

³ Includes the following half dollars:

	No. of pieces	Face value
90% silver, dated 1964.....	433,460,212	\$216,730,106.00
Clad - 40% silver, dated 1965.....	65,879,366	32,939,683.00
Clad - 40% silver, dated 1966.....	108,984,932	54,492,466.00
Clad - 40% silver, dated 1967.....	185,464,129	92,732,064.50

TABLE 23.--Bullion value of the silver dollar and commercial ratio of silver to gold

Calendar year	Bullion value of the silver dollar ¹	Commercial ratio of silver to gold ²
1952.....	\$0.65762	41.16
1953.....	.65953	41.04
1954.....	.66001	41.01
1955.....	.68981	39.24
1956.....	.70319	38.50
1957.....	.70314	38.50
1958.....	.68939	39.27
1959.....	.70609	38.34
1960.....	.70743	38.27
1961.....	.71575	37.82
1962.....	.84019	32.22
1963.....	.99031	27.34
1964.....	1.00105	27.04
1965.....	1.00105	27.04
1966.....	1.00105	27.04
1967.....	1.19978	22.56

¹ Based on fine silver content of the standard silver dollar (371.25 grains or 0.7734375 fine ounce) and the average commercial price of silver per fine ounce for the year.
² Based on commercial price of silver per fine ounce and the monetary value of gold (\$35 per fine ounce).

TABLE 24.--Monetary value of gold in the United States since establishment of the monetary system under the Constitution in 1792

Legislative reference	Number of grains of standard gold in one dollar	Fineness (thousandths)	Number of grains of pure gold in one dollar	Value of one fine troy ounce of gold (480 grains)
Act of Apr. 2, 1792.....	27	916 2/3	24.75	\$19.39393939
Act of June 28, 1834.....	25.8	899.225	23.2	\$20.68965517
Act of Jan. 18, 1837.....	25.8	900	23.22	\$20.67183462
Act of Feb. 12, 1873.....	25.8	900	23.22	\$20.67183462
Act of Mar. 14, 1900.....	25.8	900	23.22	\$20.67183462
Proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, issued pursuant to act of May 12, 1933, and Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 30, 1934.....	15 5/21 (15.23809524)	900	13.71428572	\$35.00

TABLE 25.--Summary of uncurrent zinc-coated steel one-cent coins withdrawn from circulation, by fiscal year¹
Face value

Fiscal year	Withdrawn by Mint--			Total
	Philadelphia	San Francisco ²	Denver	
1945.....	\$6,902.81	.....	.....	\$6,902.81
1946.....	7,145.90	.....	.....	7,145.90
1947.....	13,795.10	.....	.....	13,795.10
1948.....	43,317.89	\$8,686.02	.....	52,003.91
1949.....	80,705.90	8,613.33	\$68,446.36	157,765.59
1950.....	156,558.91	72,063.98	62,651.50	291,274.39
1951.....	127,513.79	44,985.54	79,426.40	251,925.73
1952.....	66,762.23	8,005.12	67,963.13	142,730.48
1953.....	52,924.15	11,618.90	41,375.65	105,918.70
1954.....	43,537.53	12,924.99	.....	56,462.52
1955.....	68,745.24	10,065.74	58,340.13	137,151.11
1956.....	50,048.66	.....	52,562.98	102,611.64
1957.....	29,752.38	.....	35,684.79	65,437.17
1958.....	34,956.91	.....	33,085.33	68,042.24
1959.....	28,912.21	.....	34,434.40	63,346.61
1960.....	27,811.77	.....	21,448.47	49,260.24
1961.....	9,054.69	.....	15,993.62	25,048.31
1962.....	7,441.41	.....	11,779.45	19,220.86
1963.....	3,769.03	.....	5,539.13	9,308.16
1964.....	3,531.48	.....	.....	3,531.48
1965.....	1,440.33	.....	.....	1,440.33
1966.....	1,386.95	.....	.....	1,386.95
1967.....	814.00	.....	.....	814.00
Total 1945-67.....	866,829.27	176,963.62	588,731.34	1,632,524.23

¹ Zinc-coated steel 1-cent coins were manufactured during the calendar year 1943. The total coinage and issue amounted to 1,093,838,670 pieces with face value of \$10,938,386.70. The amount outstanding on June 30, 1967 amounts to 930,586,247 pieces with face value of \$9,305,862.47, few are in active circulation.
² Uncurrent coins were not received at San Francisco after the fiscal year 1955.

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TABLE 26. --Five-cent copper-silver-manganese coins: Silver bullion allocated for manufacture into coins; coins produced and issued, by Mint; and uncurrent coins withdrawn from monetary use, by Mint

NOTE.--All U. S. 5-cent coins manufactured from Oct. 1, 1942 through Dec. 31, 1945 inclusive, were composed of an alloy of 56% copper, 35% silver, and 9% manganese, with standard weight of an individual coin, 77.16 grains. Thus the silver content is 27.006 grains or 0.0562625 fine troy ounce in the 0.16075 troy ounce of alloy per coin. Measurements of a coin are 0.835 inch for the diameter and 0.078 inch for the thickness.¹

Fiscal year	Silver bullion allocated from Silver Purchase Act silver		Silver bullion manufactured into 5-cent coins			
	Fine ounces	Cost value	Fine ounces	Cost value	Face value	Number of pieces produced
1943.....	29,994,258.28	\$13,997,209.83	17,138,954.71	\$7,998,085.96	\$15,304,230.00	306,084,600
1944.....	15,000,000.00	6,999,587.97	14,151,572.32	6,604,003.13	12,681,500.00	253,630,000
1945.....	1,000,000.00	466,666.66	8,728,872.41	4,073,372.95	7,781,355.00	155,627,100
1946.....	2,705,289.90	1,262,448.62	8,680,148.74	4,050,451.04	7,729,100.00	154,582,000
Total..	48,699,548.18	22,725,913.08	48,699,548.18	22,725,913.08	43,496,185.00	869,923,700

Fiscal year	Coins produced and issued for circulation, by Mint ²					
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco	Total pieces	Total face value	Standard gross weight--Troy ounces ³
1943.....	216,594,600	.....	89,490,000	306,084,600	\$15,304,230.00	49,203,099
1944.....	161,678,000	30,442,000	61,510,000	253,630,000	12,681,500.00	40,771,023
1945.....	108,748,100	29,519,000	17,360,000	155,627,100	7,781,355.00	25,017,056
1946.....	80,603,000	24,800,000	49,179,000	154,582,000	7,729,100.00	24,849,057
Total..	567,623,700	84,761,000	217,539,000	869,923,700	43,496,185.00	139,840,235

Fiscal year	Uncurrent coins withdrawn from monetary use, by Mint ⁴					
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco ⁵	Total pieces	Total face value	Silver content --Fine ounces
1948.....	690,392	153,201	332,023	1,175,616	\$58,780.80	65,812.63
1949-52....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953.....	1,879,987	588,353	734,521	3,202,861	160,143.05	179,300.64
1954.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955.....	500,930	272,234	255,822	1,028,986	51,449.30	57,604.08
1956.....	229,171	273,540	.....	502,711	25,135.55	28,142.46
1957.....	170,363	519,863	.....	690,226	34,511.30	38,639.82
1958.....	192,286	418,815	.....	611,101	30,555.05	34,210.29
1959.....	159,873	197,179	.....	357,052	17,852.60	19,988.27
1960.....	230,153	415,952	.....	646,105	32,305.25	36,169.86
1961.....	145,074	535,841	.....	680,915	34,045.75	38,118.57
1962.....	121,157	753,984	.....	875,141	43,757.05	48,991.62
1963.....	140,092	549,524	.....	689,616	34,480.80	38,605.67
1964.....	81,122	348,596	.....	429,718	21,485.90	24,056.21
1965.....	57,105	49,764	.....	106,869	5,343.45	5,982.68
1966.....	44,670	60,014	.....	104,684	5,234.20	5,860.36
1967.....	17,148	133,868	.....	151,016	7,550.80	8,454.09
Total....	4,659,523	5,270,728	1,322,366	11,252,617	562,630.85	629,937.25

¹ The design on the 5-cent copper-silver-manganese is the same as that appearing on all cupronickel 5-cent coins made since Oct. 1938. On the obverse is a portrait likeness of Thomas Jefferson and on the reverse, a likeness of Monticello, his historic Virginia home. The designer was Felix Schlag.

² The position of the Mint mark on the 5-cent copper-silver-manganese is in the field above the dome of Monticello, on coins made at the three Mints. For the first and only time to date a Mint mark appears on a coin struck at Philadelphia (letter P). All other coins made at Philadelphia are distinguished by the absence of a Mint mark. On the 5-cent cupronickel coin the Mint mark appears at the right of Monticello (D for Denver and S for San Francisco). Few are in active circulation.

³ Represents computed gross weight. The legal weight tolerance (above or below) on individual pieces is 3 grains.

⁴ Represents coins unfit for further circulation which were returned to the Mints, melted, and cast into bar form.

⁵ Uncurrent coins were not received at San Francisco after the fiscal year 1955.

TABLE 27. --UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MINTS AND SUMMARIES OF COINS PRODUCED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1966¹

The Act of Congress approved April 2, 1792, provided for coinage of gold, silver, and copper, and established the first United States Mint in the Nation's Capital, then the city of Philadelphia. Subsequent legislation set up branch Mints in various parts of the country. Headquarters were moved from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C. when the Act of Congress, approved by the President on February 12, 1873, established the several Mints and Assay Offices as a Bureau of the Treasury Department.

Location of Mints	Acts establishing the Mints	Distinguishing Mint marks on U.S. coins*	Period covered in coinage data
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	April 2, 1792	None, except letter P on copper-silver-manganese 5 cents.	1793-1966.
Denver, Colorado.....	April 21, 1862	D	1906-1966.
San Francisco, California**.....	July 3, 1852	S	1854-1955, 1965-1966.
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	March 3, 1835	O	1838-1861. 1879-1909.
Carson City, Nevada.....	March 3, 1863	CC	1870-1893.
Charlotte, North Carolina.....	March 3, 1835	C	1838-1861.
Dahlonega, Georgia.....	March 3, 1835	D	1838-1861.

*Title II, section 204 of Public Law 89-81, approved July 23, 1965, provides in part, as follows: "No mint mark may be inscribed on any coins during the five-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Coinage Act of 1965, except that coins struck at the Denver mint as authorized by law prior to such date may continue to be inscribed with that mint mark." Section 5 of Public Law 90-29, approved June 24, 1967, allows the Bureau of the Mint to resume the use of Mint marks on coins.

**Coinage operations at the San Francisco Mint were discontinued on Mar. 31, 1955. Public Law 87-534, July 11, 1962, changed the designation of the San Francisco Mint to the United States Assay Office at San Francisco. Title II, section 201 of Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965, authorized coinage at the San Francisco Assay Office.

¹ Coinage data include the following tables:

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CL. --United States coinage by Mint, class, denomination, and number of pieces, from organization through Dec. 31, 1966¹

Class and denomination	Philadelphia 1793-1966	Denver 1906-66	San Francisco 1854-1955, 1965-66 ²	New Orleans 1838-61, 1879-1909	Carson City 1870-93	Charlotte 1838-61	Dahlongega 1838-61	Total 1793-1966
Composite:								
Half dollars.....	.....	169,488,678	5,375,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	174,864,298
Quarter dollars.....	1,486,632,000	1,040,795,940	113,391,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,640,819,040
Dimes.....	1,467,680,000	1,441,243,930	125,951,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,034,875,110
Total composite.....	2,954,312,000	2,651,528,448	244,718,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,850,558,448
Cold:								
50 dollars.....	.....	.....	3,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,019
Double eagles.....	71,180,127	13,108,000	88,134,526	818,775	864,178	.....	.....	174,105,606
Eagles.....	34,554,932	5,909,280	14,558,406	2,361,089	299,778	.....	.....	57,683,485
Half eagles.....	41,969,621	5,292,660	28,028,008	923,725	709,617	881,027	1,107,211	78,911,869
3 dollars.....	452,572	.....	62,100	24,000	.....	.....	1,120	539,792
Quarter eagles.....	16,965,555	1,081,680	754,519	1,209,263	.....	217,966	197,850	20,426,833
Dollars.....	18,573,821	.....	115,266	1,004,000	.....	109,138	72,529	19,874,754
Total gold.....	183,696,628	25,391,620	131,655,844	6,340,852	1,873,573	1,208,131	1,378,710	351,545,358
Silver:								
Dollars.....	423,758,122	47,406,100	183,504,073	187,111,529	13,881,329	.....	.....	855,661,153
Trade dollars.....	5,107,524	.....	26,647,000	.....	4,211,400	.....	.....	35,965,924
Half dollars (homogeneous alloy)	947,622,275	555,114,118	211,637,554	80,234,676	5,308,627	.....	.....	1,799,917,250
Quarter dollars.....	2,280,229,704	1,795,848,212	302,371,249	60,343,000	10,316,792	.....	.....	4,449,108,957
20 cents.....	56,710	.....	1,155,000	.....	143,290	.....	.....	1,355,000
Dimes.....	4,899,040,972	4,246,029,160	821,404,689	68,079,906	20,901,108	.....	.....	10,055,455,835
Half dimes.....	78,975,838	.....	2,382,000	16,246,550	.....	.....	.....	97,604,388
3 cents.....	42,016,240	.....	.....	720,000	.....	.....	.....	42,736,240
Total silver.....	8,676,807,385	6,644,397,590	1,549,101,565	412,735,661	54,762,546	.....	.....	17,337,804,747
Minor:								
5 cents.....	4,965,957,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,969,152,332
3 cents.....	31,378,316	4,342,831,350	660,363,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,378,316
2 cents.....	45,601,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,601,000
1 cent.....	22,931,955,279	22,975,473,500	3,561,801,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,469,230,366
Half cent.....	7,981,822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,981,822
Total minor.....	27,982,873,916	27,318,304,850	4,222,165,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,523,343,836
Total U.S. coinage.....	39,797,689,929	36,639,622,508	6,147,640,479	419,076,513	56,636,119	1,208,131	1,378,710	83,063,252,389

¹ Comprises regular and special issues including those reserved for assay purpose.

² Public Law 87-534, July 11, 1962, changed the designation of the San Francisco Mint to the United States Assay Office at San Francisco. Title II, Section 201 of Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965, authorized coinage at the San Francisco Assay Office.

C2.--United States coinage by Mint, class, denomination, and face value from organization through Dec. 31, 1966¹

Class and denomination	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco	New Orleans	Carson City	Charlotte	Dahlgonega	Total
Composite:								
Half dollars.....	.....	\$84,744,339.00	\$2,687,810.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$87,432,149.00
Quarter dollars.....	\$371,658,000.00	260,198,985.00	28,347,775.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	660,204,760.00
Dimes.....	146,768,000.00	144,124,383.00	12,595,128.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	303,487,511.00
Total composite.....	518,426,000.00	489,067,707.00	43,630,713.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,051,124,420.00
Gold:								
50 dollars.....	.....	.....	150,950.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,950.00
Double eagles.....	1,423,602,540.00	262,160,000.00	1,762,690,520.00	\$16,375,500.00	\$17,283,560.00	.....	.....	3,482,112,120.00
Eagles.....	345,549,320.00	59,092,800.00	145,584,060.00	23,610,890.00	2,997,780.00	.....	.....	576,834,350.00
Half eagles.....	209,848,105.00	26,463,300.00	140,140,040.00	4,618,625.00	3,548,085.00	\$4,405,135.00	\$5,536,055.00	394,559,345.00
3 dollars.....	1,357,716.00	.....	186,300.00	72,000.00	.....	.....	3,360.00	1,619,376.00
Quarter eagles.....	42,413,887.50	2,704,200.00	1,886,297.50	3,023,157.50	.....	544,915.00	494,625.00	51,367,082.50
Dollars.....	18,573,821.00	.....	115,266.00	1,004,000.00	.....	109,138.00	72,529.00	19,874,754.00
Total gold.....	2,041,345,389.50	350,420,300.00	2,050,753,433.50	48,704,172.50	23,829,425.00	5,059,188.00	6,106,569.00	4,526,218,477.50
Silver:								
Dollars.....	423,758,122.00	47,406,100.00	183,504,073.00	187,111,529.00	13,881,329.00	.....	.....	855,661,153.00
Trade dollars.....	5,107,524.00	.....	26,647,000.00	.....	4,211,400.00	.....	.....	35,965,924.00
Half dollars (homogeneous alloy)	473,811,137.50	277,557,059.00	105,818,777.00	40,117,338.00	2,654,313.50	.....	.....	899,958,625.00
Quarter dollars.....	570,057,426.00	448,962,053.00	75,592,812.25	15,085,750.00	2,579,198.00	.....	.....	1,112,277,239.25
20 cents.....	11,342.00	.....	231,000.00	.....	28,658.00	.....	.....	271,000.00
Dimes.....	489,904,097.20	424,602,916.00	82,140,468.90	6,807,990.60	2,090,110.80	.....	.....	1,005,545,583.50
Half dimes.....	3,948,791.90	.....	119,100.00	812,327.50	.....	.....	.....	4,880,219.40
3 cents.....	1,260,487.20	.....	.....	21,600.00	.....	.....	.....	1,282,087.20
Total silver.....	1,967,858,927.80	1,198,528,128.00	474,053,231.15	249,956,535.10	25,445,009.30	.....	.....	3,915,841,831.35
Minor:								
5 cents.....	248,297,874.95	217,141,567.50	33,018,174.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	498,457,616.60
3 cents.....	941,349.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	941,349.48
2 cents.....	912,020.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	912,020.00
1 cent.....	229,319,552.79	229,754,735.00	35,618,015.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	494,692,303.66
Half cent.....	39,909.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,909.11
Total minor.....	479,510,706.33	446,896,302.50	68,636,190.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	995,043,198.85
Total U.S. coinage.....	5,007,141,023.63	2,484,912,437.50	2,637,073,567.67	298,660,707.60	49,274,434.30	5,059,188.00	6,106,569.00	10,488,227,927.70

¹ Comprises regular and special issues including those reserved for assay purpose.

C3. --Authority for United States composite coinage, with denomination, standard weight and composition, and total coined

COMPOSITE COINAGE

Denomination	Authorizing act: Public Law 89-81	Standard weight and composition	Total coined to Dec. 31, 1966	
Half dollars.....	July 23, 1965	(¹)	<i>Pieces</i> 174,864,298	<i>Face value</i> \$87,432,149.00
Quarter dollars.....	....do.....	(²)	2,640,819,040	660,204,760.00
Dimes.....	....do.....	(³)	3,034,875,110	303,487,511.00
Total composite.....	.....	.....	5,850,558,448	1,051,124,420.00

¹ The composite half dollar, with diameter of 1.205 inches, has an outer cladding of an alloy of 800 parts of silver and 200 parts of copper bonded to a core of an alloy of silver and copper such that the whole coin weighs 11.5 grams (177.5 grains) and contains 4.6 grams (71 grains) of silver and 6.9 grams (106.5 grains) of copper. The coin has an average silver content of 40 percent.

² The composite quarter dollar, with diameter of 0.955 inch, has an outer cladding of an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure copper such that the weight of the whole coin is 5.67 grams (87.5 grains).

³ The composite dime, with diameter of 0.705 inch, has an outer cladding of an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure copper such that the weight of the whole coin is 2.268 grams (35 grains).

C4. --Authority for United States gold coinage, with denomination, standard weight, fineness, and total coined

GOLD COINAGE¹

Denomination	Authorizing act	Standard weight	Standard fineness	Total coined to 1933 (May 19)	
50 dollars commemorative, Panama-Pacific International Exposition:		<i>Grains</i>	<i>Thou-sandths</i>	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Face value</i>
Octagonal.....	Jan. 16, 1915	1,290	900	1,509	\$75,450.00
Round.....	....do.....	1,290	900	1,510	75,500.00
Double eagle (\$20).....	Mar. 3, 1849	516	900	174,105,606	3,482,112,120.00
Do.....	Feb. 12, 1873	516	900		
Eagle (\$10).....	Apr. 2, 1792	270	916 2/3	57,683,485	576,834,850.00
Do.....	June 28, 1834	258	899.225		
Do.....	Jan. 18, 1837	258	900		
Do.....	Feb. 12, 1873	258	900		
Half eagle (\$5).....	Apr. 2, 1792	135	916 2/3	78,911,869	394,559,345.00
Do.....	June 28, 1834	129	899.225		
Do.....	Jan. 18, 1837	129	900		
Do.....	Feb. 12, 1873	129	900		
Quarter eagle (\$2.50) ²	Apr. 2, 1792	67.5	916 2/3	20,216,590	50,541,475.00
Do. ²	June 28, 1834	64.5	899.225		
Do. ²	Jan. 18, 1837	64.5	900		
Do. ²	Feb. 12, 1873	64.5	900		
Quarter eagle (\$2.50), commemorative:					
Panama-Pacific International Exposition.....	Jan. 16, 1915	64.5	900	10,017	25,042.50
Sesquicentennial Exhibition...	Mar. 3, 1925	64.5	900	200,226	500,565.00
3 dollars ³	Feb. 21, 1853	77.4	900	539,792	1,619,376.00
	Feb. 12, 1873				
	Mar. 3, 1849				
1 dollar ³	Feb. 12, 1873	25.8	900	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
1 dollar, commemorative:					
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....	June 28, 1902	25.8	900	250,258	250,258.00
Lewis and Clark Exposition....	Apr. 13, 1904	25.8	900	60,069	60,069.00
Panama-Pacific International Exposition.....	Jan. 16, 1915	25.8	900	25,034	25,034.00
McKinley memorial.....	Feb. 23, 1916	25.8	900	30,040	30,040.00
Grant memorial.....	Feb. 2, 1922	25.8	900	10,016	10,016.00
Total gold.....	.....	.....	.....	351,545,358	4,526,218,477.50

¹ Sec. 5 of the Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 30, 1934 provides in part as follows:

"No gold shall hereafter be coined, and no gold coin shall hereafter be paid out or delivered by the United States * * *. All gold coin of the United States shall be withdrawn from circulation, and, together with all other gold owned by the United States, shall be formed into bars of such weights and degrees of fineness as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct."

² Discontinued by act of Apr. 11, 1930.

³ Discontinued by act of Sept. 26, 1890.

C5. --Authority for United States silver coinage, with denomination, standard weight, fineness, and total coined

SILVER COINAGE

Denomination	Authorizing act	Standard weight	Standard fineness	Total coined to Dec. 31, 1966	
		Grains	Thou- sandths	Pieces	Face value
Dollar ^{1 2}	Apr. 2, 1792	416	892.4+	855,611,127	² \$855,611,127.00
Do. ^{1 2}	Jan. 18, 1837	412 1/2	900		
Do. ²	Feb. 28, 1878	412 1/2	900		
Do. ²	July 14, 1890	412 1/2	900		
Do. ²	Mer. 3, 1891	412 1/2	900		
Do. ²	Apr. 23, 1918	412 1/2	900	35,965,924	35,965,924.00
Trede dollar ^{3 4}	Feb. 12, 1873	420	900		
Dollar, commemorative: Lafayette	Mer. 3, 1899	412 1/2	900	50,026	50,026.00
Half dollar (homogeneous alloy).	Apr. 2, 1792	208	892.4+	1,782,343,234	891,171,617.00
Do.	Jan. 18, 1837	206 1/4	900		
Do.	Feb. 21, 1853	192	900		
Do.	Feb. 12, 1873	⁵ 192.9	900		
Half dollar, commemorative:					
Columbian Exposition.....	Aug. 5, 1892	192.9	900	5,002,105	2,501,052.50
Panama-Pacific International Exposition.....	Jan. 16, 1915	192.9	900	60,030	30,015.00
Illinois Centennial.....	June 1, 1918	192.9	900	100,058	50,029.00
Maine Centennial.....	May 10, 1920	192.9	900	50,028	25,014.00
Landing of Pilgrims, Tercentennial.....	May 12, 1920	192.9	900	300,165	150,082.50
Alabama Centennial.....	May 10, 1920	192.9	900	70,044	35,022.00
Missouri Centennial.....	Mar. 4, 1921	192.9	900	50,028	25,014.00
Grant.....	Feb. 2, 1922	192.9	900	100,061	50,030.50
Monroe Doctrine Centennial..	Jan. 24, 1923	192.9	900	274,077	137,038.50
Huguenot-Weloon.....	Feb. 26, 1923	192.9	900	142,080	71,040.00
Stone Mountain.....	Mar. 17, 1924	192.9	900	2,314,709	1,157,354.50
Battle Lexington-Concord....	Jan. 14, 1925	192.9	900	162,099	81,049.50
California Diamond Jubilee..	Feb. 24, 1925	192.9	900	150,200	75,100.00
Fort Vancouver.....	....do.....	192.9	900	50,028	25,014.00
Sesquicentennial Exhibition.	Mer. 3, 1925	192.9	900	1,000,528	500,264.00
Battle of Bennington.....	Feb. 24, 1925	192.9	900	40,034	20,017.00
Oregon Trail.....	May 17, 1926	192.9	900	264,419	132,209.50
Hawaiian Discovery.....	Mer. 7, 1928	192.9	900	10,008	5,004.00
Texas Centennial.....	June 15, 1933	192.9	900	304,193	152,096.50
Daniel Boone Bicentennial...	May 26, 1934	192.9	900	108,603	54,301.50
Maryland Tercentennial.....	May 9, 1934	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Arkansas Centennial.....	May 14, 1934	192.9	900	120,166	60,083.00
Connecticut Tercentennial...	June 21, 1934	192.9	900	25,018	12,509.00
City of Hudson, N. Y.....	May 2, 1935	192.9	900	10,008	5,004.00
Providence, R. I., Tercentennial.....	....do.....	192.9	900	50,034	25,017.00
California-Pacific Exposition	May 3, 1935	192.9	900	430,224	215,112.00
Old Spanish Trail.....	June 5, 1935	192.9	900	10,008	5,004.00
Columbia, S. C., Sesquicentennial.....	Mer. 18, 1936	192.9	900	25,023	12,511.50
Cincinnati, Ohio, fiftieth anniversary as music center	Mar. 31, 1936	192.9	900	15,016	7,508.00
Long Island, N. Y., Tercentennial.....	Apr. 13, 1936	192.9	900	100,053	50,026.50
Great Lakes Exposition--					
Cleveland, Ohio, Centennial	May 5, 1936	192.9	900	50,030	25,015.00
New Rochelle, N. Y., two hundred and fiftieth anniversary.....	....do.....	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Bridgeport, Conn., Centennial	May 15, 1936	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Wisconsin Centennial.....	....do.....	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Swedes' landing in Delaware, Tercentennial.....	....do.....	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Lynchburg, Va., Sesquicentennial.....	May 28, 1936	192.9	900	20,013	10,006.50
Albany, N. Y., two hundred and fiftieth anniversary..	June 16, 1936	192.9	900	25,013	12,506.50
Elgin, Ill. Centennial.....	....do.....	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Battle of Gettysburg, seventy-fifth anniversary....	....do.....	192.9	900	50,028	25,014.00
Roanoke Island, N. C., three hundred and fiftieth anniversary.....	June 24, 1936	192.9	900	50,030	25,015.00
San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.....	June 26, 1936	192.9	900	100,055	50,027.50
York County, Maine Tercentennial.....	....do.....	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Battle of Antietam, seventy-fifth anniversary.....	June 24, 1937	192.9	900	50,028	25,014.00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

C5.--Authority for United States silver coinage, with denomination, standard weight, fineness, and total coined--Continued

SILVER COINAGE--Continued

Denomination	Authorizing act	Standard weight	Standard fineness	Total coined to Dec. 31, 1966	
Half dollar, commemorative--Continued					
Norfolk, Va., Tercentennial of land grant and bicentennial of city.....	June 28, 1937	192.9	900	Pieces 25,013	Face value \$12,506.50
Iowa Centennial.....	Aug. 7, 1946	192.9	900	100,057	50,028.50
Booker T. Washington.....	.....do.....	192.9	900	3,167,205	1,583,602.50
Booker T. Washington--George Washington Carver.....	Sept. 21, 1951 amending act of Aug. 7, 1946	192.9	900	2,422,392	1,211,196.00
Quarter dollar.....	Apr. 2, 1792	104	892.4+	4,449,068,934	1,112,267,233.50
Do.....	Jan. 18, 1837	103 1/8	900		
Do.....	Feb. 21, 1853	96	900		
Do.....	Feb. 12, 1873	6 96.45	900		
Quarter dollar, commemorative:					
Columbian Exposition.....	Mar. 3, 1893	96.45	900	40,023	10,005.75
20 cents ⁷	Mar. 3, 1875	⁸ 77.16	900	1,355,000	271,000.00
Dime.....	Apr. 2, 1792	41.6	892.4+	10,055,455,835	1,005,545,583.50
Do.....	Jan. 18, 1837	41 1/4	900		
Do.....	Feb. 21, 1853	38.4	900		
Do.....	Feb. 12, 1873	⁹ 38.58	900		
Half dime ¹⁰	Apr. 2, 1792	20.8	892.4+	97,604,388	4,880,219.40
Do.....	Jan. 18, 1837	20 5/8	900		
Do.....	Feb. 21, 1853	19.2	900		
3 cents ¹⁰	Mar. 3, 1851	12 3/8	750		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1853	11.52	900	42,736,240	1,282,087.20
Total silver.....				17,337,804,747	3,915,841,831.35

¹ Dollar of 1792 discontinued by act of Jan. 18, 1837; dollar 1837 discontinued by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

² Silver-dollar coinage:

Act Apr. 2, 1792:

From 1792 to 1805..... \$1,439,517

During 1836..... 1,000

\$ 1,440,517

Act Jan. 18, 1837: From 1839 to Feb. 12, 1873..... 6,590,721

Act Feb. 28, 1878 (Bland-Allison Act)..... 378,166,793

Act July 14, 1890 (Sherman Act), to date of repeal of purchasing clause thereof

Oct. 31, 1893..... \$36,087,285

Act Nov. 1, 1893, to June 12, 1898..... 42,139,872

Act June 13, 1898, war revenue bill..... 108,800,188

187,027,345

Act Mar. 3, 1887 and 1891, trade-dollar conversion..... 5,078,472

Act Apr. 23, 1918, Pittman Act replacement (represents equivalent number of dollars converted into bullion--259,121,554 for export to India and 11,111,168 for domestic subsidiary coin):

Old design, since Feb. 21, 1921..... \$86,730,000

Peace dollar, since Dec. 21, 1921..... 183,502,722

270,232,722

Act May 12, 1933 (sec. 43), Executive proclamation, Dec. 21, 1933..... 7,021,528

Act June 19, 1934 (sec. 7), Executive proclamation, Aug. 9, 1934..... 53,029

Total..... 855,611,127

³ Coinage limited to export demand by joint resolution July 22, 1876. Redeemed \$7,689,036 at face amount under act Mar. 3, 1887, converted into 5,078,472 standard dollars and \$2,889,011 subsidiary silver coin.

⁴ Discontinued by act of Mar. 3, 1887.

⁵ 12 1/2 grams, or 192.9 grains.

⁶ 6 1/4 grams, or 96.45 grains.

⁷ Discontinued by act of May 2, 1878.

⁸ 5 grams, or 77.16 grains.

⁹ 2 1/2 grams, or 38.58 grains.

¹⁰ Discontinued by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

C6.--Authority for United States minor coinage with denomination, standard weight and composition, and total coined

MINOR COINAGE¹

Denomination	Authorizing act	Standard weight	Standard composition	Total coined to Dec. 31, 1966	
		Grains	Percent	Pieces	Face value
5 cents.....	May 16, 1866....	77.16	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	9,099,228,632 869,923,700	\$454,961,431.60 43,496,185.00
Do.....	Feb. 12, 1873....	77.16	....do.....		
Do.....	(²)	77.16	56 copper, 35 silver, 9 manganese.		
3 cents ³	Mar. 3, 1865....	30	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	31,378,316	941,349.48
Do ³	Feb. 12, 1873....	30	....do.....		
2 cents ⁴	Apr. 22, 1864....	96	95 copper, 5 tin and zinc....	45,601,000	912,020.00
1 cent.....	Apr. 2, 1792....	264	100 copper.....	156,288,744	1,562,887.44
Do.....	Jan. 14, 1793....	208	....do.....		
Do.....	Jan. 26, 1796 ⁵ ..	168	....do.....		
Do ⁶	Jan. 18, 1837....	168	....do.....	200,772,000	2,007,720.00
Do ⁷	Feb. 21, 1857....	72	88 copper, 12 nickel.....		
Do.....	Apr. 22, 1864....	48	Bronze and copper-zinc, with	48,018,330,952	480,183,309.52
Do.....	Feb. 12, 1873....	48	95 copper and 5 zinc and		
Do.....	(⁸)	48	tin or 5 zinc. ^{8 9}		
Do.....	(⁹)	48		1,093,838,670	10,938,386.70
Do.....	Dec. 23, 1942 ¹⁰	41.5	Steel covered with zinc coat-		
Do.....	May 15, 1943 ¹⁰ ..	42.5	ing not to exceed .001 inch		
Half cent....	Apr. 2, 1792....	132	100 copper.....	7,981,822	39,909.11
Do.....	Jan. 14, 1793....	104	....do.....		
Do.....	Jan. 25, 1796 ⁵ ..	84	....do.....		
Do ⁶	Jan. 18, 1837....	84	....do.....		
Total minor	.....	.....	.....	59,523,343,836	995,043,198.85

¹ Minor coinage by law was confined to the Mint at Philadelphia until the act of Apr. 24, 1906. Minor coins were first manufactured at Philadelphia in 1793, at San Francisco in 1908, and at Denver in 1911.

² Coined under provisions of act of Mar. 27, 1942, as amended by act of Dec. 28, 1945. Coinage extended from Oct. 1, 1942 until expiration of authority Dec. 31, 1945.

³ Discontinued by act of Sept. 26, 1890.

⁴ Discontinued by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

⁵ Proclamation of the President in conformity with act of Mar. 3, 1795.

⁶ Discontinued by act of Feb. 21, 1857.

⁷ Discontinued by act of Apr. 22, 1864.

⁸ Alloy of 95% copper and 5% zinc coined 1944-46 by order of Secretary of the Treasury of Dec. 16, 1943, pursuant to act of Dec. 18, 1942.

⁹ Tin was eliminated from the bronze alloy by act of Sept. 5, 1962.

¹⁰ Order of Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to act of Dec. 18, 1942.

Tables C7-C49 with annual data through 1965 are included on pages 73-134 in the 1966 Annual Report.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

C50.--Summary of United States coins bearing the date "1964"¹

Denomination	Number of pieces manufactured			
	Philadelphia ²	Denver	San Franciaco ³	Total
Half dollars.....	277,254,766	156,205,446	.....	433,460,212
Quarter dollars.....	544,470,762	704,135,528	19,870,585	1,268,476,875
Dimes.....	933,310,762	1,357,517,180	.....	2,290,827,942
5-cent pieces.....	1,028,622,762	1,787,297,160	.....	2,815,919,922
1-cent pieces.....	2,455,895,762	3,799,071,500	196,630,000	6,451,597,262
Grand total.....	5,239,554,814	7,804,226,814	216,500,585	13,260,282,213

¹ Authorizing acts: Public Law 88-580, Sept. 3, 1964, and Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965. Coins bearing the 1964 date were manufactured from Jan. 1964 through Apr. 1966, inclusive.
² Includes 19,753,810 proof coins (3,950,762 in each denomination) manufactured during 1964.
³ Authorizing act: Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965 [sec. 201].

Note: Tables C50-C55 give the complete coinage record of coins bearing the date "1964". Public Law 88-580 was repealed by Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965.

C51.--Total coinage of half dollars bearing the date "1964"

Metallic composition: 900 parts silver, 100 parts copper
Design: John F. Kennedy - Presidential Coat of Arms¹

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					
	Philadelphia			Denver	San Francisco	Total coinage
	Regular issue	Proof coins	Total	Regular issue	Regular issue	
1964						
Feb.....	7,184,000	.....	7,184,000	10,088,000	.....	17,272,000
Mar.....	13,072,004	283,368	13,355,372	14,740,004	.....	28,095,376
Apr.....	4,370,000	946,748	5,316,748	8,298,000	.....	13,614,748
May.....	8,934,000	364,463	9,298,463	8,750,000	.....	18,048,463
June.....	9,160,000	270,280	9,430,280	7,255,604	.....	16,685,884
July.....	2,588,000	246,905	2,834,905	7,114,000	.....	9,948,905
Aug.....	4,656,000	312,015	4,968,015	8,234,000	.....	13,202,015
Sept.....	5,648,000	448,585	6,096,585	10,946,000	.....	17,042,585
Oct.....	5,230,000	502,701	5,732,701	11,494,000	.....	17,226,701
Nov.....	9,400,000	229,544	9,629,544	11,358,000	.....	20,987,544
Dec.....	17,206,000	346,153	17,552,153	16,134,000	.....	33,686,153
	87,448,004	3,950,762	91,398,766	114,411,608	.....	205,810,374
1965						
Jan.....	12,452,000	.....	12,452,000	10,810,000	.....	23,262,000
Feb.....	7,218,000	.....	7,218,000	5,054,000	.....	12,272,000
Mar.....	6,216,000	.....	6,216,000	5,406,000	.....	11,622,000
Apr.....	9,602,000	.....	9,602,000	5,476,000	.....	15,078,000
May.....	6,118,000	.....	6,118,000	6,182,000	.....	12,300,000
June.....	4,708,000	.....	4,708,000	3,286,358	.....	7,994,358
July.....	3,526,000	.....	3,526,000	4,308,180	.....	7,834,180
Aug.....	13,168,000	.....	13,168,000	1,271,300	.....	14,439,300
Sept.....	19,290,000	.....	19,290,000	.....	.....	19,290,000
Oct.....	16,026,000	.....	16,026,000	.....	.....	16,026,000
Nov.....	15,662,000	.....	15,662,000	.....	.....	15,662,000
Dec.....	30,196,000	.....	30,196,000	.....	.....	30,196,000
	144,182,000	.....	144,182,000	41,793,838	.....	185,975,838
1966						
Jan.....	12,636,000	.....	12,636,000	.....	.....	12,636,000
Feb.....	8,614,000	.....	8,614,000	.....	.....	8,614,000
Mar.....	13,094,000	.....	13,094,000	.....	.....	13,094,000
Apr.....	7,330,000	.....	7,330,000	.....	.....	7,330,000
	41,674,000	.....	41,674,000	.....	.....	41,674,000
Total....	273,304,004	3,950,762	277,254,766	156,205,446	.....	433,460,212

¹ The Kennedy design half dollar, authorized by Public Law 88-256, approved Dec. 30, 1963, was first coined at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints on Feb. 11, 1964. Public distribution of the coin began on Mar. 24, 1964.

C52.--Total coinage of quarter dollars bearing the date "1964"

Metallic composition: 900 parts silver, 100 parts copper
Design: George Washington - Eagle¹

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					
	Philadelphia			Denver	San Francisco	Total coinage
	Regular issue	Proof coins	Total	Regular issue	Regular issue	
<u>1964</u>						
Jan.....	15,432,000	.....	15,432,000	19,732,000	.....	35,164,000
Feb.....	3,124,000	.....	3,124,000	6,126,344	.....	9,250,344
Mar.....	.....	283,368	283,368	3,752,000	.....	4,035,368
Apr.....	24,172,000	946,748	25,118,748	16,600,000	.....	41,718,748
May.....	11,352,000	364,463	11,716,463	17,572,000	.....	29,288,463
June.....	.....	270,280	270,280	12,254,964	.....	12,525,244
July.....	22,728,000	246,905	22,974,905	3,728,000	.....	26,702,905
Aug.....	38,048,000	312,015	38,360,015	6,840,000	.....	45,200,015
Sept.....	31,424,000	448,585	31,872,585	6,396,000	.....	38,268,585
Oct.....	38,052,000	502,701	38,554,701	9,904,000	.....	48,458,701
Nov.....	40,152,000	229,544	40,381,544	10,672,000	.....	51,053,544
Dec.....	33,648,000	346,153	33,994,153	10,224,000	.....	44,218,153
	258,132,000	3,950,762	262,082,762	123,801,308	.....	385,884,070
<u>1965</u>						
Jan.....	36,468,000	.....	36,468,000	23,248,000	.....	59,716,000
Feb.....	38,152,000	.....	38,152,000	24,748,000	.....	62,900,000
Mar.....	37,712,000	.....	37,712,000	28,472,000	.....	66,184,000
Apr.....	33,888,000	.....	33,888,000	41,548,000	.....	75,436,000
May.....	55,324,000	.....	55,324,000	59,992,000	.....	115,316,000
June.....	37,716,000	.....	37,716,000	44,638,728	.....	82,354,728
July.....	43,128,000	.....	43,128,000	46,684,000	.....	89,812,000
Aug.....	.....	.....	.....	102,904,000	.....	102,904,000
Sept.....	.....	.....	.....	94,560,000	.....	94,560,000
Oct.....	.....	.....	.....	69,407,252	.....	69,407,252
Nov.....	.....	.....	.....	44,132,240	5,216,000	49,348,240
Dec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,013,720	10,013,720
	282,388,000	.....	282,388,000	580,334,220	15,229,720	877,951,940
<u>1966</u>						
Jan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,640,865	4,640,865
Total..	540,520,000	3,950,762	544,470,762	704,135,528	19,870,585	1,268,476,875

¹ Design authorized by act of Mar. 4, 1931, in honor of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington; first coinage, Apr. 1932; released for circulation, Aug. 1932.

C53.--Total coinage of dimes bearing the date "1964"

Metallic composition: 900 parts silver, 100 parts copper
Design: Franklin D. Roosevelt - Torch of Liberty¹

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					
	Philadelphia			Denver	San Francisco	Total coinage
	Regular issue	Proof coins	Total	Regular issue	Regular issue	
<u>1964</u>						
Jan.....	.....	.....	.....	47,010,000	.....	47,010,000
Feb.....	2,030,000	.....	2,030,000	44,480,000	.....	46,510,000
Mar.....	8,750,000	283,368	9,033,368	52,110,000	.....	61,143,368
Apr.....	2,200,000	946,748	3,146,748	51,520,000	.....	54,666,748
May.....	5,040,000	364,463	5,404,463	54,480,000	.....	59,884,463
June.....	5,510,000	270,280	5,780,280	38,074,430	.....	43,854,710
July.....	2,080,000	246,905	2,326,905	39,030,000	.....	41,356,905
Aug.....	44,790,000	312,015	45,102,015	36,940,000	.....	82,042,015
Sept.....	46,980,000	448,585	47,428,585	52,070,000	.....	99,498,585
Oct.....	43,900,000	502,701	44,402,701	56,590,000	.....	100,992,701
Nov.....	37,740,000	229,544	37,969,544	56,790,000	.....	94,759,544
Dec.....	39,750,000	346,153	40,096,153	43,060,000	.....	83,156,153
	238,770,000	3,950,762	242,720,762	572,154,430	.....	814,875,192
<u>1965</u>						
Jan.....	47,360,000	.....	47,360,000	46,890,000	.....	94,250,000
Feb.....	49,500,000	.....	49,500,000	44,110,000	.....	93,610,000
Mar.....	52,060,000	.....	52,060,000	74,350,000	.....	126,410,000
Apr.....	54,830,000	.....	54,830,000	59,110,000	.....	113,940,000
May.....	31,120,000	.....	31,120,000	32,490,000	.....	63,610,000
June.....	24,510,000	.....	24,510,000	18,072,320	.....	42,582,320
July.....	24,320,000	.....	24,320,000	29,040,140	.....	53,360,140
Aug.....	159,310,000	.....	159,310,000	.....	.....	159,310,000
Sept.....	71,440,000	.....	71,440,000	63,600,000	.....	135,040,000
Oct.....	96,730,000	.....	96,730,000	29,334,660	.....	126,064,660
Nov.....	79,410,000	.....	79,410,000	115,210,000	.....	194,620,000
Dec.....	.....	.....	.....	105,250,000	.....	105,250,000
	690,590,000	.....	690,590,000	617,457,120	.....	1,308,047,120
<u>1966</u>						
Jan.....	.....	.....	.....	109,760,000	.....	109,760,000
Feb.....	.....	.....	.....	58,145,630	.....	58,145,630
	.....	.....	.....	167,905,630	.....	167,905,630
Total....	929,360,000	3,950,762	933,310,762	1,357,517,180	.....	2,290,827,942

¹ This design was first coined and released for circulation, Jan. 1946.

C54.--Total coinage of 5-cent pieces bearing the date "1964"

Metallic composition: 75% copper, 25% nickel
Design: Thomas Jefferson - Monticello¹

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					
	Philadelphia			Denver	San Francisco	Total coinage
	Regular issue	Proof coins	Total	Regular issue	Regular issue	
1964						
Jan.....	26,760,000	.....	26,760,000	28,880,000	.....	55,640,000
Feb.....	28,360,000	.....	28,360,000	31,744,000	.....	60,104,000
Mar.....	32,008,000	283,368	32,291,368	16,216,000	.....	48,507,368
Apr.....	17,720,000	946,748	18,666,748	22,340,000	.....	41,006,748
May.....	23,632,000	364,463	23,996,463	38,692,000	.....	62,688,463
June.....	24,556,000	270,280	24,826,280	31,585,840	.....	56,412,120
July.....	24,080,000	246,905	24,326,905	24,168,000	.....	48,494,905
Aug.....	37,316,000	312,015	37,628,015	35,512,000	.....	73,140,015
Sept.....	31,696,000	448,585	32,144,585	33,164,000	.....	65,308,585
Oct.....	32,280,000	502,701	32,782,701	46,364,000	.....	79,146,701
Nov.....	32,256,000	229,544	32,485,544	78,000,000	.....	110,485,544
Dec.....	30,300,000	346,153	30,646,153	69,156,000	.....	99,802,153
	340,964,000	3,950,762	344,914,762	455,821,840	.....	800,736,602
1965						
Jan.....	36,072,000	.....	36,072,000	108,360,000	.....	144,432,000
Feb.....	77,564,000	.....	77,564,000	104,680,000	.....	182,244,000
Mar.....	81,728,000	.....	81,728,000	112,880,000	.....	194,608,000
Apr.....	78,756,000	.....	78,756,000	115,800,000	.....	194,556,000
May.....	84,040,000	.....	84,040,000	118,800,000	.....	202,840,000
June.....	78,456,000	.....	78,456,000	104,448,380	.....	182,904,380
July.....	66,284,000	.....	66,284,000	95,840,000	.....	162,124,000
Aug.....	65,160,000	.....	65,160,000	160,840,000	.....	226,000,000
Sept.....	33,680,000	.....	33,680,000	184,720,000	.....	218,400,000
Oct.....	7,884,000	.....	7,884,000	142,880,000	.....	150,764,000
Nov.....	71,332,000	.....	71,332,000	79,492,000	.....	150,824,000
Dec.....	2,752,000	.....	2,752,000	2,734,940	.....	5,486,940
	683,708,000	.....	683,708,000	1,331,475,320	.....	2,015,183,320
Total....	1,024,672,000	3,950,762	1,028,622,762	1,787,297,160	.....	2,815,919,922

¹ This design was first coined, Oct. 1938; released for circulation, Nov. 1938.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

C55.--Total coinage of 1-cent pieces bearing the date "1964"

Metallic composition: 95% copper, 5% zinc
 Design: Abraham Lincoln - Lincoln Memorial¹

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					
	Philadelphia			Denver	San Francisco	Total coinage
	Regular issue	Proof coins	Total	Regular issue	Regular issue	
<u>1964</u>						
Jan.....	79,455,000	.....	79,455,000	95,785,000	.....	175,240,000
Feb.....	86,880,000	.....	86,880,000	101,610,000	.....	188,490,000
Mar.....	100,480,000	283,368	100,763,368	160,925,000	.....	261,688,368
Apr.....	104,195,000	946,748	105,141,748	114,235,000	.....	219,376,748
May.....	110,275,000	364,463	110,639,463	118,995,000	.....	229,634,463
June.....	98,410,000	270,280	98,680,280	117,858,400	.....	216,538,680
July.....	115,135,000	246,905	115,381,905	217,750,000	.....	333,131,905
Aug.....	144,090,000	312,015	144,402,015	233,430,000	.....	377,832,015
Sept.....	161,950,000	448,585	162,398,585	210,375,000	.....	372,773,585
Oct.....	170,680,000	502,701	171,182,701	190,650,000	.....	361,832,701
Nov.....	181,285,000	229,544	181,514,544	151,000,000	.....	332,514,544
Dec.....	166,330,000	346,153	166,676,153	152,550,000	.....	319,226,153
	1,519,165,000	3,950,762	1,523,115,762	1,865,163,400	.....	3,388,279,162
<u>1965</u>						
Jan.....	141,210,000	.....	141,210,000	135,375,000	.....	276,585,000
Feb.....	100,630,000	.....	100,630,000	143,825,000	.....	244,455,000
Mar.....	105,640,000	.....	105,640,000	161,650,000	.....	267,290,000
Apr.....	108,085,000	.....	108,085,000	231,600,000	.....	339,685,000
May.....	106,440,000	.....	106,440,000	200,175,000	.....	306,615,000
June.....	94,465,000	.....	94,465,000	90,828,300	.....	185,293,300
July.....	79,270,000	.....	79,270,000	165,600,000	.....	244,870,000
Aug.....	21,735,000	.....	21,735,000	175,250,000	.....	196,985,000
Sept.....	91,355,000	.....	91,355,000	53,800,000	32,965,000	178,120,000
Oct.....	8,375,000	.....	8,375,000	198,150,000	40,615,000	247,140,000
Nov.....	10,275,000	.....	10,275,000	194,325,000	53,200,000	257,800,000
Dec.....	65,300,000	.....	65,300,000	183,329,800	69,850,000	318,479,800
	932,780,000	.....	932,780,000	1,933,908,100	196,630,000	3,063,318,100
Total....	2,451,945,000	3,950,762	2,455,895,762	3,799,071,500	196,630,000	6,451,597,262

¹ The Lincoln Memorial design was first coined and released for circulation, Jan. 1959.

C56.--Summary of United States coins bearing the date "1965"¹

Denomination	Number of pieces manufactured			
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco ²	Total
Half dollars.....	.....	63,049,366	2,830,000	65,879,366
Quarter dollars.....	1,082,216,000	673,305,540	64,196,000	1,819,717,540
Dimes.....	845,130,000	757,472,820	49,537,750	1,652,140,570
5-cent pieces.....	12,440,000	82,291,380	41,400,000	136,131,380
1-cent pieces.....	301,470,000	973,364,900	222,390,000	1,497,224,900
Grand total.....	2,241,256,000	2,549,484,006	³ 380,353,750	³ 5,171,093,756

¹ Authorizing act: Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965 sec. 204(a).

² Authorizing act: Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965 sec. 201.

³ Includes 368,553,750 coins of regular issue, and 11,800,000 coins in 2,360,000 special Mint sets. The 1965 dated special Mint set consists of one coin of each denomination minted (50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢). Although not of proof quality, the coins are struck, one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses, and will have a higher relief and better appearance than coins of regular issue.

Note: Coins bearing the 1965 date were manufactured from Aug. 1965 through July 1966, inclusive.

C57.--Total coinage of half dollars bearing the date "1965"

Metallic composition: Composite, with average silver content of 40%¹
Design: John F. Kennedy - Presidential Coat of Arms²

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					Total coinage
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco			
	Regular issue	Regular issue	Regular issue	For special Mint sets ³	Total	
<u>1965</u> Dec.....	(4)	.....	.....	.....	(4)
<u>1966</u> Jan.....	10,654,006	.....	.....	.....	10,654,006
Feb.....	5,984,000	.....	.....	.....	5,984,000
Mar.....	6,528,000	.....	.....	.....	6,528,000
Apr.....	7,230,000	.....	.....	.....	7,230,000
May.....	8,634,000	.....	.....	.....	8,634,000
June.....	15,455,332	48,000	2,350,000	2,398,000	17,853,332
July.....	8,564,028	422,000	10,000	432,000	8,996,028
Total...	63,049,366	470,000	2,360,000	2,830,000	65,879,366

¹ Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965, authorized the coinage and issuance of half dollars with the following specifications: (A) a diameter of 1.205 inches; (B) a cladding of an alloy of 800 parts of silver and 200 parts of copper; and (C) a core of an alloy of silver and copper such that the whole coin weighs 11.5 grams and contains 4.6 grams of silver and 6.9 grams of copper.

² The Kennedy design half dollar, authorized by Public Law 88-256, approved Dec. 30, 1963, was first coined at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints on Feb. 11, 1964. Public distribution of the coin began on Mar. 24, 1964.

³ The 1965 dated special Mint set consists of one coin of each denomination minted (50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢). Although not of proof quality, the coins are struck, one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses, and will have a higher relief and better appearance than coins of regular issue.

⁴ The first composite half dollars, struck on Dec. 30, 1965, were delivered to the Mint Cash and Deposits Division where all production output is accounted for, on Jan. 3, 1966.

C58.--Total coinage of quarter dollars bearing the date "1965"

Metallic composition: Composite¹
Design: George Washington - Eagle²

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					Total coinage
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco			
	Regular issue	Regular issue	Regular issue	For special Mint sets ³	Total	
<u>1965</u>						
Aug.....	9,956,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,956,000
Sept.....	60,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,200,000
Oct.....	108,448,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,448,000
Nov.....	73,868,000	17,160,000	.....	.....	.....	91,028,000
Dec.....	107,356,000	83,960,000	.....	.....	.....	191,316,000
	359,828,000	101,120,000	.....	.....	.....	460,948,000
<u>1966</u>						
Jan.....	128,008,000	97,164,000	.....	.....	.....	225,172,000
Feb.....	95,496,000	42,664,000	.....	.....	.....	138,160,000
Mar.....	114,432,000	71,528,000	.....	.....	.....	185,960,000
Apr.....	110,740,000	62,156,000	4,708,000	.....	4,708,000	177,604,000
May.....	126,024,000	129,752,000	14,304,000	.....	14,304,000	270,080,000
June.....	119,544,000	129,579,000	27,652,000	2,350,000	30,002,000	279,125,000
July.....	28,144,000	39,342,540	15,172,000	10,000	15,182,000	82,668,540
	722,388,000	572,185,540	61,836,000	2,360,000	64,196,000	1,358,769,540
Total....	1,082,216,000	673,305,540	61,836,000	2,360,000	64,196,000	1,819,717,540

¹ Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965, authorized the coinage and issuance of quarter dollars with the following specifications:

- (A) a diameter of 0.955 inch;
- (B) a cladding of an alloy of 75 per centum copper and 25 per centum nickel; and
- (C) a core of copper such that the weight of the whole coin is 5.67 grams.

² Design authorized by act of Mar. 4, 1931, in honor of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington; first coinage, Apr. 1932; released for circulation, Aug. 1932.

³ The 1965 dated special Mint set consists of one coin of each denomination minted (50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢). Although not of proof quality, the coins are struck, one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses, and will have a higher relief and better appearance than coins of regular issue.

C59.--Total coinage of dimes bearing the date "1965"

Metallic composition: Composite¹
Design: Franklin D. Roosevelt - Torch of Liberty²

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					Total coinage
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco			
	Regular issue	Regular issue	Regular issue	For special Mint sets ³	Total	
<u>1965</u>						
Dec.....	6,890,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,890,000
<u>1966</u>						
Jan.....	36,520,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,520,000
Feb.....	97,810,000	13,500,000	.....	.....	.....	111,310,000
Mar.....	145,590,000	83,260,000	.....	.....	.....	228,850,000
Apr.....	120,780,000	105,000,000	.....	.....	.....	225,780,000
May.....	185,120,000	250,660,000	1,110,000	.....	1,110,000	436,890,000
June.....	213,120,000	240,890,580	28,240,000	2,350,000	30,590,000	484,600,580
July.....	39,300,000	64,162,240	17,827,750	10,000	17,837,750	121,299,990
	838,240,000	757,472,820	47,177,750	2,360,000	49,537,750	1,645,250,570
Total....	845,130,000	757,472,820	47,177,750	2,360,000	49,537,750	1,652,140,570

¹ Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965, authorized the coinage and issuance of dimes with the following specifications:

- (A) a diameter of 0.705 inch;
 - (B) a cladding of an alloy of 75 per centum copper and 25 per centum nickel; and
 - (C) a core of copper such that the weight of the whole coin is 2.268 grams.
- ² This design was first coined and released for circulation, Jan. 1946.
- ³ The 1965 dated special Mint set consists of one coin of each denomination minted (50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢). Although not of proof quality, the coins are struck, one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses, and will have a higher relief and better appearance than coins of regular issue.

C60.--Total coinage of 5-cent pieces bearing the date "1965"

Metallic composition: 75% copper, 25% nickel
Design: Thomas Jefferson - Monticello¹

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					Total coinage
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco			
	Regular issue	Regular issue	Regular issue	For special Mint sets ²	Total	
<u>1965</u>						
Dec.....	972,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	972,000
<u>1966</u>						
Jan.....	8,752,000	24,140,000	12,148,000	.....	12,148,000	45,040,000
Feb.....	2,716,000	30,468,000	11,384,000	.....	11,384,000	44,568,000
Mar.....	.....	23,492,000	8,208,000	.....	8,208,000	31,700,000
Apr.....	.....	4,191,380	3,532,000	.....	3,532,000	7,723,380
May.....	.....	.....	3,516,000	.....	3,516,000	3,516,000
June.....	.....	.....	12,000	2,350,000	2,362,000	2,362,000
July.....	.....	.....	240,000	10,000	250,000	250,000
	11,468,000	82,291,380	39,040,000	2,360,000	41,400,000	135,159,380
Total....	12,440,000	82,291,380	39,040,000	2,360,000	41,400,000	136,131,380

¹ This design was first coined, Oct. 1938; released for circulation, Nov. 1938.

² The 1965 dated special Mint set consists of one coin of each denomination minted (50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢). Although not of proof quality, the coins are struck, one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses, and will have a higher relief and better appearance than coins of regular issue.

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

C61.--Total coinage of 1-cent pieces bearing the date "1965"

Metallic composition: 95% copper, 5% zinc
Design: Abraham Lincoln - Lincoln Memorial¹

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					Total coinage
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco			
	Regular issue	Regular issue	Regular issue	For special Mint sets ²	Total	
<u>1965</u>						
Dec.....	1,085,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,085,000
<u>1966</u>						
Jan.....	34,755,000	160,370,000	49,980,000	.....	49,980,000	245,105,000
Feb.....	51,875,000	203,600,000	37,280,000	.....	37,280,000	292,755,000
Mar.....	55,410,000	281,525,000	38,555,000	.....	38,555,000	375,490,000
Apr.....	46,445,000	245,850,000	41,345,000	.....	41,345,000	333,640,000
May.....	18,755,000	30,865,900	38,300,000	.....	38,300,000	87,920,900
June.....	22,905,000	.....	255,000	2,350,000	2,605,000	25,510,000
July.....	70,240,000	51,154,000	14,315,000	10,000	14,325,000	135,719,000
	300,385,000	973,364,900	220,030,000	2,360,000	222,390,000	1,496,139,900
Total....	301,470,000	973,364,900	220,030,000	2,360,000	222,390,000	1,497,224,900

¹ The Lincoln Memorial design was first coined and released for circulation, Jan. 1959.
² The 1965 dated special Mint set consists of one coin of each denomination minted (50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢). Although not of proof quality, the coins are struck, one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses, and will have a higher relief and better appearance than coins of regular issue.

C62.--Designs on United States coins bearing the dates, "1964", "1965", and "1966"¹

Denomination	Obverse	Reverse	First coined	First issued
Half dollar.....	John F. Kennedy	Presidential Coat of Arms.	Feb. 1964	Mar. 1964
Quarter dollar ²	George Washington	Eagle	Apr. 1932	Aug. 1932
Dime.....	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Torch of Liberty	Jan. 1946	Jan. 1946
5-cent piece.....	Thomas Jefferson	Monticello	Oct. 1938	Nov. 1938
1-cent piece.....	Abraham Lincoln ³	Lincoln Memorial ³	Jan. 1959	Jan. 1959

¹ The design of a United States coin may not be changed more frequently than once in 25 years except by a special act of Congress.
² Change in design prior to 25 years authorized by the act of Mar. 4, 1931, in honor of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington.
³ The Abraham Lincoln one-cent piece with wheat wreath design on the reverse was coined from June 1909 through Dec. 1958.

C63. --Summary of United States coins bearing the date "1966"¹

Denomination	Number of pieces manufactured			
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco ²	Total
Half dollars.....	.....	106,439,312	2,545,620	108,984,932
Quarter dollars.....	404,416,000	367,490,400	49,195,100	821,101,500
Dimes.....	622,550,000	683,771,010	76,413,530	1,382,734,540
5-cent pieces.....	.....	103,546,700	52,661,583	156,208,283
1-cent pieces.....	811,100,000	991,431,200	385,616,583	2,188,147,783
Grand total.....	1,838,066,000	2,252,678,622	³ 566,432,416	4,657,177,038

¹ Authorizing act: Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965 [sec. 204(a)].
² Authorizing act: Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965 [sec. 201].
³ Includes 555,124,501 coins of regular issue, and 11,307,915 coins in 2,261,583 special Mint sets. The 1966 dated special Mint set consists of one coin of each denomination minted (50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢). Although not of proof quality, the coins are struck, one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses, and will have a higher relief and better appearance than coins of regular issue.

Note: Coins bearing the 1966 date were manufactured from Aug. 1966 through Dec. 1966. Beginning on Jan. 1, 1967 coins will bear the date 1967.

C64. --Total coinage of half dollars bearing the date "1966"

Metallic composition: Composite, with average silver content of 40%¹
Design: John F. Kennedy - Presidential Coat of Arms²

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					Total coinage
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco			
	Regular issue	Regular issue	Regular issue	For special Mint sets ³	Total	
1966						
Aug.....	18,320,000	.....	.....	.....	18,320,000
Sept.....	22,640,000	.....	152,000	152,000	22,792,000
Oct.....	28,278,000	.....	483,014	483,014	28,761,014
Nov.....	15,276,000	.....	578,102	578,102	15,854,102
Dec.....	21,925,312	284,037	1,048,467	1,332,504	23,257,816
Total.	106,439,312	284,037	2,261,583	2,545,620	108,984,932

¹ Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965, authorized the coinage and issuance of half dollars with the following specifications:
(A) a diameter of 1.205 inches;
(B) a cladding of an alloy of 800 parts of silver and 200 parts of copper; and
(C) a core of an alloy of silver and copper such that the whole coin weighs 11.5 grams and contains 4.6 grams of silver and 6.9 grams of copper.

² The Kennedy design half dollar, authorized by Public Law 88-256, approved Dec. 30, 1963, was first coined at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints on Feb. 11, 1964. Public distribution of the coin began on Mar. 24, 1964.

³ The 1966 dated special Mint set consists of one coin of each denomination minted (50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢). Although not of proof quality, the coins are struck, one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses, and will have a higher relief and better appearance than coins of regular issue.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

C65. --Total coinage of quarter dollars bearing the date "1966"

Metallic composition: Composite¹
 Design: George Washington - Eagle²

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco			Total coinage
	Regular issue	Regular issue	Regular issue	For special Mint sets ³	Total	
<u>1966</u>						
Aug.....	81,164,000	70,320,000	12,508,000	.....	12,508,000	163,992,000
Sept.....	77,424,000	76,320,000	8,440,000	152,000	8,592,000	162,336,000
Oct.....	84,636,000	85,720,000	11,256,000	483,014	11,739,014	182,095,014
Nov.....	84,616,000	77,188,000	10,700,000	578,102	11,278,102	173,082,102
Dec.....	76,576,000	57,942,400	4,029,517	1,048,467	5,077,984	139,596,384
Total..	404,416,000	367,490,400	46,933,517	2,261,583	49,195,100	821,101,500

¹ Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965, authorized the coinage and issuance of quarter dollars with the following specifications:

(A) a diameter of 0.955 inch;

(B) a cladding of an alloy of 75 per centum copper and 25 per centum nickel; and

(C) a core of copper such that the weight of the whole coin is 5.67 grams.

² Design authorized by act of Mar. 4, 1931, in honor of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington; first coinage, Apr. 1932; released for circulation, Aug. 1932.

³ The 1966 dated special Mint set consists of one coin of each denomination minted (50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢). Although not of proof quality, the coins are struck, one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses, and will have a higher relief and better appearance than coins of regular issue.

C66. --Total coinage of dimes bearing the date "1966"

Metallic composition: Composite¹
 Design: Franklin D. Roosevelt - Torch of Liberty²

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco			Total coinage
	Regular issue	Regular issue	Regular issue	For special Mint sets ³	Total	
1966						
Aug.....	113,920,000	174,000,000	29,870,000	.....	29,870,000	317,790,000
Sept.....	83,540,000	165,000,000	18,380,000	152,000	18,532,000	267,072,000
Oct.....	103,430,000	104,800,000	8,880,000	483,014	9,363,014	217,593,014
Nov.....	113,830,000	112,540,000	16,560,000	578,102	17,138,102	243,508,102
Dec.....	207,830,000	127,431,010	461,947	1,048,467	1,510,414	336,771,424
Total..	622,550,000	683,771,010	74,151,947	2,261,583	76,413,530	1,382,734,540

¹ Public Law 89-81, July 23, 1965, authorized the coinage and issuance of dimes with the following specifications:

(A) a diameter of 0.705 inch;

(B) a cladding of an alloy of 75 per centum copper and 25 per centum nickel; and

(C) a core of copper such that the weight of the whole coin is 2.268 grams.

² This design was first coined and released for circulation, Jan. 1946.

³ The 1966 dated special Mint set consists of one coin of each denomination minted (50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢). Although not of proof quality, the coins are struck, one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses, and will have a higher relief and better appearance than coins of regular issue.

C67.--Total coinage of 5-cent pieces bearing the date "1966"

Metallic composition: 75% copper, 25% nickel
Design: Thomas Jefferson - Monticello¹

Year and month	Number of piecea manufactured					Total coinage
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco			
	Regular issue	Regular issue	Regular issue	For special Mint sets ²	Total	
<u>1966</u>						
Aug.....		5,680,000				5,680,000
Sept.....		15,000,000	3,256,000	152,000	3,408,000	18,408,000
Oct.....		18,880,000	4,056,000	483,014	4,539,014	23,419,014
Nov.....		20,480,000	19,524,000	578,102	20,102,102	40,582,102
Dec.....		43,506,700	23,564,000	1,048,467	24,612,467	68,119,167
Total..		103,546,700	50,400,000	2,261,583	52,661,583	156,208,283

¹ This design was first coined, Oct. 1938; released for circulation, Nov. 1938.
² The 1966 dated special Mint set consists of one coin of each denomination minted (50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢). Although not of proof quality, the coins are struck, one at a time, from specially prepared blanks, on high tonnage presses, and will have a higher relief and better appearance than coins of regular issue.

C68.--Total coinage of 1-cent pieces bearing the date "1966"

Metallic composition: 95% copper, 5% zinc
Design: Abraham Lincoln - Lincoln Memorial¹

Year and month	Number of pieces manufactured					
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco			Total coinage
	Regular issue	Regular issue	Regular issue	For special Mint sets ²	Total	
<u>1966</u>						
Aug.....	195,145,000	157,675,000	50,555,000	.....	50,555,000	403,375,000
Sept.....	187,620,000	174,900,000	81,550,000	152,000	81,702,000	444,222,000
Oct.....	217,460,000	312,050,000	114,880,000	483,014	115,363,014	644,873,014
Nov.....	139,560,000	227,800,000	56,165,000	578,102	56,743,102	424,103,102
Dec.....	71,315,000	119,006,200	80,205,000	1,048,467	81,253,467	271,574,667
Total..	811,100,000	991,431,200	383,355,000	2,261,583	385,616,583	2,188,147,783

¹ The Lincoln Memorial design was first coined and released for circulation, Jan. 1959.
² The 1966 dated special Mint set consists of one coin of each denomination minted (50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, and 1¢). Although not of proof quality, the coins are struck, one at a time, on high tonnage presses, and will have a higher relief and better appearance than coins of regular issue.

SILVER TRANSACTIONS FISCAL YEARS 1934 THROUGH 1967

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EXHIBIT I
SUMMARY OF SILVER RECEIPTS, ISSUES, AND BALANCES
Fiscal Years 1934 Through 1967

Opening Balances and Receipts	Fine ounces	Value
Balances June 30, 1933:		
Silver Bullion Ordinary (Schedule 7).....	13,831,051.05	\$6,588,389.06
Recoinage Silver (Schedule 8).....	13,925,846.32	19,251,049.27
	27,756,897.37	25,839,438.33
Receipts (July 1, 1933 - June 30, 1967):		
Silver Purchase Act Silver (Act of 6/19/34, 48 Stat. 1178) (Schedule 1).....	2,048,490,530.48	1,027,637,216.75
Nationalized Silver (Executive Order 6814, 8/9/34) (Schedule 2).....	113,032,915.78	56,528,353.08
Foreign Debt Silver (Title III, Act of 5/12/33, 48 Stat. 31,53) (Schedule 3).....	22,734,824.35	11,367,412.18
Newly-Mined Domestic Silver:		
Executive Proclamation Silver (E.P. 2067 of 12/21/33 and amendments) (Schedule 4)...	301,226,723.50	216,588,371.53
Act of 7/6/39, (53 Stat. 998) (Schedule 5).....	206,287,208.67	146,693,123.94
Act of 7/31/46, (60 Stat. 750) (Schedule 6).....	376,686,164.80	340,919,995.60
Silver Bullion Ordinary (Schedule 7).....	884,200,096.97	704,201,491.07
Recoinage Bullion from Uncurrent 900 Fine Subsidiary Silver Coins (Schedule 8).....	402,749,665.47	287,125,178.30
Recoinage Bullion from Uncurrent Silver Dollars (Schedule 9).....	63,204,258.73	94,209,955.98
Seigniorage Accruing from Revaluation of Silver (Schedule 10).....	45,936,330.61	61,818,618.00
Silver for 50-Cent Silver Clad Coin (Schedule 10B).....	---	1,179,406,893.39
Silver Bullion Due Depositors.....	31,351.40	41,120.22
Total Receipts.....	6,386.20	8,238.19
	3,580,386,359.99	3,422,344,477.16
Total Silver Available Fiscal Years 1934 through 1967.....	3,608,143,257.36	3,448,183,915.49

SUMMARY OF SILVER RECEIPTS, ISSUES, AND BALANCES
Fiscal Years 1934 Through 1967

Issues and Closing Balances		Fine ounces	Value
Issues (July 1, 1933 - June 30, 1967):			
Silver Processed into United States Coins (Schedule 11).....		1,901,468,535.74	\$1,793,321,919.03
Silver Lend-Leased to Foreign Governments (Act of 3/11/41) (Schedule 12).....		410,814,344.19	191,713,360.44
Silver Sold:			
Under Green Act (Act of 7/12/43, 57 Stat. 520) (Schedule 13).....		167,380,240.92	78,110,778.17
Under Act of 7/31/46 (60 Stat. 750) (Schedule 14).....		138,971,143.85	103,749,218.68
Other (Schedule 15).....		58,175,111.67	68,174,804.90
		364,526,496.44	250,034,801.75
Wasted in Operations (Schedule 16).....		927,865.26	611,969.17
Melting Losses-Uncurrent Coin (Schedule 17).....		---	9,531,741.77
Silver Used for Redemption of Silver Certificates (Schedule 10).....		463,952,412.11	599,864,691.00
Total Issues.....		3,141,689,653.74	2,845,078,483.16
Balances as of June 30, 1967:			
Silver Bullion Securing Certificates (Schedule 10):			
Bureau of the Mint.....		361,990,584.85	468,021,197.76
Other Federal Agencies.....		64,751,316.12	83,718,873.72
		426,741,900.97	551,740,071.48
Silver Bullion for Coinage or Sale at \$1.29+ (Schedule 10A).....		13,506,802.12	17,463,251.30
Silver Bullion Ordinary (Schedule 7).....		32,797.02	42,307.49
Silver Recoinage Bullion from Uncurrent 900 Fine Subsidiary Silver Coins (Schedule 8)		234,898.04	324,725.10
Silver for 50-Cent Silver Clad Coin (Schedule 10B).....		25,930,819.27	33,526,838.77
Silver Bullion Due Depositors.....		6,386.20	8,238.19
Total Balances.....		466,453,603.62	603,105,432.33
Total Issues and Balances.....		3,608,143,257.36	3,448,183,915.49

SCHEDULE 1--Continued

Fiscal year	Issues							
	Sold				Wasted in operations			
	Under Green Act (7/12/43)		Under Act of 7/31/46		In sweeps, etc.		Fine ozs.	Cost value
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value		
1934.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1935.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1936.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1937.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1938.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1939.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1940.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1941.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1942.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1943.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1944.....	40,791.566.74	\$19,036,063.42	---	---	---	---	---	---
1945.....	68,147,834.85	31,802,323.04	---	---	35,871.85	\$16,740.19	---	---
1946.....	58,440,839.33	27,272,391.71	---	---	27,360.51	12,768.24	271,459.14	\$126,680.93
1947.....	---	---	8,198.30	\$3,825.81	---	---	---	---
1948.....	---	---	1,727.91	806.35	---	---	---	---
1949.....	---	---	1,071.06	499.83	---	---	22,349.66	10,429.85
1950.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1951.....	---	---	1,042.13	533.38	8,259.92	3,854.63	---	---
1952.....	---	---	7,444.26	3,670.14	14,243.00	6,646.73	---	---
1953.....	---	---	---	---	19,964.40	9,316.72	---	---
1954.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	167,380,240.92	78,110,778.17	19,483.66	9,335.51	105,699.68	49,326.51	293,808.80	137,110.78

SCHEDULE 1--Continued

Fiscal year	Issues			
	Allocated to 5¢ coin		Total issues	
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value
1934.....	---	---	---	---
1935.....	---	---	147,650,000.00	\$75,162,762.73
1936.....	---	---	253,368,000.00	157,891,931.74
1937.....	---	---	60,050,000.00	37,872,300.13
1938.....	---	---	116,900,000.00	60,799,692.78
1939.....	---	---	117,500,000.00	61,651,764.45
1940.....	---	---	61,300,000.00	30,376,701.72
1941.....	---	---	24,750,000.00	11,809,147.71
1942.....	---	---	16,490,000.00	7,738,573.61
1943.....	29,994,258.28	\$13,997,209.83	33,069,258.99	15,432,210.16
1944.....	15,000,000.00	6,999,587.97	274,542,801.49	128,119,560.72
1945.....	1,000,000.00	466,666.66	245,097,064.09	114,376,215.87
1946.....	2,705,289.90	1,262,448.62	476,881,916.97	222,544,176.00
1947.....	---	---	36,464,230.45	17,016,238.68
1948.....	---	---	20,208,351.48	9,430,293.10
1949.....	---	---	26,589,731.32	12,408,024.65
1950.....	---	---	10,790,840.84	5,035,362.89
1951.....	---	---	27,946,120.80	13,125,661.46
1952.....	---	---	34,600,560.10	16,777,357.97
1953.....	---	---	14,233,127.07	6,676,427.61
1954.....	---	---	50,058,526.88	23,391,812.77
Total.....	48,699,548.18	22,725,913.08	2,048,490,530.48	1,027,637,216.75

SCHEDULE 1--Continued

Balance June 30

Fiscal year	Bureau of the Mint				Other Federal Agencies		R. F. C. (Formerly Defense Plant Corp.)		Total	
	Bureau of the Mint		Other Federal Agencies		R. F. C. (Formerly Defense Plant Corp.)		Total			
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value
1934.....	420,683.52	\$191,206.74	---	---	---	---	420,683.52	\$191,206.74	---	---
1935.....	146,508,385.85	80,615,976.91	---	---	---	---	146,508,385.85	80,615,976.91	---	---
1936.....	451,780,054.56	279,264,665.05	---	---	---	---	451,780,054.56	279,264,665.05	---	---
1937.....	554,760,398.13	318,845,099.78	---	---	---	---	554,760,398.13	318,845,099.78	---	---
1938.....	775,085,583.39	409,128,137.49	---	---	---	---	775,085,583.39	409,128,137.49	---	---
1939.....	1,010,304,035.83	500,499,693.26	---	---	---	---	1,010,304,035.83	500,499,693.26	---	---
1940.....	1,144,828,168.51	548,330,198.50	---	---	---	---	1,144,828,168.51	548,330,198.50	---	---
1941.....	1,210,299,283.84	568,470,360.12	---	---	---	---	1,210,299,283.84	568,470,360.12	---	---
1942.....	1,242,405,579.21	579,765,613.31	4,817,828.79	\$2,248,320.10	---	---	1,247,223,408.00	582,013,933.41	---	---
1943.....	514,334,816.18	240,004,509.16	175,001,330.11	81,667,287.35	524,818,002.72	\$244,915,067.88	1,214,154,149.01	566,586,864.39	---	---
1944.....	47,818,376.14	22,297,250.47	417,578,261.35	194,869,855.23	474,214,710.03	221,300,197.97	939,611,347.52	438,467,303.67	---	---
1945.....	216,799,108.85	101,157,339.77	403,520,540.97	188,309,585.73	74,194,633.61	34,624,162.30	694,514,283.43	324,091,087.80	---	---
1946.....	89,917,191.88	41,946,479.10	53,520,540.97	24,976,252.40	74,194,633.61	34,624,162.30	217,632,366.46	101,546,911.80	---	---
1947.....	85,740,420.74	39,997,739.38	53,520,540.97	24,976,252.40	41,907,174.30	19,556,681.34	181,168,136.01	84,530,673.12	---	---
1948.....	79,882,557.52	37,328,222.27	53,520,540.97	24,976,252.40	27,818,019.37	12,981,742.38	161,221,117.86	75,286,217.05	---	---
1949.....	79,725,638.59	37,255,510.12	53,520,540.97	24,976,252.40	1,385,206.98	646,429.88	134,631,386.54	62,878,192.40	---	---
1950.....	74,867,266.45	35,718,094.61	51,971,068.40	24,253,165.20	---	---	126,838,334.85	59,971,259.81	---	---
1951.....	46,921,145.65	22,592,433.15	---	---	---	---	98,892,214.05	46,845,598.35	---	---
1952.....	64,291,653.95	30,068,240.38	---	---	---	---	64,291,653.95	30,068,240.38	---	---
1953.....	50,058,526.88	23,391,812.77	---	---	---	---	50,058,526.88	23,391,812.77	---	---
1954.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SCHEDULE 2

NATIONALIZED SILVER (Executive Order 6814-Aug. 9, 1934)
Transactions for the Fiscal Years 1935 through 1940

Executive Order 6814 of August 9, 1934, which was issued under powers contained in the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, required that silver situated in the continental United States (other than newly mined domestic), with certain exceptions, be delivered to the United States Mints. Depositors were paid 50.01 cents per fine ounce for silver delivered under this Order, which was revoked on April 28, 1938.

Fiscal year	Receipts					Issues				
	Deposits		Recoveries		Total receipts		Coined		Allocated to silver securing certificates	
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value
1935.....	112,301,333.22	\$56,162,469.67	2.01	\$1.00	112,301,335.23	\$56,162,470.67	41,048.89	\$20,528.76	59,000,000.00	\$29,500,000.00
1936.....	650,373.59	325,254.09	78.69	39.85	650,452.28	325,293.94	1,293,406.44	646,839.10	7,687,000.00	3,843,500.00
1937.....	57,822.99	28,933.43	5,954.07	2,977.67	63,777.06	31,911.10	19,332,558.74	9,608,317.76	25,000.00	12,500.00
1938.....	17,351.21	8,677.37	---	---	17,351.21	8,677.37	10,736,755.94	5,369,508.13	9,171.15	4,585.57
1939.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,664,238.41	1,832,506.67	---	---
1940.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,241,260.86	5,621,818.84	---	---
Total.....	113,026,881.01	56,525,334.56	6,034.77	3,018.52	113,032,915.78	56,528,353.08	46,309,269.28	23,159,519.26	66,721,171.15	33,367,595.83

Fiscal year	Issues					Balance	
	Wasted in operations		Sold in sweeps		Total issues		June 30
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	
1935.....	---	---	---	---	59,041,048.89	\$29,526,726.71	\$26,635,743.96
1936.....	---	---	---	---	8,980,406.44	4,491,147.80	22,469,890.10
1937.....	---	---	---	---	19,357,558.74	9,680,820.45	12,820,980.75
1938.....	395.92	\$198.00	---	---	10,746,323.01	5,374,292.67	7,455,365.45
1939.....	321.09	160.58	1,758.34	\$879.36	3,666,317.84	1,833,546.61	5,621,818.84
1940.....	---	---	---	---	11,241,260.86	5,621,818.84	---
Total.....	717.01	358.58	1,758.34	879.36	113,032,915.78	56,528,353.08	---

SCHEDULE 3

FOREIGN DEBT SILVER, Act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31, 53)
Transactions for Fiscal Years 1934 and 1935

Title III of the Act of May 12, 1933, authorized for the ensuing 6 months the acceptance of silver tendered by foreign governments in payment of indebtedness due the United States Government. The Act specified that the silver was to be valued at not in excess of 50 cents per ounce. Under this authority 22,734,824 fine ounces of silver valued at \$11,367,412 were received at the New York Assay Office and San Francisco Mint during the months of July, August, and October 1933.

Fiscal year	Country	Receipts		Issues		Balance June 30	
		Deposits		Allocated to silver securing certificates			
		Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value		
1934	Great Britain	20,001,036.84	\$10,000,518.42	---	---	---	---
	Czechoslovakia	359,010.14	179,505.00	---	---	---	---
	Finland	296,632.10	148,316.50	---	---	---	---
	Italy	2,000,041.16	1,000,020.22	---	---	---	---
	Lithuania	19,981.08	9,990.54	---	---	---	---
	Rumania	58,123.03	29,061.50	---	---	---	---
1935	---	---	---	---	22,734,824.35	\$11,367,412.18	---
Total	---	22,734,824.35	11,367,412.18	22,734,824.35	11,367,412.18	---	---

SCHEDULE 4

NEWLY MINED DOMESTIC SILVER ACQUIRED UNDER EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATION 2067 DATED DEC. 21, 1933
AND SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS AND MODIFICATIONS THERETO.

Transactions for Fiscal Years 1934 Through 1943

This class of silver represents that received from mines of the United States and places subject to its jurisdiction. The Mints and Assay Offices received newly mined domestic silver offered as follows:

Proclamation	Number and date of Executive	Dates on which Silver was mined in order to be acceptable by Mint at specified returns	Return per fine ounce made by Mint to Depositors
2067 - December 21, 1933		December 21, 1933 through April 9, 1935	64.64+ cents
2124 - April 10, 1935		April 10, 1935 through April 23, 1935	71.11+ cents
2125 - April 24, 1935		April 24, 1935 through December 31, 1937	77.57+ cents
2268 - December 30, 1947		January 1, 1938 through December 31, 1938	64.64+ cents
2317 - December 31, 1945		January 1, 1939 through June 30, 1939	64.64+ cents
2349 - July 25, 1939		July 1, 1939	64.64+ cents

The original Proclamation of 12/21/33 provided that "This proclamation shall remain in force and effect until the 31st day of December 1937, unless repealed or modified by Act of Congress or by subsequent proclamation". Executive Proclamation of 12/31/38 extended the force of the original Proclamation through June 30, 1939. The Newly Mined Domestic Silver Act, approved July 6, 1939, provided for the receipt of silver mined subsequent to July 1, 1939. Therefore, Executive Proclamation of 7/25/39 was issued to cover silver mined on July 1, 1939.

The tabulation in this schedule shows receipt of silver at the several rates of return as authorized by the various proclamations.

Fiscal year	Receipts							Total receipts		
	Deposits				Net recoveries					
	At 64.64+ ¢		At 71.11+ ¢		At 77.57+ ¢		Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value				
1934.....	8,558,160.94	\$5,532,520.25	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,558,160.94	\$5,532,520.25
1935.....	28,778,203.92	18,604,085.40	116,625.80	\$82,933.90	1,968,519.56	\$1,527,093.93	---	---	30,863,349.28	20,214,113.23
1936.....	1,250,479.61	808,390.87	631,370.85	448,974.81	46,902,604.53	36,924,550.85	---	---	48,784,454.99	38,181,916.53
1937.....	293,553.32	189,771.84	95,621.58	67,997.57	62,640,490.63	48,518,334.88	---	---	63,029,665.53	48,776,104.29
1938.....	15,006,845.81	9,701,395.40	387,888.45	275,831.79	53,320,809.07	40,900,021.62	---	---	68,715,543.33	50,877,248.81
1939.....	59,406,474.18	38,704,585.04	2,118.05	1,506.17	3,741,812.31	2,902,739.22	---	---	63,150,404.54	41,608,830.43
1940.....	18,265,623.13	11,507,679.64	4,271.09	3,037.22	a (-)41,176.19	(-)31,942.73	---	---	18,228,718.03	11,478,774.13
1941.....	62,547.98	40,435.05	---	---	a (-)28,469.21	(-)22,085.20	1,993.23	\$1,379.84	36,072.00	19,729.69
1942.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1943.....	b (-)139,645.14	(-)100,865.83	---	---	---	---	---	---	(-)139,645.14	(-)100,865.83
Total.....	131,482,243.75	84,987,997.66	1,237,895.82	880,281.46	168,504,590.70	130,718,712.57	1,993.23	1,379.84	301,226,723.50	216,588,371.53

a Represents silver previously received at 77.57+ cents per fine ounce and later determined to be eligible for receipt at 64.64+ cents and 71.11+ cents per fine ounce.

b Represents silver previously received at 64.64+ cents per fine ounce and later determined to be eligible for receipt at 71.11+ cents per fine ounce under the Act of 7/6/39.

SCHEDULE 4--Continued

Fiscal year	Issues										Balance June 30					
	Allocated to silver securing certificates				Coined		Wasted in operations		Total issues							
	Fine ozs.		Cost value		Fine ozs.		Cost value		Fine ozs.		Cost value		Fine ozs.		Cost value	
1934.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,558,160.94	\$5,532,520.25	
1935.....	10,940,000.00	\$7,072,323.22	4,317,655.45	\$2,791,200.96	---	---	---	---	15,257,655.45	\$9,863,524.18	24,163,854.77	15,883,109.30				
1936.....	44,377,000.00	31,747,496.67	1,112,774.80	859,934.42	---	---	---	---	45,489,774.80	32,607,431.09	27,458,534.96	21,457,594.74				
1937.....	38,140,000.00	29,521,796.65	---	---	---	---	---	---	38,140,000.00	29,521,796.65	52,348,200.49	40,711,902.38				
1938.....	39,300,000.00	30,292,324.58	---	---	---	---	---	---	39,300,000.00	30,292,324.58	81,763,743.82	61,296,826.61				
1939.....	32,100,000.00	24,898,197.45	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,100,000.00	24,898,197.45	112,814,148.36	78,007,459.59				
1940.....	9,000,000.00	6,981,818.13	5,507,438.77	3,700,359.42	---	---	---	---	14,507,438.77	10,682,177.55	116,535,427.62	78,804,056.17				
1941.....	---	---	32,316,832.68	21,333,942.43	---	---	---	---	32,316,832.68	21,333,942.43	84,254,666.94	57,489,843.43				
1942.....	---	---	59,868,356.10	40,425,291.54	---	---	---	---	59,916,078.32	40,462,312.41	24,338,588.62	17,027,531.02				
1943.....	c (-)47,621.14	(-)36,942.46	24,246,564.62	16,963,607.65	47,722.22	\$37,020.87	---	---	24,198,943.48	16,926,665.19	---	---				
Total.....	173,809,378.86	130,477,014.24	127,369,622.42	86,074,336.42	47,722.22	37,020.87	---	---	301,226,723.50	216,588,371.53	---	---				

c Represents adjustment of silver previously monetized in excess of requirements.

SCHEDULE 5
NEWLY MINED DOMESTIC SILVER, ACT OF JULY 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 998)
Transactions for the Fiscal Years 1940 through 1954

The Act approved July 6, 1939 provided that the United States Mint would receive, at a return to the depositor of 71.11+ cents per fine ounce, silver mined subsequent to July 1, 1939 from natural deposits in the United States and places subject to its jurisdiction.

Fiscal year	Receipts				Issues			
	Deposits		Recoveries		Total receipts		Coined	
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value
1940.....	44,161,672.40	\$31,693,255.77	---	---	44,161,672.40	\$31,693,255.77	---	---
1941.....	71,811,818.60	50,776,781.93	---	---	71,811,818.60	50,776,781.93	---	---
1942.....	68,400,154.83	48,640,109.17	---	---	68,400,154.83	48,640,109.17	---	---
1943.....	19,587,702.59	13,929,032.16	---	---	19,587,702.59	13,929,032.16	---	---
1944.....	638,701.23	454,187.44	22,763.87	\$16,187.81	661,465.10	470,375.25	64,732,596.97	\$46,032,046.22
1945.....	71,803.44	51,060.16	---	---	71,803.44	51,060.16	20,236,712.34	14,390,564.31
1946.....	1,289,066.94	916,656.27	---	---	1,289,066.94	916,656.27	6,902,932.96	4,908,773.49
1947.....	262,526.93	186,699.16	---	---	262,526.93	186,699.16	154,540.06	109,895.15
1948.....	40,058.60	28,486.11	---	---	40,058.60	28,486.11	---	---
1949.....	269.13	191.37	---	---	269.13	191.37	240,465.43	170,997.63
1950.....	665.11	473.03	---	---	665.11	473.03	---	---
1951.....	5.00	3.56	---	---	5.00	3.56	---	---
1952.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1953.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1954.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	521,771.91	371,033.88
Total.....	206,264,444.80	146,676,936.13	22,763.87	16,187.81	206,287,208.67	146,693,123.94	92,789,019.67	65,983,310.68
							113,457,963.40	80,681,218.20

SCHEDULE 5--Continued

Fiscal year	Issues										Balance June 30				
	Sold					Wasted in operations							Total issues		
	In sweeps, etc.		Under Act of 7/31/46												
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	
1940.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$17,425,777.73	24,505,000.00	---	---	19,656,672.40	\$14,267,478.04	
1941.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,911,111.04	39,250,000.00	---	---	52,218,491.00	37,133,148.93	
1942.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,737,777.72	37,600,000.00	---	---	83,018,645.83	59,035,480.38	
1943.....	---	---	---	---	433.42	\$300.11	---	---	53,712,346.31	75,533,030.39	---	---	27,073,318.03	19,252,166.23	
1944.....	8,156.23	\$5,800.05	---	---	5,024.30	3,572.87	---	---	14,613,270.56	20,549,892.87	---	---	7,184,890.26	5,109,270.92	
1945.....	10,168.80	7,231.14	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,004,893.52	7,038,101.76	---	---	218,591.94	155,437.56	
1946.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	607,672.93	854,540.06	---	---	653,118.82	464,420.90	
1947.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	106,666.67	150,000.00	---	---	765,645.75	544,453.39	
1948.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	170,997.63	240,465.43	---	---	565,238.92	401,941.87	
1949.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	565,508.05	402,133.24	
1950.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,777.78	25,000.00	---	---	541,173.16	384,828.49	
1951.....	---	---	16,442.85	\$11,690.89	---	---	---	---	11,690.89	16,442.85	---	---	524,735.31	373,141.16	
1952.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	524,735.31	373,141.16	
1953.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,107.28	2,963.40	---	---	521,771.91	371,033.88	
1954.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	371,033.88	521,771.91	---	---	---	---	
Total.....	18,325.03	13,031.19	16,442.85	11,690.89	5,457.72	3,872.98			146,693,123.94	206,287,208.67					

SCHEDULE 6

NEWLY MINED DOMESTIC SILVER, ACT OF JULY 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750)
Transactions for Fiscal Years 1947 through 1964

The Act approved July 31, 1946 provided that the Mint would receive, at a return to the depositor of 90.50+ cents per fine ounce, silver mined after July 1, 1946 from the natural deposits in the United States and places subject to its jurisdiction and delivered to the Mint within one year after date of mining.

Fiscal year	Receipts		Issues			
	Deposits		Coined		Allocated to silver securing certificates	
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value
1947.....	18,087,509.98	\$16,370,108.23	---	---	11,308,000.00	\$10,234,311.05
1948.....	33,443,750.20	30,268,282.43	---	---	24,000,000.00	21,721,212.00
1949.....	36,328,833.06	32,879,427.97	---	---	25,900,000.00	23,440,807.95
1950.....	38,228,166.59	34,598,420.69	---	---	24,800,000.00	22,445,252.40
1951.....	38,070,287.04	34,455,531.74	558,177.52	\$505,178.84	26,600,000.00	24,074,343.30
1952.....	38,782,166.69	35,099,818.87	20,280,071.01	18,354,487.69	27,700,000.00	25,069,898.85
1953.....	35,652,054.40	32,266,909.30	40,743,461.58	36,874,889.27	25,700,000.00	23,259,797.46
1954.....	33,735,760.68	30,532,566.75	8,681,574.55	7,857,263.18	24,200,000.00	21,902,222.08
1955.....	34,679,175.50	31,386,404.78	14,681,700.84	13,287,657.88	23,100,000.00	20,906,666.42
1956.....	15,451,015.86	13,983,949.54	1,863,429.43	1,686,519.28	11,500,000.00	10,408,080.69
1957.....	6,554,365.00	5,932,030.74	1,175,420.81	1,063,815.19	5,300,000.00	4,796,767.66
1958.....	26,172,716.64	23,687,630.25	---	---	14,800,000.00	13,394,747.45
1959.....	20,368,929.06	18,434,909.29	---	---	17,900,000.00	16,200,404.03
1960.....	711,006.69	643,496.97	---	---	500,000.00	452,525.25
1961.....	309,509.04	280,121.26	---	---	200,000.00	181,010.10
1962.....	92,603.98	83,811.34	---	---	155,000.00	140,282.83
1963.....	18,314.39	16,575.45	---	---	17,188.17	15,556.16
1964.....	---	---	351,650.73	318,261.31	121.30	109.78
Total.....	376,686,164.80	340,919,995.60	88,335,486.47	79,948,072.64	263,680,309.47	238,643,995.46

SCHEDULE 6--Continued

Fiscal year	Issues						Balance June 30	
	Sold-Act 7/31/46		Sold in sweeps		Total issues		Fine ozs.	Cost value
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value		
1947..	---	---	---	---	11,308,000.00	\$10,234,311.05	6,779,509.98	\$6,135,797.18
1948..	---	---	---	---	24,000,000.00	21,721,212.00	16,223,260.18	14,682,867.61
1949..	---	---	---	---	25,900,000.00	23,440,807.95	26,652,093.24	24,121,487.63
1950..	---	---	---	---	24,800,000.00	22,445,252.40	40,080,259.83	36,274,555.92
1951..	1,610,570.07	\$1,457,647.26	---	---	28,768,747.59	26,037,169.40	49,381,799.28	44,693,018.26
1952..	1,098.32	994.04	---	---	47,981,169.33	43,425,380.58	40,182,796.64	36,367,456.55
1953..	---	---	---	---	66,443,461.58	60,134,686.73	9,391,389.46	8,499,679.12
1954..	237.37	214.83	---	---	32,881,811.92	29,759,700.09	10,245,338.22	9,272,545.78
1955..	2,027.84	1,835.30	644.36	\$583.18	37,784,373.04	34,196,742.78	7,140,140.68	6,462,207.78
1956..	6,446,454.56	5,834,367.19	---	---	19,809,883.99	17,928,967.16	2,781,272.55	2,517,190.16
1957..	5,356.25	4,847.68	---	---	6,480,777.06	5,865,430.53	2,854,860.49	2,583,790.37
1958..	---	---	---	---	14,800,000.00	13,394,747.45	14,227,577.13	12,876,673.17
1959..	---	---	---	---	17,900,000.00	16,200,404.03	16,696,506.19	15,111,178.43
1960..	1,054,314.37	954,207.74	---	---	1,554,314.37	1,406,732.99	15,853,198.51	14,347,942.41
1961..	15,549,665.72	14,073,230.28	---	---	15,749,665.72	14,254,240.38	413,041.83	373,823.29
1962..	---	---	---	---	155,000.00	140,282.83	350,645.81	317,351.80
1963..	---	---	---	---	17,188.17	15,556.16	351,772.03	318,371.09
1964..	---	---	---	---	351,772.03	318,371.09	---	---
Total.	24,669,724.50	22,327,344.32	644.36	583.18	376,686,164.80	340,919,995.60		

SCHEDULE 7
SILVER BULLION ORDINARY
Transactions For Fiscal Years 1934 Through 1967

This silver consists of miscellaneous silver such as silver contained in gold deposits, silver in mutilated coins and silver recovered from melting, refining and coining operations. This bullion is purchased at prices approximating the price of silver in the New York bullion market. During the fiscal years 1943-1946 most of this class of silver was purchased for the account of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Metals Reserve Co. The amount so purchased was as follows:

Fiscal Year		Fine Ounces		Value	
1943	1943	42,002.70		\$18,481.02	
1944	1944	111,626.89		49,115.24	
1945	1945	373,621.00		164,392.42	
1946	1946	129,095.64		56,803.63	
Total		656,346.23		288,792.31	

The silver listed above for account of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is not included in the Mint purchases listed below.

Fiscal year	Deposits			Receipts			Total receipts	
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value
1933 (June 30)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1934	779,986.57	\$324,372.55	4,547.33	\$2,149.57	784,533.90	\$326,522.12	784,533.90	\$326,522.12
1935	591,065.29	305,975.34	8,351.67	3,896.17	599,416.96	309,871.51	599,416.96	309,871.51
1936	385,320.71	209,477.35	16,552.83	7,822.62	401,873.54	217,299.97	401,873.54	217,299.97
1937	442,943.88	194,903.29	18,921.45	8,918.24	461,865.33	203,821.53	461,865.33	203,821.53
1938	367,785.72	169,237.12	25,220.92	11,526.38	393,006.64	180,763.50	393,006.64	180,763.50
1939	363,967.99	152,867.11	11,912.02	5,377.35	375,880.01	158,244.46	375,880.01	158,244.46
1940	464,873.03	159,135.51	11,694.28	5,273.48	476,567.31	164,408.99	476,567.31	164,408.99
1941	652,256.30	221,767.15	11,540.80	4,994.39	663,797.10	226,761.54	663,797.10	226,761.54
1942	308,418.98	104,862.59	53,920.55	21,289.29	362,339.53	126,151.88	362,339.53	126,151.88
1943	186,546.20	63,426.14	42,958.67	14,936.04	229,504.87	78,362.18	229,504.87	78,362.18
1944	---	---	141,940.05	54,289.91	141,940.05	54,289.91	141,940.05	54,289.91
1945	---	---	84,464.22	29,733.26	84,464.22	29,733.26	84,464.22	29,733.26
1946	219,252.27	153,477.32	31,275.14	12,638.24	250,527.41	166,115.56	250,527.41	166,115.56
1947	493,793.92	406,186.09	78,187.34	42,808.58	571,981.26	448,994.67	571,981.26	448,994.67
1948	279,724.74	194,676.81	26,040.88	14,622.88	305,765.62	209,299.69	305,765.62	209,299.69
1949	127,501.50	92,445.94	17,949.07	10,035.77	145,450.57	102,481.71	145,450.57	102,481.71
1950	104,472.77	75,507.33	36,504.61	22,486.36	140,977.38	97,993.69	140,977.38	97,993.69
1951	112,433.16	89,381.87	31,149.86	18,495.93	143,583.02	108,077.80	143,583.02	108,077.80
1952	93,102.17	81,703.88	12,943.79	8,248.77	106,045.96	89,952.65	106,045.96	89,952.65
1953	89,206.57	74,675.11	83,613.35	61,514.69	172,819.92	136,189.80	172,819.92	136,189.80
1954	108,109.51	91,781.09	4,272,059.35	3,033,051.01	4,380,168.86	3,124,832.10	4,380,168.86	3,124,832.10
1955	187,240.17	160,336.33	11,248,990.87	7,997,806.21	11,435,831.04	8,158,142.54	11,435,831.04	8,158,142.54
1956	1,538,556.30	1,385,618.00	49,471,680.21	35,178,329.52	51,010,236.51	36,563,947.52	51,010,236.51	36,563,947.52
1957	319,972.38	290,232.64	95,049,602.13	67,591,055.58	95,369,574.51	67,881,288.22	95,369,574.51	67,881,288.22
1958	268,834.26	239,473.73	119,297,916.03	84,834,273.47	119,566,750.29	85,073,747.20	119,566,750.29	85,073,747.20
1959	294,971.60	264,306.71	75,165,157.19	53,451,001.56	75,460,128.79	53,715,308.27	75,460,128.79	53,715,308.27
1960	269,958.04	245,648.75	14,678,281.75	10,438,031.26	14,948,239.79	10,683,680.01	14,948,239.79	10,683,680.01
1961	236,155.90	214,888.69	1,317,271.17	2,359,168.22	3,553,427.07	2,574,056.91	3,553,427.07	2,574,056.91
1962	557,174.69	517,687.84	15,648,615.01	11,128,897.35	16,205,789.70	11,646,585.19	16,205,789.70	11,646,585.19
1963	238,230.34	283,273.50	950,150.86	676,011.91	1,188,381.20	959,285.41	1,188,381.20	959,285.41
1964	304,727.30	392,412.26	50,373.48	36,543.91	355,100.78	428,956.17	355,100.78	428,956.17
1965	302,686.33	390,458.80	379,441.89	270,667.38	682,126.18	682,126.18	682,126.18	682,126.18
1966	813,770.04	1,049,755.97	88,648.27	65,250.89	902,418.31	1,115,006.86	902,418.31	1,115,006.86
1967	601,520.94	775,955.18	257,628.86	327,924.12	859,149.80	1,103,879.30	859,149.80	1,103,879.30
Total	12,124,559.57	9,376,107.99	390,625,105.90	277,749,070.31	402,749,665.47	287,125,178.30	402,749,665.47	287,125,178.30

See footnotes at end of schedule.

SCHEDULE 7--Continued

Fiscal year	Issues							
	Coined		Sold				Allocated to Silver Securing Certificates	
	In sweeps etc.		Under Act of 7/31/46					
	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value
1933 (June 30)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1934	223,722.16	\$110,983.84	909.37	\$383.39	---	---	---	---
1935	410,550.93	192,727.70	5,067.26	2,369.59	---	---	---	---
1936	8,775,762.96	4,124,591.17	27,850.72	13,161.06	---	---	---	---
1937	924,968.23	434,723.85	12,969.61	6,030.66	---	---	---	---
1938	411,088.61	190,858.44	7,069.64	3,337.31	---	---	---	---
1939	358,451.81	163,390.65	20,467.25	9,270.30	---	---	---	---
1940	---	---	20,157.37	9,038.75	---	---	---	---
1941	---	---	18,388.34	7,926.02	---	---	---	---
1942	---	---	25,585.58	10,470.22	---	---	---	---
1943	---	---	c 4,755,036.10	c 2,040,612.36	---	---	---	---
1944	---	---	203,746.47	90,351.13	---	---	---	---
1945	---	---	23,136.35	9,264.80	---	---	---	---
1946	---	---	41,927.40	18,381.86	---	---	---	---
1947	---	---	183,522.66	104,290.47	---	---	---	---
1948	---	---	23,669.90	15,253.33	---	---	---	---
1949	---	---	23,348.31	15,182.15	---	---	---	---
1950	---	---	28,767.18	19,870.13	---	---	---	---
1951	---	---	7,807.20	4,708.00	10.17	\$9.25	---	---
1952	---	---	26,652.04	20,328.45	---	---	---	---
1953	---	---	17,318.89	11,418.24	---	---	---	---
1954	---	---	33,526.41	23,084.33	---	---	---	---
1955	254,631.04	181,527.81	53,001.68	35,964.63	2,088.76	1,602.84	---	---
1956	12,242,098.22	8,710,361.14	7,798.22	5,657.06	484.78	345.63	---	---
1957	45,056,451.70	32,053,266.71	68,027.54	48,396.56	3,854,695.61	2,723,524.03	---	---
1958	48,748,799.74	34,677,499.60	41,182.96	29,326.89	7,471,161.86	5,353,433.41	---	---
1959	34,330,761.82	24,423,538.11	106,174.57	75,539.36	36,455.01	25,944.97	---	---
1960	39,916,080.37	28,397,053.20	86,836.18	62,009.56	11,249,252.90	8,026,841.77	---	---
1961	40,915,229.30	29,111,885.76	60,752.40	43,347.91	29,528,163.25	21,014,825.27	---	---
1962	28,111,136.00	20,004,163.56	61,886.30	45,657.59	24,930,515.19	17,786,273.60	---	---
1963	---	---	147,059.16	107,207.13	37,192,665.31	26,468,047.19	---	---
1964	15,443,661.65	11,047,900.36	o 1,595,621.48	o 1,303,336.04	---	---	---	---
1965	---	---	q 2,375,153.80	q 1,951,919.01	---	---	---	---
1966	---	---	31,571.73	27,919.84	---	---	12,611,717.77	9,804,371.72
1967	---	---	30.58	39.45	---	---	909,000.00	1,137,711.88
Total	276,123,394.54	193,824,471.90	10,142,020.65	6,171,053.58	114,265,492.84	81,406,847.96	15,520,717.77	11,949,801.60

See footnotes at end of schedule.

SCHEDULE 7--Continued

Fiscal year	Issues				Balance June 30	
	Wasted in operations		Total issues		Fine ozs.	Value
	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value		
1933 (June 30).....	---	---	---	---	13,831,051.05	\$6,588,389.06
1934.....	10,236.88	\$4,602.28	234,868.41	\$115,969.51	14,380,716.54	6,798,941.67
1935.....	20,542.88	9,262.65	2,436,161.07	1,212,077.94	d 12,543,972.43	5,896,725.24
1936.....	1,609.80	755.21	8,805,223.48	4,138,507.44	4,140,622.49	1,975,527.77
1937.....	8,524.97	3,872.04	946,462.81	444,626.55	3,656,025.01	1,734,722.75
1938.....	2,019.17	918.69	420,177.42	195,114.44	3,648,854.23	1,720,371.81
1939.....	---	---	378,919.06	172,660.95	e 3,645,815.18	1,705,955.32
1940.....	1,515.45	629.00	21,872.82	9,667.75	4,100,709.67	1,860,696.56
1941.....	11,481.23	4,809.41	29,869.57	12,735.43	4,734,637.20	2,074,722.67
1942.....	501.42	190.19	26,087.00	10,660.41	5,070,889.73	2,190,214.14
1943.....	2,882.88	1,001.25	4,757,918.98	2,041,613.61	542,475.62	226,962.71
1944.....	---	---	203,746.47	90,351.13	480,669.20	190,901.49
1945.....	51,109.07	21,661.31	74,245.42	30,926.11	490,888.00	189,708.64
1946.....	---	---	41,927.47	18,381.91	699,487.94	337,442.29
1947.....	32,489.06	16,461.77	216,011.72	120,752.24	1,055,457.48	665,684.72
1948.....	3,246.52	1,839.10	26,916.42	17,092.43	1,334,306.68	857,891.98
1949.....	1,255.03	872.67	24,603.34	16,054.82	1,455,153.91	944,318.87
1950.....	22,401.27	16,118.39	51,168.45	35,988.52	1,544,962.84	1,006,324.04
1951.....	2,323.09	1,625.61	10,140.46	6,342.86	1,678,405.40	1,108,058.98
1952.....	874.96	617.21	27,527.00	20,945.66	1,756,924.36	1,177,065.97
1953.....	4,962.35	3,534.97	22,281.24	14,953.21	1,907,463.04	1,298,302.56
1954.....	659.71	471.55	36,274.88	25,158.72	6,251,357.02	4,397,975.94
1955.....	---	---	308,117.50	217,838.07	17,379,070.56	12,338,280.41
1956.....	11,102.95	7,901.31	16,115,695.00	11,447,443.54	g 52,273,612.07	37,454,784.39
1957.....	32,639.07	23,219.09	52,628,280.17	37,478,315.77	95,014,906.41	67,857,756.84
1958.....	12,102.76	8,610.70	48,838,540.47	34,741,382.16	165,743,116.23	118,190,121.88
1959.....	589.15	419.11	45,686,778.44	32,526,338.35	195,516,466.58	139,379,091.80
1960.....	---	---	69,531,079.80	49,473,888.03	140,933,626.57	100,588,883.78
1961.....	34,798.05	24,760.80	65,941,294.94	46,966,268.07	78,545,758.70	56,196,672.62
1962.....	43,555.06	31,200.15	65,409,242.67	46,549,068.49	29,342,305.73	21,294,189.32
1963.....	124.82	88.88	147,183.98	107,296.01	30,383,502.95	22,146,178.72
1964.....	---	---	17,039,283.13	12,351,236.40	13,699,320.60	10,223,898.49
1965.....	114,983.25	84,298.79	2,490,137.05	2,036,217.80	11,891,311.77	8,848,806.87
1966.....	66,052.93	53,136.94	12,709,342.43	9,885,428.50	84,387.65	73,385.23
1967.....	1,709.85	2,205.71	910,740.43	1,139,957.04	32,797.02	42,307.49
Total.....	496,293.70	325,084.83	416,547,919.50	293,671,259.87		

See footnotes at end of schedule.

Footnotes for Schedule 7.

- a Includes 4,242,879.13 fine ozs. of R.F.C. residual silver purchased for \$3,012,444.18.
- b Includes 11,232,178.35 fine ozs. of Lend-Lease silver valued at \$7,987,326.83 returned by the Netherlands Gov't.
- c Includes 4,699,877.00 fine ozs. value \$2,018,793.19 sold to industry by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.
- d Includes 99.93 fine ozs. valued at \$45.50 in transit.
- e Includes a prepayment of silver bars issued in exchange for a silver deposit totaling 8,713.81 ozs., valued at \$2,962.69.
- f Includes 31,033,951.28 fine ozs., value \$22,068,587.57 returned by the Netherlands Gov't; and 18,404,501.14 fine ozs., value \$13,087,645.26 returned by the United Kingdom.
- g Includes 249,351.21 fine ozs., valued at \$177,385.68 in transit.
- h Includes 10,139,784.81 fine ozs., value \$7,210,513.64 return from the Netherlands Gov't.; 10,004,603.18 fine ozs., return from Australia, value \$7,114,384.48; 69,669,377.07 fine ozs., return from the United Kingdom, value \$49,542,668.10; return for Fiji of 196,363.63 fine ozs., value \$139,636.36; return for Australia of 1,768,127.03 fine ozs., value \$1,257,334.78; and return from India of 3,263,211.01 fine ozs., valued at \$2,320,505.61. NOTE:-Australian returns reflected as two returns above. The second amount was returned for them by the United Kingdom which also returned the amount shown for Fiji.
- i Lend-Lease return - India 104,268,436.45 ozs., valued at \$74,146,443.69. Pakistan 15,000,000.00 ozs., valued at \$10,666,666.66.
- j Lend-Lease return - Ethiopia 5,425,000.00 ozs., valued at \$3,857,777.77. India 57,040,881.04 ozs., valued at \$40,562,404.29. Netherlands 4,331,426.81 ozs., valued at \$3,080,125.73. Pakistan 8,329,520.73 ozs., valued at \$5,923,214.74.
- k Lend-Lease return - India 2,939,513.25 ozs., valued at \$2,090,320.53. Pakistan 11,699,454.34 ozs., valued at \$8,319,611.97.
- l Lend-Lease return - India 1,060,062.65 ozs., valued at \$753,822.32. Pakistan 848,131.82 ozs., valued at \$603,115.96. Saudi-Arabia 1,371,410.28 ozs., valued at \$975,225.09.
- m Lend-Lease return - India 3,631,787.23 ozs., valued at \$2,582,604.25. Pakistan 11,975,378.40 ozs., valued at \$8,515,824.64.
- n Lend-Lease return - India 13,406.29 ozs., valued at \$9,533.36. Pakistan 311,409.52 ozs., valued at \$648,113.44.
- o Includes 1,486,337.98 ozs., valued at \$1,223,328.35 sold to other Government agencies.
- p Lend-Lease return - India 324,809.08 ozs., valued at \$230,975.35.
- q Includes 2,242,200.23 ozs., valued at \$1,848,195.48 sold to other Government agencies.

(Footnotes b, f, and h also refer to Lend-Lease returns).

SCHEDULE 8
RECOINAGE BULLION FROM UNCURRENT 900 FINE SUBSIDIARY COIN
Transactions for the Fiscal Years 1934 through 1967

United States subsidiary silver coin which becomes too worn to remain in circulation is returned to the mints by the Federal Reserve banks and branches and by the Treasurer's office in Washington. Such coin, termed "uncurrent", is exchanged at full value and is to be distinguished from "mutilated" coin which is purchased at billion value. The uncurrent coin is melted, alloyed to bring it to the proper coinage standard for recoinage.

Fiscal year	Receipts		Coined		Issues		Balance June 30	
	Melted coin				Transferred to silver for 50-cent silver clad coin			
	Fine ozs.	Face value	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value	Loss on melted coin ^a	Fine ozs. Recoinage value
1933 (June 30).....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$19,251,049.27
1934.....	5,020,979.62	\$7,556,373.45	2,045,583.56	\$2,828,000.00			\$615,326.88	16,901,242.38
1935.....	5,878,269.79	8,886,432.12	18,591,223.76	25,700,450.57			760,268.73	5,789,808.66
1936.....	4,762,051.45	7,195,699.85	8,846,955.41	12,230,635.58			612,599.52	103,384.45
1937.....	3,994,323.25	6,021,822.18	3,580,022.85	4,948,566.20			499,992.41	715,536.98
1938.....	3,641,169.19	5,509,672.28	3,213,204.27	4,441,962.01			476,087.90	1,307,159.35
1939.....	3,204,054.06	4,856,494.72	3,952,168.31	5,463,451.94			427,182.13	197,535.52
1940.....	2,992,259.17	4,527,992.84	2,638,768.82	3,647,917.60			390,867.37	51,025.87
1941.....	2,727,908.44	4,119,053.66	3,277,647.31	4,531,048.58			347,968.95	1,287.00
1942.....	1,828,659.74	2,763,221.29	1,828,659.74	2,527,955.37			235,265.92	1,287.00
1943.....	2,672,292.38	2,531,984.43	1,511,098.57	2,088,956.00			220,077.44	162,480.81
1944.....	1,127,651.70	1,699,402.86	1,124,274.73	1,554,207.39			140,527.19	165,857.78
1945.....	1,306,000.96	1,693,060.77	1,342,425.10	1,585,780.12			157,633.72	129,433.64
1946.....	1,182,376.86	1,770,867.77	921,790.78	1,274,291.68			136,339.55	390,019.72
1947.....	1,215,967.91	1,820,911.50	1,594,623.68	2,204,421.92			139,946.70	11,363.95
1948.....	1,853,107.30	2,761,755.07	1,728,858.32	2,389,988.99			200,003.20	15,709.62
1949.....	1,411,778.65	2,101,654.66	1,379,744.57	1,907,371.06			149,999.39	167,647.01
1950.....	1,860,299.12	2,765,265.01	1,449,649.36	2,004,008.01			193,571.15	231,756.71
1951.....	1,578,113.21	2,338,884.21	2,156,409.98	2,981,040.20			157,286.57	578,296.77
1952.....	1,227,986.49	1,804,244.08	1,227,913.79	1,697,478.85			106,664.73	72.70
1953.....	868,335.46	1,283,888.44	868,408.16	1,200,495.09			83,493.85	---
1954.....	913,724.84	1,343,939.82	844,450.04	1,167,359.54			80,814.18	69,274.80
1955.....	1,841,623.83	2,644,295.43	1,585,465.58	2,191,910.93			98,269.06	325,433.05
1956.....	1,391,555.64	2,048,628.46	1,581,234.76	2,185,910.95			124,929.61	135,753.93
1957.....	1,333,865.11	1,963,900.25	1,468,691.46	2,030,332.06			119,553.33	927.58
1958.....	1,150,225.05	1,689,574.99	554,466.20	766,526.65			99,493.69	596,666.43
1959.....	1,380,605.40	2,024,189.10	1,816,665.48	2,511,374.33			115,627.95	160,606.35
1960.....	981,860.86	1,437,232.05	911,610.64	1,260,218.71			79,898.96	230,856.57
1961.....	954,019.74	1,395,027.75	1,184,876.31	1,637,983.47			76,182.43	---
1962.....	1,226,250.35	1,786,880.50	1,226,250.35	1,695,179.34			91,701.16	---
1963.....	890,766.06	1,293,606.91	890,766.06	1,231,402.85			62,204.06	102,683.79
1964.....	797,006.58	1,157,521.94	694,322.79	999,838.00			55,732.97	---
1965.....	354,319.06	510,023.64	457,002.85	631,764.84			20,209.77	---
1966.....	274,045.26	390,138.62	19,394.95	26,811.77			11,296.02	352,030.83
1967.....	360,806.20	517,315.33	---	---	380,558.47	\$526,087.39	18,533.67	234,898.04
Total.....	63,204,258.73	94,209,955.98	76,514,648.54	105,504,642.60	380,558.47	526,087.39	7,105,550.16	324,725.10

^a Difference between face value of coin melted and recoinage value of metal recovered.

RECOINAGE BULLION FROM UNCURRENT SILVER DOLLARS
Transactions for the Fiscal Years 1943 Through 1967

Until the fiscal year 1943 there was no legislation which permitted uncurrent standard silver dollars to be melted and recoined as in the case of subsidiary coin. Consequently, there was an accumulation in the mint vaults of dollar coins unfit for circulation which had been returned over a period of years by the Federal Reserve Banks and Treasurer's office. The act of Dec. 18, 1942, (Sec. 4, 56 Stat. 1064, 1066), contained a provision which permitted the mints to melt such coin and to recoin it into subsidiary silver coin. In addition to space in vaults occupied by the uncurrent dollars, there was provided to the mints an additional source of copper alloy for coinage, at a time when copper was a strategic metal needed during World War II.

Fiscal year	Receipts		Issues		Balance June 30	
	Melted coin		Coined	Loss on melted coin ^a	Fine ozs.	Value at \$1.29+ per fine oz.
	Fine ozs.	Face value	Fine ozs.			
1943.....	5,982,707.94	\$5,082,403.00	5,928,786.37	\$347,184.68	53,921.57	\$69,716.77
1944.....	33,152,082.34	44,658,194.00	27,364,599.87	1,794,895.76	5,841,404.04	7,552,522.38
1945.....	291,074.82	393,881.00	6,113,320.91	17,541.85	19,157.95	24,769.86
1946.....	72,139.97	96,455.00	47,207.31	3,183.13	44,090.61	57,006.04
1947.....	49,917.06	66,655.00	94,007.67	121,545.27	---	---
1948.....	271,124.39	361,789.00	167,739.56	11,244.33	103,384.83	133,669.28
1949.....	181,480.87	241,740.00	228,203.73	7,098.07	73,259.92	73,259.92
1950.....	205,400.24	273,501.00	223,104.99	288,458.97	38,957.22	50,368.93
1951.....	249,119.84	333,655.00	288,077.06	11,560.68	---	---
1952.....	259,229.76	350,133.00	259,229.76	335,165.75	---	---
1953.....	280,411.27	378,065.00	280,411.27	15,513.07	---	---
1954.....	367,318.31	497,154.00	339,299.04	22,237.40	28,019.27	36,226.93
1955.....	485,351.81	649,131.00	282,902.21	21,605.44	230,468.87	297,979.95
1956.....	1,376,552.21	1,838,223.00	1,548,548.85	58,438.33	58,472.23	75,600.46
1957.....	287,348.71	381,254.00	345,820.94	9,732.44	---	---
1958.....	219,870.46	289,062.00	100,424.19	4,785.04	119,446.27	154,435.57
1959.....	241,618.45	317,091.00	332,200.71	4,695.51	8,864.01	11,460.54
1960.....	150,843.67	198,082.00	146,380.40	3,051.84	13,327.28	17,231.23
1961.....	148,680.88	195,249.00	162,008.16	3,015.15	---	---
1962.....	253,971.96	334,190.00	163,349.71	5,822.24	90,622.25	117,168.16
1963.....	592,622.77	792,105.00	683,245.02	25,885.70	---	---
1964.....	817,462.88	1,090,606.00	815,600.78	33,684.31	1,862.10	2,407.56
1965.....	---	---	1,862.10	---	---	---
1966.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
1967.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	45,936,330.61	61,818,618.00	45,936,330.61	2,426,191.01	---	---

^a Difference between face value of coin melted and recoinage value at \$1.29+ per fine ounce of silver bullion recovered from the melted coins. Loss was reimbursed from the gain arising from recoinage of the silver into subsidiary silver coin at \$1.38+ per fine ounce.

SCHEDULE 10
SILVER BULLION SECURING CERTIFICATES
Transactions for Fiscal Years 1935 through 1967

Silver bullion was first monetized as security for silver certificates in January 1935 under Act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31, 53). The following tabulation of receipts shows the various classes of silver from which the monetized silver was transferred. Beginning in September 1963, silver certificates were exchanged for silver bullion under Act of June 4, 1963 (77 Stat. 54). Act of June 4, 1963 (77 Stat. 54) as amended by Coinage Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 257) gave the Secretary of the Treasury power to sell silver in excess of that required to be held as reserves against outstanding certificates.

Fiscal year	Allocated from							
	Foreign debt silver (Act of 5/12/33)				Nationalized silver (E.O. 6814-8/9/34)			
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Seigniorage	Monetary value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Seigniorage	Monetary value
1935.....	22,734,824.35	\$11,367,412.18	\$18,027,108.16	\$29,394,520.34	59,000,000.00	\$29,506,197.95	\$46,776,630.16	\$76,282,828.11
1936.....	---	---	---	---	7,687,000.00	3,844,308.70	6,094,438.75	9,938,747.45
1937.....	---	---	---	---	25,000.00	12,502.69	19,820.54	32,323.23
1938.....	---	---	---	---	9,171.15	4,586.54	7,271.11	11,857.65
1939.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1940.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1941.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1942.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1943.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1944.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1945.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1946.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1947.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1948.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1949.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1950.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1951.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1952.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1953.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1954.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1955.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1956.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1957.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1958.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1959.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1965.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1966.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1967.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	22,734,824.35	11,367,412.18	18,027,108.16	29,394,520.34	66,721,171.15	33,367,595.88	52,898,160.56	86,265,756.44

SCHEDULE 10--Continued

Fiscal year	Allocated from							
	Silver Purchase Act Silver (6/19/34)				Silver bullion ordinary			
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Seigniorage	Monetary value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Seigniorage	Monetary value
1935.....	147,650,000.00	\$75,162,762.73	\$115,738,246.93	\$190,901,009.66	2,000,000.00	\$1,007,718.00	\$1,578,140.58	\$2,585,858.58
1936.....	253,368,000.00	157,891,931.74	169,694,976.74	327,586,908.48	---	---	---	---
1937.....	60,050,000.00	37,873,300.13	39,767,103.76	77,640,403.89	---	---	---	---
1938.....	116,900,000.00	60,799,692.78	90,343,741.29	151,143,434.07	---	---	---	---
1939.....	117,500,000.00	61,651,764.45	90,267,427.02	151,919,191.47	---	---	---	---
1940.....	61,300,000.00	30,376,701.72	48,879,863.70	79,256,565.42	---	---	---	---
1941.....	24,750,000.00	11,809,147.71	20,190,852.24	31,999,999.95	---	---	---	---
1942.....	16,490,000.00	7,738,573.61	13,581,830.38	21,320,403.99	---	---	---	---
1943.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1944.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1945.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1946.....	300,015,000.00	140,006,999.92	247,891,181.02	387,898,180.94	---	---	---	---
1947.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1948.....	100,000.00	46,666.67	82,626.26	129,292.93	---	---	---	---
1949.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1950.....	1,685,000.00	786,328.28	1,392,257.58	2,178,585.86	---	---	---	---
1951.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1952.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1953.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1954.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1955.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1956.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1957.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1958.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1959.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1965.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1966.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1967.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	1,099,808,000.00	584,143,869.74	837,830,106.92	1,421,973,976.66	15,520,717.77	11,949,801.60	8,117,389.09	20,067,190.69

SCHEDULE 10--Continued

Fiscal year	Allocated from							
	Newly mined domestic silver (E.P. 2067-12/21/33)				Newly mined domestic silver (Act 7/6/39)			
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Seigniorage	Monetary value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Seigniorage	Monetary value
1935.....	10,940,000.00	\$7,072,323.23	\$7,072,323.23	\$14,144,646.46	---	---	---	---
1936.....	44,377,000.00	31,747,496.67	25,628,826.46	57,376,323.13	---	---	---	---
1937.....	38,140,000.00	29,521,796.65	19,790,526.48	49,312,323.13	---	---	---	---
1938.....	39,300,000.00	30,292,324.58	20,519,796.57	50,812,121.15	---	---	---	---
1939.....	32,100,000.00	24,898,197.45	16,604,832.76	41,503,030.21	---	---	---	---
1940.....	9,000,000.00	6,981,818.13	4,654,545.48	11,636,363.61	24,505,000.00	\$17,425,777.73	\$14,257,454.48	\$31,683,232.21
1941.....	---	---	---	---	39,250,000.00	27,911,111.04	22,836,363.59	50,747,474.63
1942.....	---	---	---	---	37,600,000.00	26,737,777.72	21,876,363.60	48,614,141.32
1943.....	a (-) 47,621.14	a (-) 36,942.46	a (-) 24,628.29	a (-) 61,570.75	10,800,000.00	7,679,999.98	6,283,636.35	13,963,636.33
1944.....	---	---	---	---	300,000.00	213,333.33	174,545.46	387,878.79
1945.....	---	---	---	---	125,000.00	88,888.89	72,727.27	161,616.16
1946.....	---	---	---	---	700,000.00	497,777.78	407,272.72	905,050.50
1947.....	---	---	---	---	150,000.00	106,666.67	87,272.72	193,939.39
1948.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1949.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1950.....	---	---	---	---	25,000.00	17,777.78	14,545.45	32,323.23
1951.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1952.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1953.....	---	---	---	---	2,963.40	2,107.28	1,724.19	3,831.47
1954.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1955.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1956.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1957.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1958.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1959.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1965.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1966.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1967.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	173,809,378.86	130,477,014.25	94,246,222.69	224,723,236.94	113,457,963.40	80,681,218.20	66,011,905.83	146,693,124.03

a Represents adjustment of silver previously monetized in excess of requirements.

SCHEDULE 10--Continued

Fiscal year	Allocated from				Total receipts			
	Newly mined domestic silver (Act 7/31/46)							
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Seigniorage	Monetary value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Seigniorage	Monetary value
1935.....	---	---	---	---	242,324,824.35	\$124,116,414.09	\$189,192,449.06	\$313,308,863.15
1936.....	---	---	---	---	305,432,000.00	193,483,737.11	201,418,241.95	394,901,979.06
1937.....	---	---	---	---	98,215,000.00	67,407,599.47	59,577,450.78	126,985,050.25
1938.....	---	---	---	---	156,209,171.15	91,096,603.90	110,870,808.97	201,967,412.87
1939.....	---	---	---	---	149,600,000.00	86,549,961.90	106,872,221.68	193,422,221.68
1940.....	---	---	---	---	94,805,000.00	54,784,297.58	67,791,863.66	122,576,161.24
1941.....	---	---	---	---	64,000,000.00	39,720,258.75	43,027,215.83	82,747,474.58
1942.....	---	---	---	---	54,090,000.00	34,476,351.33	35,458,193.98	69,934,545.31
1943.....	---	---	---	---	10,752,378.86	7,643,057.52	6,259,008.06	13,902,065.58
1944.....	---	---	---	---	300,000.00	213,333.33	174,545.46	387,878.79
1945.....	---	---	---	---	125,000.00	88,888.89	72,727.27	161,616.16
1946.....	---	---	---	---	300,715,000.00	140,504,777.70	248,298,453.74	388,803,231.44
1947.....	11,308,000.00	\$10,234,311.05	\$4,386,133.36	\$14,620,444.41	11,458,000.00	10,340,977.72	4,473,406.08	14,814,383.80
1948.....	24,000,000.00	21,721,212.00	9,309,090.97	31,030,302.97	24,100,000.00	21,767,878.67	9,391,717.23	31,159,595.90
1949.....	25,900,000.00	23,440,807.95	10,046,060.68	33,486,868.63	25,900,000.00	23,440,807.95	10,046,060.68	33,486,868.63
1950.....	24,800,000.00	22,445,252.40	9,619,394.01	32,064,646.41	26,510,000.00	23,249,358.46	11,026,197.04	34,275,555.50
1951.....	26,600,000.00	24,074,343.30	10,317,575.85	34,391,919.15	26,600,000.00	24,074,343.30	10,317,575.85	34,391,919.15
1952.....	27,700,000.00	25,069,898.85	10,744,242.50	35,814,141.35	27,700,000.00	25,069,898.85	10,744,242.50	35,814,141.35
1953.....	23,700,000.00	23,259,797.46	9,968,485.30	33,228,282.76	25,702,963.40	23,261,904.74	9,970,209.49	33,232,114.23
1954.....	24,200,000.00	21,902,222.08	9,386,666.75	31,288,888.83	24,200,000.00	21,902,222.08	9,386,666.75	31,288,888.83
1955.....	23,100,000.00	20,906,666.42	8,960,000.22	29,866,666.64	23,100,000.00	20,906,666.42	8,960,000.22	29,866,666.64
1956.....	11,500,000.00	10,408,080.69	4,460,606.18	14,868,686.87	11,500,000.00	10,408,080.69	4,460,606.18	14,868,686.87
1957.....	5,300,000.00	4,796,767.66	2,055,757.58	6,852,525.24	5,300,000.00	4,796,767.66	2,055,757.58	6,852,525.24
1958.....	14,800,000.00	13,394,747.45	5,740,606.09	19,135,353.54	14,800,000.00	13,394,747.45	5,740,606.09	19,135,353.54
1959.....	17,900,000.00	16,200,404.03	6,943,030.30	23,143,434.33	17,900,000.00	16,200,404.03	6,943,030.30	23,143,434.33
1960.....	500,000.00	452,525.25	193,939.40	646,464.65	500,000.00	452,525.25	193,939.40	646,464.65
1961.....	200,000.00	181,010.10	77,575.76	258,585.86	200,000.00	181,010.10	77,575.76	258,585.86
1962.....	155,000.00	140,282.83	60,121.21	200,404.04	155,000.00	140,282.83	60,121.21	200,404.04
1963.....	17,188.17	15,556.16	6,666.93	22,223.09	17,188.17	15,556.16	6,666.93	22,223.09
1964.....	121.30	109.78	47.05	156.83	121.30	109.78	47.05	156.83
1965.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1966.....	---	---	---	---	12,611,717.77	9,804,371.72	6,501,687.61	16,306,059.33
1967.....	---	---	---	---	909,000.00	1,137,711.88	37,560.90	1,175,272.78
Total.....	263,680,309.47	238,643,995.46	102,276,000.14	340,919,995.60	1,755,732,365.00	1,090,630,907.31	1,179,406,893.39	2,270,037,800.70

SCHEDULE 10--Continued

Fiscal year	Allocations							
	Allocated to silver bullion for coinage or sale at \$1.29+		Exchanged for silver certificates		Sales		Total issues	
	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value
1935.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1936.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1937.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1938.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1939.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1940.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1941.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1942.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1943.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1944.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1945.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1946.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1947.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1948.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1949.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1950.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1951.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1952.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1953.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1954.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1955.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1956.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1957.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1958.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1959.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962.....	53,700,000.00	\$69,430,302.99	---	---	---	---	53,700,000.00	\$69,430,302.99
1963.....	81,000,000.00	104,727,272.66	---	---	---	---	81,000,000.00	104,727,272.66
1964.....	131,000,000.00	169,373,737.25	48,142,978.65	\$62,245,633.00	---	---	179,142,978.65	231,619,370.25
1965.....	283,000,000.00	365,898,989.67	165,099,833.14	213,463,820.00	---	---	448,099,833.14	579,362,809.67
1966.....	232,000,000.00	299,959,595.76	92,584,752.68	119,707,914.00	---	---	324,584,752.68	419,667,509.76
1967.....	54,500,000.00	70,464,646.43	158,124,847.64	204,447,324.00	29,838,051.92	\$38,578,493.46	242,462,899.56	313,490,463.89
Total.....	835,200,000.00	1,079,854,544.76	463,952,412.11	599,864,691.00	29,838,051.92	38,578,493.46	1,328,990,464.03	1,718,297,729.22

SCHEDULE 10--Continued

Fiscal year	Balances						Total balance--June 30		
	Held by Mint		Held by other Federal Agencies		Held by R.F.C. (formerly Defense Plant Corp.)		Fine ozs.	Monetary value	Monetary value
	Fine ozs.	Monetary value	Fine ozs.	Monetary value	Fine ozs.	Monetary value			
1935.....	242,324,824.35	\$313,308,863.15	---	---	---	---	242,324,824.35	---	\$313,308,863.15
1936.....	547,756,824.35	708,210,842.21	---	---	---	---	547,756,824.35	---	708,210,842.21
1937.....	645,971,824.35	835,195,892.46	---	---	---	---	645,971,824.35	---	835,195,892.46
1938.....	802,180,995.50	1,037,163,305.33	---	---	---	---	802,180,995.50	---	1,037,163,305.33
1939.....	951,780,995.50	1,230,585,527.01	---	---	---	---	951,780,995.50	---	1,230,585,527.01
1940.....	1,046,585,995.50	1,353,161,688.25	---	---	---	---	1,046,585,995.50	---	1,353,161,688.25
1941.....	1,110,585,995.50	1,435,909,162.83	---	---	---	---	1,110,585,995.50	---	1,435,909,162.83
1942.....	1,164,675,995.50	1,505,843,708.14	---	---	---	---	1,164,675,995.50	---	1,505,843,708.14
1943.....	1,175,428,374.36	1,519,745,773.72	---	---	---	---	1,175,428,374.36	---	1,519,745,773.72
1944.....	1,175,728,374.36	1,520,133,652.51	---	---	---	---	1,175,728,374.36	---	1,520,133,652.51
1945.....	775,853,374.36	1,003,123,551.51	---	---	---	---	1,175,853,374.36	---	1,520,295,268.67
1946.....	726,568,374.36	939,401,530.43	350,000,000.00	\$452,525,252.52	400,000,000.00	\$517,171,717.16	1,476,568,374.36	---	1,909,098,500.11
1947.....	770,982,325.79	996,825,629.21	350,000,000.00	452,525,252.52	367,044,048.57	474,562,002.18	1,488,026,374.36	---	1,923,912,883.91
1948.....	865,131,474.76	1,118,553,821.72	350,000,000.00	452,525,252.52	296,994,899.60	383,993,405.57	1,512,126,374.36	---	1,955,072,479.81
1949.....	958,237,942.30	1,238,933,900.88	350,000,000.00	452,525,252.52	229,788,432.06	297,100,195.04	1,538,026,374.36	---	1,988,559,348.44
1950.....	1,033,822,285.27	1,336,659,111.92	350,000,000.00	452,525,252.52	180,714,089.09	233,650,539.50	1,564,536,374.36	---	2,022,834,903.94
1951.....	1,161,984,554.64	1,502,363,864.18	350,000,000.00	452,525,252.52	79,151,819.72	102,337,706.39	1,591,136,374.36	---	2,057,226,823.09
1952.....	1,174,353,060.45	1,518,355,467.59	401,971,068.40	519,720,169.23	42,512,245.51	54,965,327.62	1,618,836,374.36	---	2,093,040,964.44
1953.....	1,277,260,723.08	1,651,407,799.03	350,924,917.20	453,721,105.08	16,353,697.48	21,144,174.56	1,644,539,337.76	---	2,126,273,078.67
1954.....	1,420,852,891.23	1,837,062,319.33	247,886,446.53	320,499,648.17	---	---	1,668,739,337.76	---	2,157,561,967.50
1955.....	1,544,672,622.31	1,997,152,476.54	147,166,715.45	190,276,157.60	---	---	1,691,839,337.76	---	2,187,428,634.14
1956.....	1,638,588,021.64	2,118,578,447.29	64,751,316.12	83,718,873.72	---	---	1,703,339,337.76	---	2,202,297,321.01
1957.....	1,643,888,021.64	2,125,430,972.53	64,751,316.12	83,718,873.72	---	---	1,708,639,337.76	---	2,209,149,846.25
1958.....	1,658,688,021.64	2,144,566,326.07	64,751,316.12	83,718,873.72	---	---	1,723,439,337.76	---	2,228,285,199.79
1959.....	1,676,588,021.64	2,167,709,760.40	64,751,316.12	83,718,873.72	---	---	1,741,339,337.76	---	2,251,428,634.12
1960.....	1,677,088,021.64	2,168,356,225.05	64,751,316.12	83,718,873.72	---	---	1,741,839,337.76	---	2,252,075,098.77
1961.....	1,677,288,021.64	2,168,614,810.91	64,751,316.12	83,718,873.72	---	---	1,742,039,337.76	---	2,252,333,684.63
1962.....	1,623,743,021.64	2,099,384,911.96	64,751,316.12	83,718,873.72	---	---	1,688,494,337.76	---	2,183,103,785.68
1963.....	1,542,760,209.81	1,994,679,862.39	64,751,316.12	83,718,873.72	---	---	1,607,511,525.93	---	2,078,398,736.11
1964.....	1,363,617,352.46	1,763,060,648.97	64,751,316.12	83,718,873.72	---	---	1,428,368,668.58	---	1,846,779,522.69
1965.....	915,517,519.32	1,183,697,839.30	64,751,316.12	83,718,873.72	---	---	980,268,835.44	---	1,267,416,713.02
1966.....	603,544,484.41	780,336,388.87	64,751,316.12	83,718,873.72	---	---	668,295,800.53	---	864,055,262.59
1967.....	361,990,584.85	468,021,197.76	64,751,316.12	83,718,873.72	---	---	426,741,900.97	---	551,740,071.48

SCHEDULE 10A

SILVER BULLION FOR COINAGE OR FOR SALE AT \$1.29+
Transactions for Fiscal Years 1962 Through 1967

This account was established pursuant to the Secretary of the Treasury Order of November 28, 1961, as modified by the Secretary of the Treasury Order of December 11, 1961. In accordance with these orders, coinage and sales of free silver were suspended. Silver for coinage or sale would be obtained for such purposes by the retirement from circulation of a sufficient number of five-dollar silver certificates.

The Secretary of the Treasury was given the power to sell the silver thus obtained by the Act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750) and upon its repeal, by the Act of June 4, 1963 (77 Stat. 54).

The Act of June 24, 1967 (81 Stat. 77), amended the Act of June 4, 1963, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use for coinage, or to sell any silver to the United States, other than Government stockpiles, at not less than the monetary value of \$1.29+ per fine troy ounce.

Fiscal year	Allocated from silver bullion securing certificates		Issues				Transferred to silver for 50-cent silver clad coin	
			Coined		Sold			
			Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value		
1962.....	53,700,000.00	\$69,430,302.99	45,648,442.53	\$59,020,208.49	1,548,285.39	\$2,001,823.51		
1963.....	81,000,000.00	104,727,272.66	82,049,665.53	106,084,415.96	2,098,169.18	2,712,784.41		
1964.....	131,000,000.00	169,373,737.25	126,671,878.25	163,777,781.88	6,592,910.98	8,524,167.75		
1965.....	283,000,000.00	365,898,989.67	273,998,833.66	354,261,118.02	2,418,379.79	3,126,794.09		
1966.....	232,000,000.00	299,959,595.76	196,460,311.55	254,009,291.51	5,000,681.27	6,465,527.60	19,797,247.47	\$25,596,441.11
1967.....	54,500,000.00	70,464,646.43	---	---	393,694.88	509,019.60	59,002,096.23	76,285,538.50
Total.....	835,200,000.00	1,079,854,544.76	724,829,131.52	937,152,815.86	18,052,121.49	23,340,116.96	78,799,343.70	101,881,979.61

Fiscal year	Issues						Balance June 30	
	Wasted in operations		Total issues					
	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value
1962.....	---	---	47,196,727.92	\$61,022,032.00	6,503,272.08	\$8,408,270.99		
1963.....	---	---	84,147,834.71	108,797,200.37	3,355,437.37	4,338,343.28		
1964.....	---	---	133,264,789.23	172,301,949.63	1,090,648.14	1,410,130.90		
1965.....	---	---	276,417,213.45	357,387,912.11	7,673,434.69	9,921,208.46		
1966.....	---	---	221,258,240.29	286,071,260.22	18,415,194.40	23,809,544.00		
1967.....	12,601.17.	\$16,381.03	59,408,392.28	76,810,939.13	13,506,802.12	17,463,251.30		
Total.....	12,601.17	16,381.03	821,693,197.88	1,062,391,293.46				

SCHEDULE 10B

SILVER FOR 50-CENT SILVER CLAD COIN
Transactions for Fiscal Years 1966-67

The Coinage Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 254) reduced the silver content of the 50-cent silver pieces in order to alleviate the drain on the Government's silver supply. This coin has a standard weight of 11.5 grams and consists of three layers. The outer layers are composed of an alloy of 800 parts silver and 200 parts copper, and the inner layer is composed of an alloy such that the entire coin contains 4.6 grams of silver and 6.9 grams of copper.

Fiscal year	Receipts							Issues			
	Transferred from silver bullion for coinage or for sale at \$1.29+			Transferred from recoinage bullion from uncurrent 900 fine subsidiary coin		Melted 50-cent silver clad coin		Purchased			
	Fine ozs.	Monetary value		Fine ozs.	Recoinage value	Fine ozs.	Face value	Fine ozs.	Cost value		
1966.....	19,797,247.47	\$25,596,441.11		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1967.....	59,002,096.23	76,285,538.50		380,558.47	\$526,087.39	248.12	\$839.50	---	---	\$112.34	
Total.....	78,799,343.70	101,881,979.61		380,558.47	526,087.39	248.12	839.50	35.55	---	112.34	
Fiscal year	Receipts			Total receipts		Coined		Sold			
	Fine ozs.	Cost value		Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value		
1966.....	---	---		19,797,247.47	\$25,596,441.11	8,385,519.26	\$10,841,883.47	---	---	---	
1967.....	31,067.73	\$40,168.38		59,414,006.10	76,852,746.11	44,807,160.20	57,967,003.60	16,490.20	\$21,320.66		
Total.....	31,067.73	40,168.38		79,211,253.57	102,449,187.22	53,192,679.46	68,808,887.07	16,490.20	21,320.66		
Fiscal year	Issues			Loss on melted coin ^a		Total issues		Balance June 30			
	Fine ozs.	Value				Fine ozs.	Value	Fine oza.	Value		
1966.....	---	---		---	---	8,385,519.26	\$10,841,883.47	11,411,728.21	\$14,754,557.64		
1967.....	71,264.64	\$92,140.12		\$0.60	44,894,915.04	44,894,915.04	58,080,464.98	25,930,819.27	33,526,838.77		
Total.....	71,264.64	92,140.12		.60	53,280,434.30	53,280,434.30	68,922,348.45				

^a Difference between face value of coin melted and recoinage value of metal recovered on 50-cent silver clad coin.

SCHEDULE 11

SILVER BULLION PROCESSED INTO UNITED STATES COIN
Transactions for the Fiscal Years 1934 Through 1967

Fiscal year	Processed into subsidiary silver coin and silver dollar coin (sched. 11B)		Processed into silver-copper-manganese five cent coin (sched. 11A)		Total silver processed into coin	
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value
1934...	2,269,305.72	\$2,938,983.84	---	---	2,269,305.72	\$2,938,983.84
1935...	23,360,479.03	28,704,907.99	---	---	23,360,479.03	28,704,907.99
1936...	20,028,899.61	17,862,000.27	---	---	20,028,899.61	17,862,000.27
1937...	23,837,549.82	15,051,607.81	---	---	23,837,549.82	15,051,607.81
1938...	14,361,048.82	10,002,328.58	---	---	14,361,048.82	10,002,328.58
1939...	7,974,858.53	7,459,349.26	---	---	7,974,858.53	7,459,349.26
1940...	19,387,468.45	12,970,095.86	---	---	19,387,468.45	12,970,095.86
1941...	35,594,479.99	25,864,991.01	---	---	35,594,479.99	25,864,991.01
1942...	61,697,015.84	42,953,246.91	---	---	61,697,015.84	42,953,246.91
1943...	96,419,046.53	72,750,111.42	17,138,954.71	\$7,998,085.96	113,558,001.24	80,748,197.38
1944...	56,117,171.30	54,774,670.31	14,151,572.32	6,604,003.13	70,268,743.62	61,378,673.44
1945...	70,434,926.60	40,565,146.72	8,728,872.41	4,073,372.95	79,163,799.01	44,638,519.67
1946...	40,002,922.91	19,588,236.89	8,680,148.74	4,050,451.04	48,683,071.65	23,638,687.93
1947...	38,144,663.50	19,338,380.06	---	---	38,144,663.50	19,338,380.06
1948...	22,221,337.22	12,150,252.24	---	---	22,221,337.22	12,150,252.24
1949...	28,196,608.56	14,609,947.17	---	---	28,196,608.56	14,609,947.17
1950...	10,778,595.19	6,541,501.59	---	---	10,778,595.19	6,541,501.59
1951...	30,939,483.31	16,979,955.74	---	---	30,939,483.31	16,979,955.74
1952...	56,346,087.40	37,154,173.39	---	---	56,346,087.40	37,154,173.39
1953...	56,105,443.68	45,105,047.18	---	---	56,105,443.68	45,105,047.18
1954...	60,445,622.42	33,226,159.04	---	---	60,445,622.42	33,226,159.04
1955...	16,804,699.67	16,026,869.16	---	---	16,804,699.67	16,026,869.16
1956...	17,235,311.26	14,584,957.53	---	---	17,235,311.26	14,584,957.53
1957...	48,046,384.91	35,594,535.98	---	---	48,046,384.91	35,594,535.98
1958...	49,403,710.13	35,573,867.64	---	---	49,403,710.13	35,573,867.64
1959...	36,499,628.01	27,390,282.96	---	---	36,499,628.01	27,390,282.96
1960...	40,974,071.41	29,846,531.38	---	---	40,974,071.41	29,846,531.38
1961...	42,262,113.77	30,959,334.31	---	---	42,262,113.77	30,959,334.31
1962...	75,149,178.59	80,930,750.99	---	---	75,149,178.59	80,930,750.99
1963...	83,623,676.61	108,199,206.27	---	---	83,623,676.61	108,199,206.27
1964...	143,977,114.20	177,158,295.68	---	---	143,977,114.20	177,158,295.68
1965...	274,457,698.61	354,895,290.42	---	---	274,457,698.61	354,895,290.42
1966...	204,865,225.76	264,877,986.75	---	---	204,865,225.76	264,877,986.75
1967...	44,807,160.20	57,967,003.60	---	---	44,807,160.20	57,967,003.60
Total...	1,852,768,987.56	1,770,596,005.95	48,699,548.18	22,725,913.08	1,901,468,535.74	1,793,321,919.03

SCHEDULE 11A

SILVER ALLOCATED FOR THE FIVE CENT SILVER-COPPER-MANGANESE COIN
Transactions for the Fiscal Years 1943 through 1946

The 5-cent coin, popularly known as the "nickel", is normally composed of 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel. During World War II, these metals were needed for war production and it became necessary for the Mints to employ different alloys. Title XII of the Second War Powers Act of Mar. 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 174,184), authorized the use of silver in the 5-cent denomination. The standard weight of the coin remained at 77.16 grains and the alloy adopted was composed of 35 percent silver, 56 percent copper and 9 percent manganese. This alloy was used only from Oct. 1, 1942 to Dec. 31, 1945, after which the regular cupro-nickel alloy was resumed.

Fiscal year	Silver allocated from S. P. A. Silver		Silver consumed in 5-cent coinage		Balance June 30	
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value
1943.....	29,994,258.28	\$13,997,209.83	17,138,954.71	\$7,998,085.96	12,855,303.57	\$5,999,123.87
1944.....	15,000,000.00	6,999,587.97	14,151,572.32	6,604,003.13	13,703,731.25	6,394,708.71
1945.....	1,000,000.00	466,666.66	8,728,872.41	4,073,372.95	5,974,858.84	2,788,002.42
1946.....	2,705,289.90	1,262,448.62	8,680,148.74	4,050,451.04	---	---
Total....	48,699,548.18	22,725,913.08	48,699,548.18	22,725,913.08		

SCHEDULE 11B
SILVER BULLION PROCESSED INTO SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN AND SILVER DOLLARS
Transactions for the Fiscal Years 1934 Through 1967

Fiscal year	Silver Purchase Act Silver		Executive proclamation silver		Nationalized silver		Silver bullion ordinary		Newly mined domestic silver (Act 7/6/39)	
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value
1934.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	223,722.16	\$110,983.84	---	---
1935.....	---	---	4,317,655.45	\$2,791,200.96	41,048.89	\$20,528.76	410,550.93	192,727.70	---	---
1936.....	---	---	1,112,774.80	859,934.42	1,293,406.44	646,839.10	8,775,762.96	4,124,591.17	---	---
1937.....	---	---	---	---	19,332,558.74	9,668,317.76	924,968.23	434,723.85	---	---
1938.....	---	---	---	---	10,736,755.94	5,369,508.13	411,088.61	190,858.44	---	---
1939.....	---	---	---	---	3,664,238.41	1,832,506.67	358,451.81	163,390.65	---	---
1940.....	---	---	5,507,438.77	3,700,359.42	11,241,260.86	5,621,818.84	---	---	---	---
1941.....	---	---	32,316,832.68	21,333,942.43	---	---	---	---	64,732,596.97	\$46,032,046.22
1942.....	---	---	59,868,356.10	40,425,291.54	---	---	---	---	20,236,712.34	14,390,564.31
1943.....	---	---	24,246,564.62	16,963,607.65	---	---	---	---	6,902,932.96	4,908,773.49
1944.....	7,391,584.36	\$3,449,405.98	---	---	---	---	---	---	154,540.06	109,895.15
1945.....	56,076,247.63	26,166,501.44	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1946.....	38,879,384.76	18,143,014.37	---	---	---	---	---	---	240,465.43	170,997.63
1947.....	36,456,032.15	17,012,412.87	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1948.....	20,084,273.91	9,372,390.23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1949.....	26,588,660.26	12,407,524.82	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1950.....	9,105,840.84	4,249,034.61	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1951.....	27,936,818.75	13,121,273.45	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1952.....	34,578,872.84	16,767,041.10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1953.....	14,213,162.67	6,667,110.89	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1954.....	50,058,526.88	23,391,812.77	---	---	---	---	---	---	521,771.91	371,033.88
1955.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	254,631.04	181,527.81	---	---
1956.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,242,098.22	8,710,361.14	---	---
1957.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,056,451.70	32,053,266.71	---	---
1958.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	48,748,799.74	34,677,499.60	---	---
1959.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	34,330,761.82	24,423,538.11	---	---
1960.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	39,916,080.37	28,397,053.20	---	---
1961.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,915,229.30	29,111,885.76	---	---
1962.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,111,136.00	20,004,163.56	---	---
1963.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,443,661.65	11,047,900.36	---	---
1965.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1966.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1967.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	321,369,405.05	150,747,522.53	127,369,622.42	86,074,336.42	46,309,269.28	23,159,519.26	276,123,394.54	193,824,471.90	92,789,019.67	65,983,310.68

SCHEDULE 11B--Continued

Fiscal year	Newly mined domestic silver (Act 7/31/46)		Silver bullion for coinage or sale at \$1.29+		900 fine recoinage silver	
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Value at \$1.29+	Fine ozs.	Value at \$1.38+ per fine oz.
1934.....	---	---	---	---	2,045,583.56	\$2,828,000.00
1935.....	---	---	---	---	18,591,223.76	25,700,450.57
1936.....	---	---	---	---	8,846,955.41	12,230,635.58
1937.....	---	---	---	---	3,580,022.85	4,948,566.20
1938.....	---	---	---	---	3,213,204.27	4,441,962.01
1939.....	---	---	---	---	3,952,168.31	5,463,451.94
1940.....	---	---	---	---	2,638,768.82	3,647,917.60
1941.....	---	---	---	---	3,277,647.31	4,531,048.58
1942.....	---	---	---	---	1,828,659.74	2,527,955.37
1943.....	---	---	---	---	1,511,098.57	2,088,956.00
1944.....	---	---	---	---	1,124,274.73	1,554,207.39
1945.....	---	---	---	---	1,342,425.10	1,885,780.12
1946.....	---	---	---	---	921,790.78	1,274,291.68
1947.....	---	---	---	---	1,594,623.68	2,185,912.95
1948.....	---	---	---	---	1,728,858.32	2,389,938.99
1949.....	---	---	---	---	1,379,744.57	1,907,371.06
1950.....	---	---	---	---	1,449,649.36	2,004,008.01
1951.....	558,177.52	\$505,178.84	---	---	2,156,409.98	2,981,040.20
1952.....	20,280,071.01	18,354,487.69	---	---	1,227,913.79	1,697,478.85
1953.....	40,743,461.58	36,874,889.27	---	---	868,408.16	1,200,495.09
1954.....	8,681,574.55	7,857,263.18	---	---	844,450.04	1,167,359.54
1955.....	14,681,700.84	13,287,657.88	---	---	1,585,465.58	2,191,910.93
1956.....	1,863,429.43	1,686,519.28	---	---	1,581,234.76	2,185,912.95
1957.....	1,175,420.81	1,063,815.19	---	---	1,468,691.46	2,030,332.06
1958.....	---	---	---	---	554,486.20	766,526.65
1959.....	---	---	---	---	1,816,665.48	2,511,374.33
1960.....	---	---	---	---	911,610.64	1,260,218.71
1961.....	---	---	---	---	1,184,876.31	1,637,983.47
1962.....	---	---	45,648,442.53	\$59,020,208.49	1,226,250.35	1,695,179.34
1963.....	---	---	82,049,665.53	106,084,415.96	890,766.06	1,231,402.85
1964.....	---	---	126,671,878.25	163,777,781.88	694,322.79	959,838.00
1965.....	351,650.73	318,261.31	273,998,833.66	354,261,118.02	457,002.85	631,764.84
1966.....	---	---	196,460,311.55	254,009,291.51	19,394.95	26,811.77
1967.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	88,335,486.47	79,948,072.64	724,829,131.52	937,152,815.86	76,514,648.54	105,504,642.60

SCHEDULE 11 B--Continued

Fiscal year	Silver dollar bar silver		Silver for 50-cent silver clad coin		Total	
	Fine ozs.	Value at \$1.29+ per fine oz.	Fine ozs.	Value at \$1.29+	Fine ozs.	Value
1934.....	---	---			2,269,305.72	\$2,938,983.84
1935.....	---	---			23,360,479.03	28,704,907.99
1936.....	---	---			20,028,899.61	17,862,000.27
1937.....	---	---			23,837,549.82	15,051,607.81
1938.....	---	---			14,361,048.82	10,002,328.58
1939.....	---	---			7,974,858.53	7,459,349.26
1940.....	---	---			19,387,468.45	12,970,095.86
1941.....	---	---			35,594,479.99	25,864,991.01
1942.....	---	---			61,697,015.84	42,953,246.91
1943.....	5,928,786.37	\$7,665,501.55			96,419,046.53	72,750,111.42
1944.....	27,364,599.87	35,380,492.63			56,117,171.30	54,774,670.31
1945.....	6,113,320.91	7,904,091.67			70,434,926.60	40,565,146.72
1946.....	47,207.31	61,035.69			40,002,922.91	19,588,236.89
1947.....	94,007.67	121,545.27			38,144,663.50	19,338,380.06
1948.....	167,739.56	216,875.39			22,221,337.22	12,150,252.24
1949.....	228,203.73	295,051.29			28,196,608.56	14,609,947.17
1950.....	223,104.99	288,458.97			10,778,595.19	6,541,501.59
1951.....	288,077.06	372,463.25			30,939,483.31	16,979,955.74
1952.....	259,229.76	335,165.75			56,346,087.40	37,154,173.39
1953.....	280,411.27	362,551.93			56,105,443.68	45,105,047.18
1954.....	339,299.04	438,689.67			60,445,622.42	33,226,159.04
1955.....	282,902.21	365,772.54			16,804,699.67	16,026,869.16
1956.....	1,548,548.85	2,002,164.16			17,235,311.26	14,584,957.53
1957.....	345,820.94	447,122.02			48,046,384.91	35,594,535.98
1958.....	100,424.19	129,841.39			49,403,710.13	35,573,867.64
1959.....	352,200.71	455,370.52			36,499,628.01	27,390,282.96
1960.....	146,380.40	189,259.47			40,974,071.41	29,846,531.38
1961.....	162,008.16	209,465.08			42,262,113.77	30,959,334.31
1962.....	163,349.71	211,199.60			75,149,178.59	80,930,750.99
1963.....	683,245.02	883,387.46			83,623,676.61	108,199,206.27
1964.....	815,600.78	1,054,514.13			143,977,114.20	177,158,295.68
1965.....	1,862.10	2,407.56	8,385,519.26	\$10,841,883.47	274,457,698.61	354,895,290.42
1966.....	---	---	44,807,160.20	57,967,003.60	204,865,225.76	264,877,986.75
1967.....	---	---			44,807,160.20	57,967,003.60
Total.....	45,936,330.61	59,392,426.99	53,192,679.46	68,808,887.07	1,852,768,987.56	1,770,596,005.95

SCHEDULE 12

SILVER LEND-LEASED TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS ACT OF MARCH 11, 1941
Fiscal years 1943-1946¹

Fiscal year	Country	Fine ounces silver	Amount of check(s) sent to U.S. Treasurer's office	Cost value	Gains on Lend-Lease transactions
1943....	United Kingdom (Total).....	3,075,000.71	\$2,186,666.83	\$1,435,000.33	\$751,666.50
1944....	Australia.....	8,409,093.09	5,979,799.53	3,924,243.44	2,055,556.09
	Ethiopia.....	5,425,000.00	3,857,777.78	2,531,666.67	1,326,111.11
	Fiji.....	196,363.63	139,636.36	91,636.36	48,000.00
	India.....	119,999,903.83	85,333,264.94	55,999,955.11	29,333,309.83
	Netherlands.....	45,170,481.49	32,121,231.20	21,079,557.91	11,041,673.29
	Saudi-Arabia.....	5,159,930.85	3,669,284.15	2,407,967.69	1,261,316.46
	United Kingdom.....	26,998,877.50	19,199,201.78	12,599,476.17	6,599,725.61
	Total fiscal year 1944.....	211,359,650.39	150,300,195.74	98,634,503.35	51,665,692.39
1945....	Australia.....	3,364,000.00	2,392,177.77	1,569,866.67	822,311.10
	India.....	65,000,000.00	46,222,222.22	30,333,333.33	15,888,888.89
	Netherlands.....	11,566,859.76	8,225,322.50	5,397,867.88	2,827,454.62
	Saudi-Arabia.....	7,906,250.00	5,622,222.21	3,689,583.34	1,932,638.87
	United Kingdom.....	32,000,000.00	22,755,555.56	14,933,333.33	7,822,222.23
	Total fiscal year 1945.....	119,837,109.76	85,217,500.26	55,923,984.55	29,293,515.71
1946....	Belgium.....	261,333.33	185,837.03	121,955.55	63,881.48
	India.....	41,000,000.00	29,155,555.56	19,133,333.33	10,022,222.23
	Saudi-Arabia.....	9,281,250.00	6,600,000.00	4,331,250.00	2,268,750.00
	United Kingdom.....	26,000,000.00	18,488,888.89	12,133,333.33	6,355,555.56
	Total fiscal year 1946.....	76,542,583.33	54,430,281.48	35,719,872.21	18,710,409.27
	Grand total.....	410,814,344.19	292,134,644.31	191,713,360.44	100,421,283.87
Summary by country:					
	Australia.....	11,773,093.09	8,371,977.30	5,494,110.11	2,877,867.19
	Belgium.....	261,333.33	185,837.03	121,955.55	63,881.48
	Ethiopia.....	5,425,000.00	3,857,777.78	2,531,666.67	1,326,111.11
	Fiji.....	196,363.63	139,636.36	91,636.36	48,000.00
	India.....	225,999,903.83	160,711,042.72	105,466,621.77	55,244,420.95
	Netherlands.....	56,737,341.25	40,346,553.70	26,477,425.79	13,869,127.91
	Saudi-Arabia.....	22,347,430.85	15,891,506.36	10,428,801.03	5,462,705.33
	United Kingdom.....	88,073,878.21	62,630,313.06	41,101,143.16	21,529,169.90
	Grand total.....	410,814,344.19	292,134,644.31	191,713,360.44	100,421,283.87

¹ For additional information see Schedules 12A and 12B, following; and also pages 82-83 in the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1955.

SCHEDULE 12A

RETURNS OF LEND-LEASED SILVER BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
AS OF THE CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR 1965

Fiscal year	Country	Returns ¹		Balance due U.S. end of fiscal year
		Fine ouncea silver	Value at \$.71+ per fine oz.	Fine ozs.
1946.....	Australia.....	---	---	^a 11,772,730.21
1947-56.....		---	---	11,772,730.21
1957.....		---	---	---
	Total.....	11,772,730.21	\$8,371,719.26	---
1946.....	Belgium.....	---	---	261,333.33
1947.....		---	---	261,333.33
1948.....		261,333.33	185,837.03	---
	Total.....	261,333.33	185,837.03	---
1946.....	Ethiopia.....	---	---	5,425,000.00
1947-58.....		---	---	5,425,000.00
1959.....		5,425,000.00	3,857,777.77	---
	Total.....	5,425,000.00	3,857,777.77	---
1946.....	Fiji.....	---	---	196,363.63
1947-56.....		---	---	196,363.63
1957.....		196,363.63	139,636.36	---
	Total.....	196,363.63	139,636.36	---
1946.....	India.....	---	---	^b 172,542,107.00
1947-56.....		---	---	172,542,107.00
1957.....		3,263,211.01	2,320,505.61	169,278,895.99
1958.....		104,268,436.45	74,146,443.69	65,010,459.54
1959.....		57,040,881.04	40,562,404.29	7,969,578.50
1960.....		2,939,513.25	2,090,320.53	5,030,065.25
1961.....		1,060,062.65	753,822.32	3,970,002.60
1962.....		3,631,787.23	2,582,604.25	338,215.37
1963.....		13,406.29	9,533.36	324,809.08
1964.....		---	---	324,809.08
1965.....		324,809.08	230,975.35	---
	Total.....	172,542,107.00	122,696,609.40	---
1946.....	Netherlanda.....	---	---	56,737,341.25
1947-54.....		---	---	56,737,341.25
1955.....		11,232,178.35	7,987,326.83	45,505,162.90
1956.....		31,033,951.28	22,068,587.57	14,471,211.62
1957.....		10,139,784.81	7,210,513.64	4,331,426.81
1958.....		---	---	4,331,426.81
1959.....		4,331,426.81	3,080,125.73	---
	Total.....	56,737,341.25	40,346,553.77	---
(c)	Pakiatan.....	---	---	53,457,797.00
1958.....		15,000,000.00	10,666,666.66	38,457,797.00
1959.....		8,329,520.73	5,923,214.74	30,128,276.27
1960.....		11,699,454.34	8,319,611.97	18,428,821.93
1961.....		848,131.82	603,115.96	17,580,690.11
1962.....		11,975,378.40	8,515,824.64	5,605,311.71
1963.....		911,409.52	648,113.44	^e 1,635,444.19
1964.....		---	---	^e 106,215.19
1965.....		---	---	---
	Total.....	48,763,894.81	34,676,547.41	---
1946.....	Saudi-Arabia.....	---	---	^d 21,316,120.01
1947-60.....		---	---	21,316,120.01
1961.....		1,371,410.28	975,225.09	^e 19,944,709.73
1962.....		---	---	^e 5,510,503.50
1963.....		---	---	^e 95,091.31
1964.....		---	---	^e ---
	Total.....	1,371,410.28	975,225.09	---
1946.....	United Kingdom...	---	---	88,073,878.21
1947-55.....		---	---	88,073,878.21
1956.....		18,404,501.14	13,087,645.26	69,669,377.07
1957.....		69,669,377.07	49,542,668.10	---
	Total.....	88,073,878.21	62,630,313.36	---
1948-65.....	Grand total.....	385,144,058.72	273,880,219.45	---

¹ All returns were taken into the Silver Bullion Ordinary account (Schedule 7), except for the Belgium return which was taken into the Silver Purchase Act Silver, Act of 6/19/34, account (Schedule 1).

a, b, c, d, and e - See Schedule 12B footnotes.

SCHEDULE 12B

SUMMARY OF LEND-LEASE SILVER TRANSACTIONS
AS OF THE CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR 1965

Country	Silver transferred to account of foreign gov'ts.	Adjustments	Silver returned and taken into account of the Treasurer of the U. S.	Dollar repayment; credit given in equivalent fine ozs.	Balance due U.S. end of fiscal year 1965
	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.
Australia.....	11,773,093.09	^a (-) 362.88	11,772,730.21	.....	.....
Belgium.....	261,333.33	.....	261,333.33	.....	.....
Ethiopia.....	5,425,000.00	.....	5,425,000.00	.....	.....
Fiji.....	196,363.63	.....	196,363.63	.....	.....
India..... ^b	225,999,903.83	(+) 0.17*	172,542,107.00	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	56,737,341.25	.....	56,737,341.25	.....	.....
Pakistan.....	(b)	.....	48,763,894.81	4,693,902.19	(e)
Saudi-Arabia....	22,347,430.85	^d (-) 1,031,310.84	1,371,410.28	19,944,709.73	(e)
United Kingdom..	88,073,878.21	.....	88,073,878.21	.....	.....
Total.....	410,814,344.19	(-) 1,031,673.55	385,144,058.72	24,638,611.92	

Footnotes for Schedules 12A and 12B.

^a Original Australian transfer was reduced 362.88 fine ounces by a Treasury repurchase made at the U.S. Mint, San Francisco, California.^b By agreement finalized 6/20/57 between the Government of India and the United States; and by agreement finalized 7/21/58 between the Government of Pakistan and the United States, the original transfer to India was partitioned for return as follows:

	Fine Ounces
India.....	172,542,107.00
Pakistan.....	53,457,797.00
Total....	<u>225,999,904.00*</u>

* The 0.17 ounce increase in the total ounces is due to the split in the amounts to be returned which have been rounded.

^c Fiscal year not shown (See footnote ^b/).^d Original Saudi-Arabian transfer reduced as follows:

	Fine Ounces
Lost at sea.....	22,347,430.85
Shortage in shipment....	(-) 1,031,250.00
	60.84
	<u>21,316,120.01</u>

^e Balance decreased by equivalent fine ounces of dollar repayments received.

SCHEDULE 13

SILVER SOLD UNDER THE GREEN ACT (Act of July 12, 1943) (57 Stat. 520)
Transactions for the Fiscal Years 1944 through 1946
(Sold at 71.11+ cents per fine ounce)

The Green Act authorizing the sale of Treasury silver was passed July 12, 1943, effective first through Dec. 31, 1944, and later amended to extend through the calendar year 1945. Each sale was made at 71.11+ cents per fine ounce, in accordance with War Production Board allocations. Of the total amount shown, 26,745,826 fine ounces were sold to the Philippine Government for coinage purposes. Gains on these sales were deposited into the general fund of the Treasury.

Fiscal Year	Silver Purchase Act Silver		Sales price	Gain
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Value	Value
1944.....	40,791,566.74	\$19,036,063.42	\$29,006,882.73	\$9,970,819.31
1945.....	68,147,834.85	31,802,323.04	48,459,924.82	16,657,601.78
1946.....	58,440,839.33	27,272,391.71	41,557,281.82	14,284,890.11
Total.....	167,380,240.92	78,110,778.17	119,024,089.37	40,913,311.20

SCHEDULE 14

SILVER SOLD UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750)-SOLD AT 91 CENTS PER FINE OUNCE

Transactions for the Fiscal Years 1947 Through 1964

This Act provided for the sale, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any silver (not securing certificates) held or owned by the United States, for manufacturing uses, incident to reconversion and the building up of employment in industry upon such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem advisable, but at not less than 90.5 cents per fine ounce. Silver sold under this Act was sold at 91 cents per fine ounce and the gain deposited to the general fund of the Treasury.

Fiscal year	Silver Purchase Act Silver		N.M.D. Silver Act 7/6/39		N.M.D. Silver Act 7/31/39	
	Fine oza.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine oza.	Cost value
1947.....	8,198.30	\$3,825.81	---	---	---	---
1948.....	1,727.91	806.35	---	---	---	---
1949.....	1,071.06	499.83	---	---	---	---
1950.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
1951.....	1,042.13	533.38	16,442.85	\$11,690.89	1,610,570.07	\$1,457,647.26
1952.....	7,444.26	3,670.14	---	---	1,098.32	994.04
1953.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
1954.....	---	---	---	---	237.37	214.83
1955.....	---	---	---	---	2,027.84	1,835.30
1956.....	---	---	---	---	6,446,454.56	5,834,367.19
1957.....	---	---	---	---	5,356.25	4,847.68
1958.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
1959.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960.....	---	---	---	---	1,054,314.37	954,207.74
1961.....	---	---	---	---	15,549,665.72	14,073,230.28
1962.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	19,483.66	9,335.51	16,442.85	11,690.89	24,669,724.50	22,327,344.32

Fiscal year	Silver bullion ordinary		Total		Sale price	Gain
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Value	Value
1947.....	---	---	8,198.30	\$3,825.81	\$7,460.45	\$3,634.64
1948.....	---	---	1,727.91	806.35	1,572.40	766.05
1949.....	---	---	1,071.06	499.83	974.66	474.83
1950.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
1951.....	10.17	\$9.25	1,628,065.22	1,469,880.78	1,481,539.43	11,658.65
1952.....	---	---	8,542.58	4,664.18	7,773.75	3,109.57
1953.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
1954.....	2,088.76	1,602.84	2,326.13	1,817.67	2,116.79	299.12
1955.....	484.78	345.63	2,512.62	2,180.93	2,286.49	105.56
1956.....	3,854,695.61	2,723,524.03	10,301,150.17	8,557,891.22	9,374,043.19	816,151.97
1957.....	7,471,161.86	5,353,433.41	7,476,518.11	5,358,281.09	6,803,631.68	1,445,350.59
1958.....	36,455.01	25,944.97	36,455.01	25,944.97	33,176.17	7,231.20
1959.....	11,249,252.90	8,026,841.77	11,249,252.90	8,026,841.77	10,236,820.13	2,209,978.36
1960.....	29,528,163.25	21,014,825.27	30,582,477.62	21,969,033.01	27,830,054.68	5,861,021.67
1961.....	24,930,515.19	17,786,273.60	40,480,180.91	31,859,503.88	36,836,964.64	4,977,460.76
1962.....	37,192,665.31	26,468,047.19	37,192,665.31	26,468,047.19	33,845,283.08	7,377,235.89
1963.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	114,265,492.84	81,400,847.96	138,971,143.85	103,749,218.68	126,463,697.54	22,714,478.86

SCHEDULE 15
MISCELLANEOUS SILVER SALES
Transactions for the Fiscal Years 1934 Through 1967

These sales represent silver contained in sweeps, medals, proof silver, etc.

Fiscal year	Nationalized silver (E.O. 6814-8/9/34)		Silver Purchase Act silver (Act 6/19/34)		Newly mined domestic silver (Act 7/6/39)		Silver bullion ordinary		Silver bullion for coinage or sale at \$1.29+	
	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value	Fine ozs.	Cost value
1934.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$383.39	---	---
1935.....	---	---	---	---	909.37	5,067.26	2,369.59	2,369.59	---	---
1936.....	---	---	---	---	---	27,850.72	13,161.06	13,161.06	---	---
1937.....	---	---	---	---	---	12,969.61	6,030.66	6,030.66	---	---
1938.....	---	---	---	---	---	7,069.64	3,337.31	3,337.31	---	---
1939.....	---	---	---	---	---	20,467.25	9,270.30	9,270.30	---	---
1940.....	1,758.34	\$879.36	---	---	---	20,157.37	9,038.75	9,038.75	---	---
1941.....	---	---	---	---	---	18,388.34	7,926.02	7,926.02	---	---
1942.....	---	---	---	---	---	25,585.58	10,470.22	10,470.22	---	---
1943.....	---	---	---	---	---	84,755,036.10	2,040,612.36	2,040,612.36	---	---
1944.....	---	---	---	---	---	203,746.47	90,351.13	90,351.13	---	---
1945.....	---	---	---	---	---	23,136.35	9,264.80	9,264.80	---	---
1946.....	---	---	---	---	---	41,927.40	18,381.86	18,381.86	---	---
1947.....	---	---	---	---	---	183,522.66	104,290.47	104,290.47	---	---
1948.....	---	---	---	---	---	23,669.90	15,253.33	15,253.33	---	---
1949.....	---	---	---	---	---	23,348.31	15,182.15	15,182.15	---	---
1950.....	---	---	---	---	---	28,767.18	19,870.13	19,870.13	---	---
1951.....	---	---	---	---	---	7,807.20	4,708.00	4,708.00	---	---
1952.....	---	---	---	---	---	26,652.04	20,328.45	20,328.45	---	---
1953.....	---	---	---	---	---	17,318.89	11,418.24	11,418.24	---	---
1954.....	---	---	---	---	---	33,526.41	23,084.33	23,084.33	---	---
1955.....	---	---	---	---	---	53,001.68	35,964.63	35,964.63	---	---
1956.....	---	---	---	---	---	7,798.22	5,657.06	5,657.06	---	---
1957.....	---	---	---	---	---	68,027.54	48,396.56	48,396.56	---	---
1958.....	---	---	---	---	---	41,182.96	29,326.89	29,326.89	---	---
1959.....	---	---	---	---	---	106,174.57	75,539.36	75,539.36	---	---
1960.....	---	---	---	---	---	86,836.18	62,009.56	62,009.56	---	---
1961.....	---	---	---	---	---	60,752.40	43,347.91	43,347.91	---	---
1962.....	---	---	---	---	---	61,886.30	45,657.59	45,657.59	---	---
1963.....	---	---	---	---	---	147,059.16	107,207.13	107,207.13	---	---
1964.....	---	---	---	---	---	c 1,595,621.48	c 1,303,336.04	6,592,910.98	2,712,784.11	\$2,001,823.51
1965.....	---	---	---	---	---	d 2,375,153.80	d 1,951,919.01	2,418,379.79	3,126,794.09	8,524,167.75
1966.....	---	---	---	---	---	31,571.73	27,919.84	5,000,681.27	6,465,527.60	3,126,794.09
1967.....	---	---	---	---	---	30.58	39.45	393,694.88	509,019.60	6,465,527.60
Total.....	1,758.34	879.36	105,699.68	49,326.51	18,969.39	13,614.37	6,171,053.98	18,052,121.49	23,340,116.96	23,340,116.96

See footnotes at end of schedule.

SCHEDULE 15--Continued

Fiscal year	Silver bullion securing certificates		Silver for 50-cent silver clad coin		Total	
	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value
1934.....					909.37	\$383.39
1935.....					5,067.26	2,369.59
1936.....					27,850.72	13,161.06
1937.....					12,969.61	6,030.66
1938.....					7,069.64	3,337.31
1939.....					22,225.59	10,149.66
1940.....					20,157.37	9,038.75
1941.....					18,388.34	7,926.02
1942.....					25,585.58	10,470.22
1943.....					4,755,036.10	2,040,612.36
1944.....					203,746.47	90,351.13
1945.....					59,008.20	26,004.99
1946.....					69,287.91	31,150.10
1947.....					183,522.66	104,290.47
1948.....					23,669.90	15,253.33
1949.....					23,348.31	15,182.15
1950.....					28,767.18	19,870.13
1951.....					34,392.15	21,593.82
1952.....					40,895.04	26,975.18
1953.....					37,283.29	20,734.96
1954.....					33,526.41	23,084.33
1955.....					53,646.02	36,547.81
1956.....					7,798.22	5,657.06
1957.....					68,027.54	48,396.56
1958.....					41,182.96	29,326.89
1959.....					106,174.57	75,539.36
1960.....					86,836.18	62,009.56
1961.....					60,752.40	43,347.91
1962.....					1,610,171.69	2,047,481.10
1963.....					2,245,228.34	2,819,991.54
1964.....					8,188,532.46	9,827,503.79
1965.....					4,793,533.59	5,078,713.10
1966.....					5,032,253.00	6,493,447.44
1967.....					30,248,267.58	39,108,873.17
Total.....	29,838,051.92	\$38,578,493.46	16,490.20	\$21,320.66	58,175,111.67	68,174,804.90
	29,838,051.92	38,578,493.46	16,490.20	21,320.66		

^a Includes 4,699,877.00 fine ounces, value \$2,018,793.19, sold to industry by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

^b As amended by the Act of July 11, 1946.

^c Includes 1,486,337.98 fine ounces, value \$1,223,328.35, sold to other Government Agencies by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

^d Includes 2,242,200.23 fine ounces, value \$1,848,195.48, sold to other Government Agencies by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE 16

SILVER WASTED IN OPERATIONS
Transactions for the Fiscal Years 1934 Through 1967

Rev. Stat. 3542, as amended, (31 U.S.C. 355) provided that a bona fide wastage be allowed in the Melting and Refining or Coining Divisions if it does not exceed the established legal limit of 0.0015 per ounce for the Melting and Refining and 0.001 per ounce for the Coining Division. The legal limits were removed by the Coinage Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 257) which also provides for such limitations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish.

Fiscal year	Silver bullion ordinary		Executive proclamation silver		Nationalized silver		Silver Purchase Act silver	
	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value
1934.....	10,236.88	\$4,602.28	---	---	---	---	---	---
1935.....	20,342.88	9,262.65	---	---	---	---	---	---
1936.....	1,609.80	755.28	---	---	---	---	---	---
1937.....	8,524.97	3,872.04	---	---	---	---	---	---
1938.....	2,019.17	918.69	---	---	395.92	\$198.00	---	---
1939.....	---	---	---	---	321.09	160.58	---	---
1940.....	1,515.45	629.00	---	---	---	---	---	---
1941.....	11,481.23	4,809.41	---	---	---	---	---	---
1942.....	501.42	190.10	47,722.22	\$37,020.87	---	---	---	---
1943.....	2,882.88	1,001.25	---	---	---	---	---	---
1944.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1945.....	51,109.07	21,661.31	---	---	---	---	---	---
1946.....	.07	.05	---	---	---	---	271,459.14	\$126,680.93
1947.....	32,489.06	16,461.77	---	---	---	---	---	---
1948.....	3,246.52	1,839.10	---	---	---	---	22,349.66	10,429.85
1949.....	1,255.03	872.67	---	---	---	---	---	---
1950.....	22,401.27	16,118.39	---	---	---	---	---	---
1951.....	2,323.09	1,625.61	---	---	---	---	---	---
1952.....	874.96	617.21	---	---	---	---	---	---
1953.....	4,962.35	3,534.97	---	---	---	---	---	---
1954.....	659.71	471.55	---	---	---	---	---	---
1955.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1956.....	11,102.95	7,901.31	---	---	---	---	---	---
1957.....	32,639.07	23,219.09	---	---	---	---	---	---
1958.....	12,102.76	8,610.70	---	---	---	---	---	---
1959.....	589.15	419.11	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961.....	34,798.05	24,760.80	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962.....	43,555.06	31,200.15	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963.....	124.82	88.88	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1965.....	114,983.25	84,298.79	---	---	---	---	---	---
1966.....	66,052.93	53,136.94	---	---	---	---	---	---
1967.....	1,709.85	2,205.71	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	496,293.70	325,084.81	47,722.22	37,020.87	717.01	358.58	293,808.80	137,110.78

SCHEDULE 16--Continued

Fiscal year	N.M.D. silver (Act 7/6/39)		Silver bullion for coinage or for sale at \$1.29+		Silver for 50-cent silver clad coin		Total	
	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value
1934.....	---	---			10,236.88	\$4,602.28		
1935.....	---	---			20,542.88	9,262.65		
1936.....	---	---			1,609.80	755.23		
1937.....	---	---			8,524.97	3,872.04		
1938.....	---	---			2,415.09	1,116.69		
1939.....	---	---			321.09	160.58		
1940.....	---	---			1,515.45	629.00		
1941.....	---	---			11,481.23	4,809.41		
1942.....	---	---			48,223.64	37,210.97		
1943.....	433.42	\$300.11			3,316.30	1,501.36		
1944.....	5,024.30	3,572.87			5,024.30	3,572.87		
1945.....	---	---			51,109.07	21,661.31		
1946.....	---	---			271,459.21	126,680.98		
1947.....	---	---			32,489.06	16,461.77		
1948.....	---	---			25,596.18	12,268.95		
1949.....	---	---			1,255.03	872.67		
1950.....	---	---			22,401.27	16,118.39		
1951.....	---	---			2,323.09	1,625.61		
1952.....	---	---			874.96	617.21		
1953.....	---	---			4,962.35	3,534.97		
1954.....	---	---			659.71	471.55		
1955.....	---	---			---	---		
1956.....	---	---			11,102.95	7,901.31		
1957.....	---	---			32,639.07	23,219.09		
1958.....	---	---			12,102.76	8,610.70		
1959.....	---	---			589.15	419.11		
1960.....	---	---			---	---		
1961.....	---	---			---	---		
1962.....	---	---			34,798.05	24,760.80		
1963.....	---	---			43,555.06	31,200.15		
1964.....	---	---			124.82	88.88		
1965.....	---	---			---	---		
1966.....	---	---			114,983.25	84,298.79		
1967.....	---	---			66,052.93	53,136.94		
Total.....	5,457.72	3,872.98	12,601.17	\$16,381.03	71,264.64	\$92,140.12	927,865.26	611,969.17

SCHEDULE 17

MELTING LOSSES FROM MELTING UNCURRENT SUBSIDIARY AND SILVER DOLLAR COIN
Transactions for the Fiscal Years 1934 Through 1967

Circulated silver coins that have become worn, twisted, or bent, and are unfit for further circulation are returned to the Mints and redeemed at face value. These coins are melted and cast into ingots. The melting losses are based on the after melting weight of these coins.

Fiscal year	Subsidiary 900 fine silver coin	Silver dollar coin	50-cent silver clad coin	Total
	Value	Value	Value	Value
1934.....	\$615,326.88	---		\$615,326.88
1935.....	760,268.73	---		760,268.73
1936.....	612,599.52	---		612,599.52
1937.....	499,992.41	---		499,992.41
1938.....	476,087.90	---		476,087.90
1939.....	427,182.13	---		427,182.13
1940.....	390,867.37	---		390,867.37
1941.....	347,968.95	---		347,968.95
1942.....	235,265.92	---		235,265.92
1943.....	220,077.44	\$347,184.68		567,262.12
1944.....	140,527.19	1,794,895.76		1,935,422.95
1945.....	157,633.72	17,541.85		175,175.57
1946.....	136,339.55	3,183.13		139,522.68
1947.....	139,946.70	2,115.77		142,062.47
1948.....	200,003.20	11,244.33		211,247.53
1949.....	149,999.39	7,098.07		157,097.46
1950.....	193,571.15	7,933.02		201,504.17
1951.....	157,286.57	11,560.68		168,847.25
1952.....	106,664.73	14,967.25		121,631.98
1953.....	83,493.85	15,513.07		99,006.92
1954.....	80,814.18	22,237.40		103,051.58
1955.....	98,269.06	21,605.44		119,874.50
1956.....	124,929.61	58,438.33		183,367.94
1957.....	119,553.33	9,732.44		129,285.77
1958.....	99,493.69	4,785.04		104,278.73
1959.....	115,627.95	4,695.51		120,323.46
1960.....	79,898.96	3,051.84		82,950.80
1961.....	76,182.43	3,015.15		79,197.58
1962.....	91,701.16	5,822.24		97,523.40
1963.....	62,204.06	25,885.70		88,089.76
1964.....	55,732.97	33,684.31		89,417.28
1965.....	20,209.77	---		20,209.77
1966.....	11,296.02	---	---	11,296.02
1967.....	18,533.67	---	\$0.60	18,534.27
Total.....	7,105,550.16	2,426,191.01	.60	9,531,741.77

SCHEDULE 18

SEIGNIORAGE DEPOSITED RESULTING FROM SILVER REVALUATION AND SILVER COINAGE
Fiscal Years 1934 Through 1967

Fiscal year	Deposited as revenues into the general fund of the Treasury				Seigniorage deposited into the silver profit fund ^a	Seigniorage deposited into the coinage profit fund	Total seigniorage deposited through June 30
	Seigniorage on silver bullion revalued as security for silver certificates	Seigniorage on silver dollar coinage	Seigniorage on subsidiary 900 fine silver coinage	Seigniorage on 50-cent silver clad coinage			
1934 ^a	---	---	\$197,941.16	---	---	---	\$197,941.16
1935.....	\$189,192,449.06	\$2,823,827.28	380,632.23	---	---	---	192,396,908.57
1936.....	201,418,241.95	578,940.58	9,150,864.65	---	---	---	211,148,047.18
1937.....	59,577,450.78	---	17,982,473.79	---	---	---	77,559,924.57
1938.....	110,870,808.97	---	9,852,612.17	---	---	---	120,723,421.14
1939.....	106,872,259.78	---	3,569,708.34	---	---	---	110,441,968.12
1940.....	67,791,863.66	---	13,837,575.19	---	---	---	81,629,438.85
1941.....	43,027,215.83	---	23,346,561.44	---	---	---	66,373,777.27
1942.....	35,458,193.98	---	42,354,042.49	---	---	---	77,812,236.47
1943.....	6,259,008.06	---	60,591,138.55	---	---	---	66,850,146.61
1944.....	174,545.46	---	22,688,274.10	---	---	---	22,862,819.56
1945.....	72,727.27	---	56,545,253.53	---	---	---	56,617,980.80
1946.....	248,298,453.74	---	35,716,943.11	---	---	---	284,015,396.85
1947.....	4,473,406.08	---	33,402,485.50	---	---	---	37,875,891.58
1948.....	9,391,717.23	---	18,562,071.50	---	---	---	27,953,788.73
1949.....	10,046,060.68	---	24,359,317.37	---	---	---	34,405,378.05
1950.....	11,026,197.04	---	8,056,081.06	---	---	---	19,082,278.10
1951.....	10,317,575.85	---	24,165,262.27	---	---	---	34,482,838.12
1952.....	10,744,242.50	---	41,102,995.00	---	---	---	52,897,342.94
1953.....	9,970,209.49	---	32,506,793.35	---	\$1,050,105.44	---	42,477,002.84
1954.....	9,386,666.75	---	50,425,052.23	---	---	---	59,847,290.66
1955.....	8,960,000.22	---	6,997,888.95	---	35,571.68	---	16,217,301.78
1956.....	4,460,606.18	---	8,996,401.73	---	259,412.61	---	13,833,461.89
1957.....	2,055,757.58	---	30,090,485.60	---	376,453.98	---	33,127,392.32
1958.....	5,740,606.09	---	32,253,115.52	---	981,149.14	---	38,436,857.85
1959.....	6,943,030.30	---	22,703,326.82	---	443,136.24	---	30,047,414.82
1960.....	193,939.40	---	26,378,819.56	---	401,057.70	---	26,984,539.90
1961.....	77,575.76	---	26,878,334.39	---	411,780.94	---	27,570,634.04
1962.....	60,121.21	---	22,675,583.80	---	614,723.89	---	23,041,545.80
1963.....	6,666.93	---	20,956,984.70	---	305,840.79	---	7,506,424.90
1964.....	47.05	---	20,956,984.70	---	660,689.50	---	21,741,048.79
1965.....	---	---	b 21,911,119.11	---	784,017.04	---	24,988,653.51
1966.....	6,501,687.61	---	18,964,324.62	\$15,175,155.89	b 3,077,534.40	---	39,528,042.47
1967.....	37,560.90	---	---	82,294,683.57	c (1,113,125.65)	---	82,375,438.05
Total.....	1,179,406,893.39	3,402,767.86	774,439,532.30	97,469,839.46	8,288,347.70	\$43,193.58	2,063,050,574.29

^a R.S. 3526 (31 U.S.C. 335).^b Reflects adjustment for \$200,000.00 in seigniorage previously deposited to the Silver Profit Fund which was redeposited to the General Fund.^c Reflects adjustment for \$1,311,326.31 in seigniorage previously deposited to the Silver Profit Fund which was redeposited to the General Fund.

SCHEDULE 19

GAINS ON SILVER TRANSACTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1934 THROUGH 1967

SALES

	<u>Gains</u>
Lend-Lease (Schedule 12).....	\$100,421,283.87
The Green Act, Act of 7/12/43, 57 Stat. 520 (Schedule 13).....	40,913,311.20
The Act of 7/31/46, 60 Stat. 750 (Schedule 14).....	22,714,478.86
By Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury for use of industry during Fiscal Year 1943 out of Silver Bullion Ordinary, sold at \$.45 per fine ounce (Schedule 7).....	<u>98,268.53</u>
Total gain from sales.....	<u>164,147,342.46</u>

SEIGNIORAGE¹

Standard Silver Dollars.....	3,402,767.86
900 Fine Subsidiary Silver Coin.....	782,727,880.00
50-Cent Silver Clad Coin.....	97,513,033.04
Bullion Revalued to Secure Silver Certificates.....	<u>1,179,406,893.39</u>
Total gain from seigniorage.....	<u>2,063,050,574.29</u>
Grand total.....	<u><u>\$2,227,197,916.75</u></u>

¹ Schedule 18.

EXHIBITS

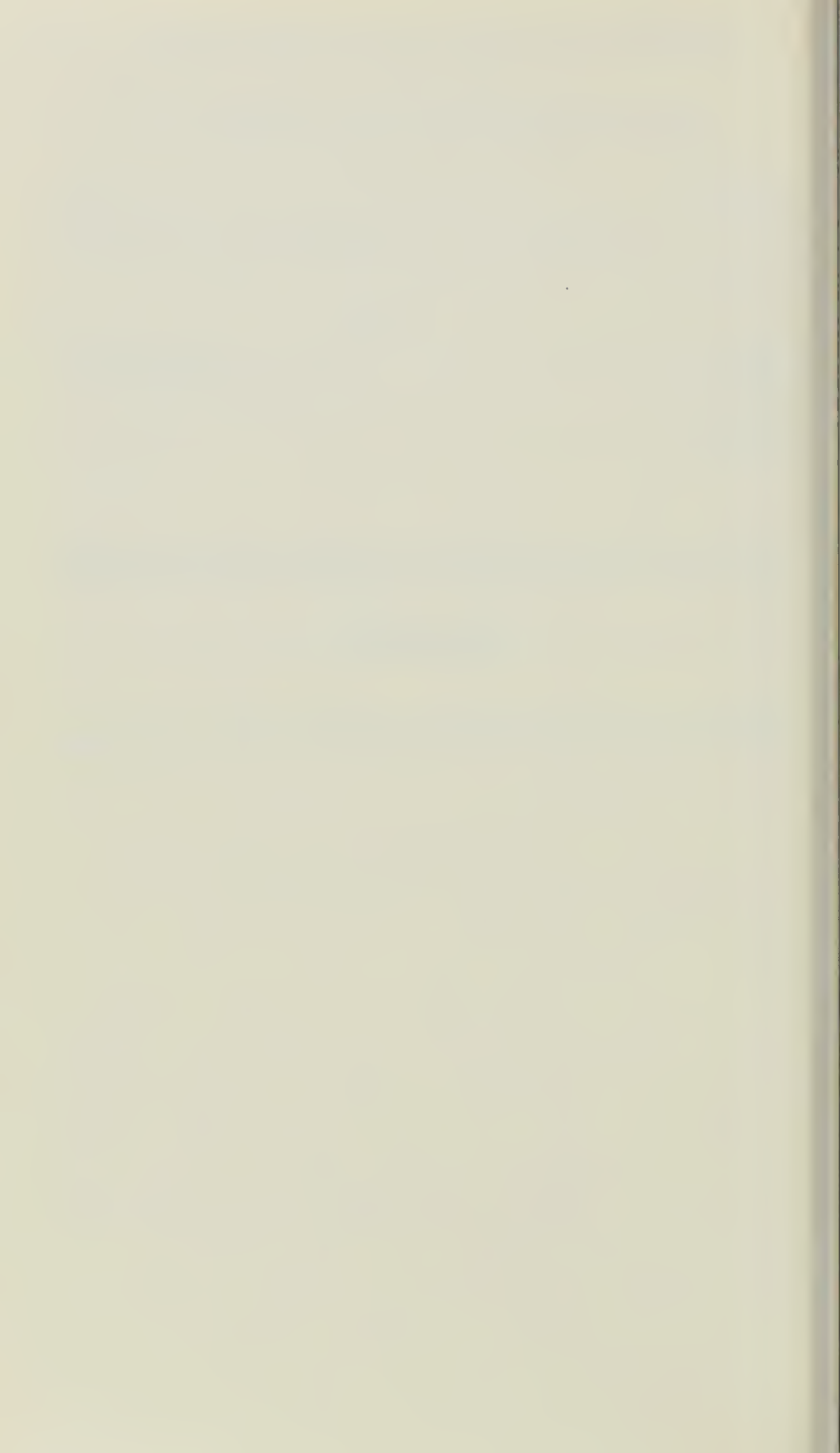


EXHIBIT 1

PRESIDENTIAL ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE ANNUAL ASSAY COMMISSION MEETING FOR 1967.

President Johnson today announced the appointment of twenty civic and industrial leaders as members of the Assay Commission, to examine the coinage struck by the United States Mint during calendar year 1966.

The Commission meets each year to weigh and assay the Nation's coinage, to determine whether it has been struck in accordance with provisions of law. The Commission has three ex-officio members: Senior Jurist for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; Comptroller of the Currency; Assayer of the New York Assay Office.

The Commissioners will gather at the United States Mint at Philadelphia on February 8, 1967. They will test coins taken at random from the daily production of the mints at Denver and Philadelphia, as well as from the Assay Office at San Francisco.

The Assay Commission is one of the oldest institutions in the annals of American history. It was first established in 1792, and originally provided for the examination to be made personally by the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary and the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General of the United States.

The 1967 Assay Commission members whose appointments were announced by the President are:

Bruce L. Wilson, Chief, Mechanics Division, Institute for Basic Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

John M. Barry, Attorney at Law, Reno, Nevada

E. H. Bixler, Vice President and Resident Manager, First Alabama Securities, Inc., Mobile, Alabama

Thelma J. Brown, Civic Leader, Denver, Colorado

Earl VanDorn Catoe, Jr., Mayor of Webb, Webb, Mississippi

Lester G. Davis, Special Agent, FBI, U.S. Department of Justice, New Orleans, Louisiana

Agustin Flores, Chairman, American GI Forum of the United States, Riverside, California

Bowles Ford, Executive Vice President, Guaranty Life Insurance Company of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia

John F. Hack, National Accounts Manager, Metals Division, Olin Brass, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Alton, Illinois

Brent H. Hughes, Exhibits Specialist, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Falls Church, Virginia

Ralph S. Jaffe, Community civic affairs in numismatics, Newport, Rhode Island

Donald L. Kemmerer, Professor of Economic and Financial History, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois

Brad Mills, Author and lecturer on petroleum and numismatic subjects, Dallas, Texas

Eric P. Newman, Vice President and Secretary, Edison Brothers Stores, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri

William Albert Philpott, Jr., Former Secretary of Texas Bankers Association, Dallas, Texas

Janet Rothert (Mrs. Matt), Active in civic and cultural growth, Camden, Arkansas

William B. Spilman, President, Waynesboro Publishing Corporation, Waynesboro, Virginia

Jake B. Sureck, CPA with firm of Ephraim and Sureck, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Martin Sweig, Legislative Assistant and Secretary to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, John W. McCormack, Washington, D.C.

Larry Treadwell, Supervisor at Texaco, Inc., Port Arthur, Texas

Miss Eva Adams serves as Director of the Mint.

The White House
December 23, 1966

EXHIBIT 2

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 205 (REV.): DELEGATION OF
AUTHORITY TO PROCURE FOR THE MINTING OF CLAD COINS
(FEDERAL REGISTER, APRIL 6, 1967).

March 29, 1967.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury, including the authority in Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, there is hereby delegated to the Director of the Mint, without limitation and with authority to redelegate, all the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury under section 103 of the Act of July 23, 1965, Public Law 89-81, relating to the procurement of equipment, manufacturing facilities, patents, patent rights, technical knowledge and assistance, metallic strip, and other materials necessary to produce rapidly an adequate supply of clad coins.

This order shall be effective immediately and supersedes Treasury Department Order No. 205 dated July 26, 1965.

[SEAL]

Henry H. Fowler,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[F.R. Doc. 67-3776; Filed, Apr. 5, 1967; 8:47 a.m.]

Note: For Treasury Order No. 205 of July 26, 1965, see page 186 in the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1965; see also related Orders No. 205-1, 205-2, and 205-3 on pages 187, 196, and 198 respectively.

EXHIBIT 3

MINT MARKS: STATEMENT OF MISS EVA ADAMS, DIRECTOR OF THE
MINT, BEFORE THE SENATE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE,
MAY 2, 1967.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate the opportunity to appear in support of S. 1008. As you know, the proposed legislation would repeal the last sentence of section 3517 of the revised statutes (31 U.S.C. 324), which prohibits the inscribing of mint marks on any coins during the five-year period beginning on July 23, 1965, except coins struck at the Denver Mint as authorized by law prior to such date. This prohibition, which was enacted by Congress as part of the Coinage Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-81), was not a part of the administration's proposals on the coinage but was added as an amendment by the Congress. As a result of this legislation, none of the 12.4 billion coins struck bearing the 1965, 1966, and 1967 dates bear any indication as to the Mint where they were struck.

The repeal of the prohibition against mint marks would restore to the Treasury Department discretionary authority which has been exercised for more than a century to place mint marks on coins when it is deemed to be in the public interest. The annual dating, which has now been resumed on a normal basis, and the mint marking of coins are essential means of controlling and identifying the output of each of our coinage Mints.

The use of mint marks was adopted pursuant to the act of March 3, 1835, which established the first branch Mints of the United States. The act provided that the Director of the Mint should prescribe regulations for discriminating the coins stamped at each branch and at the parent Mint itself. This provision was the result of a recommendation by the

Director concerning the central control of the coinage so that a coin emitted from any branch of the establishment would be exactly standard. The use of the mint mark also insured recognition of the Mint of issue when coins were received in circulation or returned to the Mint. Thus, the responsibility for the coinage was established.

When the coinage laws of the United States were codified into the Coinage Act of February 12, 1873, all references to mint marks were dropped. It then became discretionary on the part of the Director of the Mint as to whether they should, or should not be used. Except for the Philadelphia or parent Mint coinage (which only carried a mint mark on the World War II silver five-cent piece), all of my predecessors as Directors of the Mint deemed it necessary to continue the inscriptions of the mint mark of the coinages of all the other Mints. Accordingly, it was inscribed on all of our coinage - that is, until 1965.

The United States use of the mint mark was based on the long established practice of foreign governments having more than one Mint establishment; for example, at the time of the establishment of the U.S. branch Mints in 1835, the French Government had 10 Mints. The coinage of the several Mints in the French system was distinguished by a letter of the alphabet assigned to each, and reserved pieces of coin were forwarded to a central commission periodically for an examination.

We have a similar system in the United States today for examining and testing the output of each of our coinage Mints. In fact, this system itself derives from an act of 1792 which provided for the coinage to be examined by a special commission. Each year the President himself names public members who, together with statutory officials, meet at Philadelphia. It is there that the "Pyx Box", containing the coins of each Mint, reserved for the Commission, are brought out for examination and testing.

Although samples of the coinage of each of the Mints presented for the Assay Commission examination are originally in sealed envelopes, once they are removed, they lose their identity of origin. Restoration of the mint marks will make it possible for the Commission to accomplish its task with much more certainty. In addition to the Annual Assay Commission test, specimens of the coinage of each of the Mints are sent to the Laboratory in the Office of the Director of the Mint in the Main Treasury, for testing before issue. Here, too, it would be beneficial to have the mint marks on the coins to provide assurance as to origin.

During the calendar year 1966, total production of our coinage plants amounted to 9.6 billion coins. Our production program for fiscal year 1968 calls for the manufacture of 6.6 billion coins. Every effort is made to assure that the coins measure up to the highest standards which the public has the right to expect. However, because of the very nature of the manufacturing operations which it performs, the Mint and the employees working in it are not infallible. It is for this reason that resumption of the mint marking will enable the Treasury to identify the specific Mint that produced any questioned coin that does not meet established standards, and to take prompt corrective action.

When a planchet of metal goes into one of our coinage presses, its entire character changes. Once the dies have impressed upon the blank metal all the prescribed legends, inscriptions, devices, and the date, it becomes money of the realm.

Not only does it become money of the realm, it becomes a personality all of its own. This personality, in the form of a coin, has many facets. It voices our faith in the Deity. It tells us that the full faith of the U.S. Government assures the worth of this coin. Through the eyes of the sculptor whose initials appear on the portrait, it tells of the President the Nation honors. It reminds us of the liberty we enjoy and have fought and are still fighting to protect, in this year of our lives, and for the years since this Nation came to be "one out of many." And some of our coins which carry the eagle remind us of the role it serves as the watchful guardian of these freedoms we enjoy. For a little penny or a dime, one can buy a lot of history.

All we lack now is the remaining birthright due this planchet, as it goes through the stamping presses. This is the alphabetical letter which designates by its presence which minting institution, other than Philadelphia, brought this coin into existence.

Mr. Chairman, there is little in the annals of the Congress which deals with the subject of mint marks. With your permission, sir, I would like to offer for examination by your committee and possible inclusion in the record, documents on the history of mint marking

which were prepared by two of the outstanding numismatic newspapers in the United States. I think a study of them will convey to you, much more effectively than I am able to tell you in this short time, the role that mint marks have played through the ages in the coinage of Nations.

In doing my homework to prepare for this mint mark hearing, I have become particularly impressed with the similarity of the practices involving the marking of coins, with those our British cousins use in hallmarking their silver. In fact, through periods of history, the British have protected against the melting down of their silver coin for use in silverware, by prescribing a higher fineness for the silverware. In addition, to assure that this higher alloy fineness was being used, in 1300 they started the practice of requiring that all silverware manufactured be taken to an assay office, there to be stamped with an assay office mark after proper tests had been made to assure that the alloy was up to standard. The history of the English hallmarking law, requiring the assay office stamp is indeed interesting and if you do not think, Mr. Chairman, that I am burdening the record unduly, I offer a summary for your consideration.

As an example of the rich history which can be told by an assay office stamp, I would like to show you a ladle. From the initials appearing on it, one might surmise that it was presented by a young swain to his betrothed and in later years became a family heirloom. Of course, we cannot establish anything about the ownership of this piece, but we can tell about its history by the markings which appear on the back of the ladle handle. The first symbol, a small letter "a" in a rectangle with squared edges, tells us that it was made in 1776 - the year of the American Declaration of Independence. The third symbol is what is known as a lion passant. This symbol was introduced in 1544 and is used by all the English offices to denote that a silver article is of the sterling standard. The fourth symbol, bearing the initials "WS" over "RC" tells us that this ladle was made by William Sumner and Richard Crossley who first registered their names at the London Goldsmiths Hall in 1775. And to finish my story, the second symbol, a crowned leopard's head, tells us that this piece was officially examined and stamped by the assay office in London, England.

Can we not conclude that if an assay office stamp on British silver has served a useful purpose for over 600 years, it can serve well as a device to protect the coinage of the United States?

As I have indicated earlier in my testimony, the presence of that mint mark is important to the maintenance of internal control procedures of the Mint. There is another extremely important aspect to this, however. That has to do with frauds perpetrated on the public through alteration of U.S. coins subsequent to issue, offering them for sale at premium prices, representing them to be "Mint errors."

In many cases involving fraudulent dealings in alleged Mint errors and other numismatic items, the presence of a valid mint mark immediately reduces the cost of the Department's investigation by restricting it to only one Mint. A recent Federal case clearly demonstrated the usefulness of the mint mark in that the coins in question were of a year in which mint marks were in use. It was at once obvious that any question regarding the production of the subject coins was confined to one Mint, in this case that at Philadelphia.

In the years which lie ahead, the Mints will be turning out millions and millions of coins. With the restoration of the mint marks on them, the Director of the U.S. Secret Service, Mr. James J. Rowley, is in agreement with the Mint, that we will have an additional security tool in our efforts to protect the integrity of this coinage.

As I close, Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you and your members for their indulgence in bearing with me in presenting the practicalities involved in mint marking, as well as some of the historical sentiment which also attaches to this very interesting subject.

Mint Marks Are Our Heritage

(Prepared by Numismatic News and Coins Magazine for the use of the Director of the Mint before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency)

Though missing from our coinage since 1964, the mint mark still remains a fundamental feature of a coin so far as the collector is concerned. It is one of the first things the new collector learns to look for; it is one of the first things the old hand looks for, too. The origins of mint marks go back far beyond the Mints themselves, stemming from the personal marks of ancient coiners.

In modern times, since about 1500, a complete listing of the Mints and their various distinctive mint marks would perhaps number some 1,500 entries. Every letter of the alphabet has been used, both singularly and in many, many combinations, as well as such distinctive depictions as animals, flowers, and even hearts.

Even though in United States coinage history the mint mark serves more of a traditional function than one of necessity, it must be remembered that mint marks have a much greater significance than the material additions they provide for collections. Down through the years such marks have served the vital function of attesting to the origin and worthiness of a coin to serve as a store of value.

Various symbols, letters, or numbers were placed on many of the early coins of the Roman Republic to denote the particular source of their origin. As the economies became more sophisticated and the need arose for a recognized and readily transportable store of value, it became increasingly necessary for the mark of authentication to take a more prominent spot.

By the early medieval period the importance of mint marks had grown greatly because of the multitude of Mints which had been spreading across the face of Europe. At this time the products of many Mints, mintmasters and assayers were suspect. The official markings offered by those able to hold themselves above suspicion became symbols of integrity and value.

As society became more sophisticated and minting methods more difficult to carry out, with fewer Mints being maintained and the stature of the mintmasters elevated, this need for the mint mark was lessened. However, it remained a vital hallmark of coinage, and it was as such that mint marks were introduced in the United States.

The very absence of a mint mark on a coin of the United States signified that it was a product of the mother Mint at Philadelphia, until the advent of the Coinage Act of 1965. In October, 1792, the Philadelphia Mint took its first feeble step in the direction of providing our new Nation with a distinctive coinage.

Not all of our founding fathers recognized the need for establishing a Mint, many of them thinking that it would be better to purchase our coinage needs from foreign Mints, or perhaps even utilize the coinages of other Nations. However, through the farsighted efforts of others like Thomas Jefferson, Robert Morris, Alexander Hamilton, and George Washington, who furnished the silver plate used in making the first half-dimes, the Philadelphia Mint became a reality.

The first mint marks appeared on United States coins in 1838 when the Charlotte, North Carolina (C) and Dahlonega, Georgia (D) Mints were opened. These, the first of the branch Mints, were situated to serve the growing gold mining industry which was developing in the area at that time. Both served the Nation in this capacity until the advent of the Civil War.

Though the importance of these Mints was declining before the conflict, due to the declining native gold stocks and the far richer discoveries in California, it was to seal their doom. However, their legacies are evident to this day, as the administration building of North Georgia College rests on the original foundations of the Dahlonega Mint, and the Charlotte Mint building has been reconstituted as a museum, while the caverns below the city, from which the metal which went to make the Charlotte gold coins was removed, today serve as a vast water reservoir.

While the minting history of the Charlotte and Dahlonega Mints was restricted to gold coins, another United States Mint founded in that same year was to serve three governments over a period of some 80 years. That would be the storied New Orleans, Louisiana (O) minting facility.

In 1838, the New Orleans Mint first placed its famous "O" on small coinages of half dollars, dimes, and half-dimes. Despite a war and other misfortunes, it was to serve the coinage needs of the American people through 1909.

With the advent of the Civil War, the New Orleans Mint, like those at Charlotte and Dahlonega, was to be taken over in the name of the southern cause. However, unlike the other two facilities, New Orleans was to produce the only truly distinctive official coin of the Confederacy, the half dollar.

The San Francisco, California (S) Mint is without a doubt the most historic of the branch Mints, and its identifying mark enjoyed the longest life. The San Francisco Mint was, of course, born as a direct result of the California gold rush, and its origins can be traced back to private coiners, who, at the very beginning of the gold rush, began serving the demands of the mining community for recognized units of exchange.

The "S" mint mark was first presented on United States coins of 1854 and it was to serve without interruption on the entire range of our coinage until March 31, 1955, when economics called for the closing of the facility. Effectively proving that Mints are more durable than mint marks, it came back to life again to serve the Nation's coinage needs as a result of the coin shortage, unfortunately minus its mark of distinction.

In discussing the San Francisco Mint, one cannot help but be drawn to the unique California gold quarter eagle of 1848. There are 1,398 quarter eagles of that year which bear a distinctive and unique "mint mark." Though struck at Philadelphia in the pre-San Francisco days, they were distinctively marked by punching the mark "CAL." in the field above the eagle on the reverse.

This "mint mark" was placed there to indicate a number of coins which were struck in 1848 from some 230 ounces of the first of the gold-rush gold to come east from California. It was sent to Secretary of War Marcy by Col. R. B. Mason, military governor of California, to be transferred to the Mint for coining into quarter eagles.

No story of mint marks could be considered complete unless mention was made of the uniquely different "CC" designation of the Carson City, Nevada Mint. This storied Mint was born in the turbulence of the Comstock Lode, and its 24-year coinage history was no less turbulent than were its surroundings and the lives of the people who made its very existence possible.

The building which housed the Carson City Mint stands today as the Nevada State Museum in the smallest city in the country to serve as a state capitol. For years a corner of the Museum has been used to remind visitors of the way in which the building originally served the Nation. Missing from the display area at the present time is one of the most popular displays, an old press which once turned out silver dollars when Carson City still had a Mint.

"Old Number 5", as the press was known, also serves as a link to the last branch Mint to be established, that at Denver, Colorado (D). This press had originally been built in the Carson City shops of the famous Virginia & Truckee mining railroad in 1878. After the closing of the Carson City Mint, it eventually found its way into service at the San Francisco Mint. After that facility was closed in 1955, it was returned to the Museum for display, only to be pressed into service again at the Denver Mint as the coin shortage was cresting in late 1964.

At the Denver Mint, it is continuing to turn out coins on loan from the Museum which undoubtedly hopes it will soon be able to go on display again in its original home. The Denver Mint, at the present time acknowledged to be the most efficient in the world, was authorized in 1862, but for many years functioned as an Assay Office only.

The "D" mint mark finally made its second appearance on United States coins in 1906, nearly five decades after the last coins were struck at Dahlonega. In that year, it began striking gold double eagles, eagles, and half eagles and silver half dollars, quarters, and dimes. In a few years, cents and nickels were added to its schedule as were, eventually, silver dollars.

The use of mint marks has evolved greatly since the day in 621 A.D. when Chinese Empress Wen Te impressed her nail mark on a wax coinage mould, creating a "new moon" or "crescent" mint mark, in giving it an official touch. In our country, mint marks have become a part of the great American heritage, serving as a tangible link in daily evidence to our historic past.

As coin collectors, we regret greatly the temporary loss of mint marks, and urge that they be immediately restored to their traditional position of honor. They represent an important element of our heritage which must not be lost to future generations.

A Survey of Mint Marks--Their Development and Use

(Prepared by Coin World for the use of the Director of the Mint before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency)

The use of marks to indicate the place origin of a coin is almost as old as coinage itself.

Ancient Greek cities struck coins which bore the symbol of the city: The owl, the turtle, the bull, a fish. In addition to identifying the city of origin, the mark on the coin also served as an advertising media, telling the world the main product of that city.

Mint marks have appeared on coins in the form of animals, flowers, letters, numbers, stars, and rosettes. Instances are even recorded where a Mint counter-stamp indicated a revalidation of a coin from another Mint site for local use.

An attempt has been made to list commentary by various numismatic authors on mint marks, from ancient Greek coins to modern times.

The usefulness that a mint mark serves perhaps must be interpreted by each Mint authority. To one it would be a means of tracing a coin that was below a standard fineness or weight; to another, a source of checking on the quality of coins being struck; or a method of checking on coinage when Mints were leased to private enterprises. Placement of mint marks have indicated a change of normal metal (1942-1945 nickel of the U.S.). Attempts by persons out of the Mint to place or remove a mint mark have resulted in apprehensions and convictions for altering coins.

Coins struck under the rule of Lysimachus, King of Thrace, are the subject of a book written by Dr. L. Muller and reprinted in New York City in 1966 by Frederick S. Knobloch. In the foreword, the comment is made, "Today, even as it was when Dr. Muller published the results of his study of the mints symbols, collectors are concerned with the placing of their coins in proper geographical order." In the volume, 565 coins are listed by issuing Mint; many of the coins are illustrated.

A mint mark was defined by W. Carew Hazlitt in 1896, when he wrote "The Coin Collector." (New York, p. 247.) A mint mark, Hazlitt said, is the "symbol denoting the place of origin of a coin, sometimes accompanied by the initials or name of the engraver. The mint mark is variously found in the field, in the exergue, in the outer circle over the portrait or other obverse type. It often occurs below the truncation of the bust."

* * * *

The balance of this study consists of quotations from a variety of references or brief summaries of their contents.

* * * *

Ancient Greek Coins

Classification of symbols:

"Another very large division of the second class of symbols comprise those which denote a Mint. Such are many of the symbols on the coins struck in imitation of the tetradrachms of Alexander the Great. On these, for example, the rose is the mint mark of Rhodes, the helmet of Mesembria, the race-torch of Amphipolis, the bee of Ephesus. The imitations of the tetradrachms of Lysimachus are similarly differentiated, those of Byzantium, for instance, bearing a trident." P. 178, Hill, G. F., "Ancient Greek and Roman Coins," Chicago, 1964.

The Greek Mint:

"On the Athenian tetradrachms of the 'new style' we find a number of abbreviations which seem to indicate the various officinae or workshops of the mint. In a time when all the coins were struck by hand there is nothing astonishing in the existence of a great number of workshops in the mint of a city of which the coinage was as extensive as the Athenian. Most of these abbreviations seem to represent names, possibly of gods or heroes after whom the various workshops were named. Five of them occur in all four of the periods into which the coinage of the new style has been divided (namely: AN; ME or MENE; ΠΡ; ΣΦ (Pl. IX. 8), ΣΦΑ or ΣΦΑΙ; and ΣΩ). A few of the abbreviations can hardly represent names: such are ΦΧ, ΜΦ, ΜΡ. In all there are between thirty and forty of these mint marks.

Metropolis, Acarnania, Corinth:

"The counter mark M on the specimen described in this catalogue occurs also on certain coins of Anactorium and Thyrrheium, and probably stands for Ambracia, which city when she ceased to strike money in her own name, circ. B.C. 295, may have counter-marked the issues of her Acarnanian neighbours." P. 67, Intro., Head, Barclay V., "Catalogue of Greek Coins, Corinth," Bologna, 1963.

Ancient Roman Coins

Mint Marks on Roman Coins:

Mint mark, as used here, means a designation appearing on a coin which shows the particular mint where it was struck. "Control mark" is used for any other designations added to the coin which may indicate various other things, such as die identification, section (or "officina") of the mint or period of issue. Since these two elements are frequently combined, some consideration must be given to control marks to enable one to determine what is the mint mark.

During the Republican period, mint marks were very infrequently used, although control marks were very common late in the first century before Christ.

Only two monograms, used for very brief periods about 200 B.C. are recognized definitely as mint marks. Other letters and monograms, such as L and VIB may represent moneyers' names, although many in this class have been attributed as standing for mint cities.

One stands for ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑ, the Greek name of Corcyra. It is interesting that what seems to be the earliest Roman mint mark is a Greek monogram.

The other stands for ROMA and perhaps marks the first Roman silver coins struck in the city of Rome.

From this early period until well into the Empire, about the beginning of the fourth century A.D., no mint marks are found on Roman coins, when, rather suddenly, their use became almost universal and continued for the remainder of the Imperial period.

The difficulty of finding the mint mark is illustrated by a small bronze of Constantine II where, the exergue, we may see SMALA, of which only AL is the mint mark, the final A being a control mark and SM standing for Sacra Moneta. June Moneta was the patron goddess of the Mint and SM may be taken as equivalent to "consecrated moneta" or, by extension of meaning, "Consecrated money."

The particular branch of the mint was frequently added after, as noted above, or less frequently, before the mint mark, or placed elsewhere on the coin.

These branches of officinae were indicated by several schemes:

<u>Officina</u>	<u>Roman numeral</u>	<u>Greek numeral</u>	<u>Abbreviated Latin ordinal</u>
First	I	A	P(prima)
Second	II	B	S (secunda)
Third	III	gamma	T (tertia)
Fourth	IIII	delta	Q (quarta)

Other letters, numerals and symbols (crescent, star, pellet, etc.) are found in various locations on coins which may show period of issue, die number or other detail of control of metal or workmanship.

Value marks at times are also joined to the mint mark as on the follis (20-denarius piece) of Constantius I, struck at Siscia which has XXSIS in the exergue.

Also in the way in which mint and control marks were associated by order or place on coin, might also disclose, if we but knew the scheme, other facts about the operation of the mints.

It can be inferred from the foregoing, that no general rules can be laid down for separating the mint mark from the control marks. The following examples, some from the hoard of folles, will be of help in this connection:

Of the two folles of Diocletian struck at Lugdunum in successive years, one has PL in the exergue and A in the field while the other has only LP in the exergue.

At Treveri, two coins, attributed to the same year, have TR in the exergue, one has A in the left field, the other B in the same position, and both have gamma in the right field.

Under Maximian at Treveri, ITR and IITR appear in the exergue of coins struck in the same year; in the following year PTR was used. ITR and PTR probably meant the same officina, but some other detail may have been indicated by the different designations for the first officina.

Mint marks are not confined to the exergue; a gold solidus of Ravenna has R to the left, and V to the right of the reverse type.

A peculiar mark is found in the exergue of a follis of Maximian attributed to Karthago, PKS; does this represent a joint product of the first and second officinae? Probably not, but, unless it is an engraver's error, something known to the mint officials was likely indicated.

Fortunately there are few conflicts, in the scheme of letters between the control and mint marks. P and I are not mint marks nor the initials of mint marks, although S can represent the second officinae or Siscia and T, the third officinae or Ticinum. In fact, the Seltz hoard has a follis of Constantius struck at Ticinum with TT in the exergue. Confusion between mints may arise since K may stand for Karthago or Cyzicus.

In general, however, the two classes of marks can be distinguished.

As a final note of confusion, a type of control mark requires discussion since it is frequently associated with a mint mark. On gold OB (obryziacum, pure gold) and on silver PS (pusulatum, pure silver) are found. On a solidus of Magnus Maximus, for example, struck at London, we find AVGOB, AVG the mint mark of Augusta, a name then used for the more usual Londinum.

Gold, due to its great value, was at some periods subjected to a special control by a "comes obryzincus" who vouched for the quality of gold wherever struck, which gave rise to the control mark COMOB, which is frequently confused with the CONOB of gold struck at Constantinopolis.

All this seems rather complicated, but perhaps that was just what was intended, in that it would make detection of counterfeiting easier. A forger would likely use one set of dies to excess and his monotonous product, contrasted with the rapidly changing markings on official coinage, would call attention to the circulation of the bogus.

A modern analogue is seen in the early British stamps, where each specimen in the sheet had a different combination of corner letters. A forger would likely use a smaller plate than the government, resulting in an undue use of certain letter combinations which could be noticed by those handling the mails.

The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, July 1946, Volume XII, No. 7, Chicago, Illinois - "Mint Marks on Roman Coins" by Paul Pennington.

The Roman Mint:

Little more is known of the Roman mint than of the Greek. The letters and monograms which occur on the early Republican coins denote extra-Roman mints (KA for Capua and the like). When these mints were closed, letters, monograms, and symbols representing the monetary magistrates were placed on the coins. Finally, when it became the custom for the magistrates to sign at greater length, mint-marks properly so called were introduced. They have been classified by M. Babelon as:

- (1) Symbols
- (2) Latin letters or syllables
- (3) Greek letters
- (4) Monograms
- (5) Numbers, rising in large issues as high as CC, and on the coins of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi
- (7) Dots, generally placed in a certain connexion with letters or symbols.

The object of these various marks was the same as that served at Athens by the letters below the amphora.

Towards the end of the third and beginning of the fourth century A.D. we meet on Roman coins with a curious series of mint-marks, which have only revealed their secret after patient collation of various issues. Two examples must suffice. Three coins of Diocletian, of one and the same type, and struck at the same place, bear in their exergues:-

XXI . A. L, XXI . B . O, and XXI. Γ. BL.

Three corresponding coins of a Maximian bear in their exergues:-

XXI A. HP, XXI . B. KOY, and XXI. ΓAI.

The XXI, which is constant, is a mark of value. The ABΓ represent three different workshops. The remaining letters put together read, in the case of Diocletian, IOBI, and in that of Maximian, HPKOYAI. These words represent the genitives of the Latin titles assumed by the two emperors, Iovius and Herculus.

A set of coins struck in Rome during the period of the tetrarchy with the legend SAQ(ra)MON(eta) VRE(is) AVGG(ustorum) ET CAESS(arum) NN(ostrorum) give us the following exergual letters:-

Coin of Diocletian (First Augustus)	RP
Coin of Maximian (Second Augustus)	RS
Coin of Constantius (First Caesar)	RT
Coin of Galerius (Second Caesar)	RQ

The R of course stands for the city name. The remaining letters are the initials of prima, secunda, etc. (officina). There were thus four workshops in Rome, one devoted to each of the four rulers.

At Alexandria also at this same time there were apparently four workshops, but not devoted each to producing the coins of one of the four rulers. The use of mint-marks seems to begin in the eighth year of Diocletian (A.D. 291-2). Hill, G. F., pp. 139-140.

The practice of mint-marking, so common on modern coins and existent even in Greek times, was later in coming into use by the Romans. During the republic and the first two centuries and a half of the empire there occur no regular mintmarks recognized as such. There may have been 'Privymarks' on the coins to identify their place of origin whose discovery is yet to be made.

Coins from this period have been attributed to their respective mints according to style and fabric. Each mint had a certain uniformity in the execution and size of portraits, the form of the letters in the inscription, size of the flan, and method of striking. By close study of these features on thousands of coins it has been possible for numismatic scholars to classify the coins according to their mint origin. While the exact location of some of the mints has not yet been established, it has been approximated through a study of coin finds," Mosser, Sawyer McA., "Mint Marks of the Late Roman Empire." *The Coin Collectors Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 8, Nov., 1935. pp. 157-163, map.

Byzantine Coins

Mint-Names on Roman Coins:

"Inscriptions relating to the actual production of coins fall into two main divisions; those relating to the engraving of the die (in other words, artists' signatures) and mint-marks. The latter are either the actual names of cities--usually abbreviated, as BY for Byzantium, CON for Constantinople, TR for Trier, SIS for Siscia; or marks indicating the officina which produced the coin (such as the abbreviated names on the Athenian tetradrachms of the 'new style') or the number of the issue." Hill, pp. 228-229.

Absence of Mint Marks:

"In spite of the separation of the East from the West, the coins of Arcadius and his immediate successors continued to be issued from the Western mints as well as from those within the Eastern empire. The assignment of coins, in the absence of specific indication, to the various mints, often becomes a matter of great nicety and can only be arrived at by a comparison of fabric, a task which is rendered the more difficult by reason of the prevalence of contemporary imitations. Goodacre, Hugh, "A Handbook of the Coinage of the Byzantine Empire," London, 1960, p. 13.

Oriental Coins

Ch'ing Dynasty, 1644-1911 (China):

"The Hupu (Board of Revenue) and the Kung Pu (Board of Public Works) were the agencies operating the two national imperial mints in Peking. A few coins bore the mint marks Hu and Kung respectively, but the Board of Revenue Mint usually bore the mint mark Ch'uan and the Board of Public Works Mint used the mint mark Yuan." Coole, Arthur Bradden, "Coins in China's History," 4th edition, Mission, Kansas, 1965, pp. 59-82.

Arabic Mint names are listed on pages 595-597 and Indian State mint marks on pages 645-646 of William D. Craig's "Coins of the World 1750-1850," Racine, Wisconsin, 1966.

British Coins

Anglo-Saxon Coinage:

"Under one of Offa's successors, Ceolwulf I (822-823/4), the mint of some at least of the Mercian coins is identified by the inclusion of the name of Canterbury on one series of pennies. The Mercian coinage came to an end with the Danish invasions and the rise of Wessex to supremacy in the later ninth century. The kings of Kent, though already subservient to Mercia by the time the silver-penny coinage began, were permitted to issue a coinage in their own names until Kent was seized from Mercia by Wessex in 825. At the mint of Canterbury also coinage was struck for the archbishops of Canterbury from Jaanberht (766-790) to Plegmund (890-914).

The earliest of these coins bear the name of the archbishop on one side and that of their overlord, the King of Mercia, on the other; after Wulfred they have an obverse portrait with the name of the mint or moneyer on the reverse." Carson, R.A.G., *Coins of the World*, 1962, New York, pp. 229-230.

Coins of Saxon England:

Kent had but one mint-town, Canterbury, and but one coin, the penny. The regal series begins with Ecgberht (765-791), and ends with Baldred (807-825). One of Baldred's coins is inscribed ^{DR VR}
CITS (Dorovernia Civitas, city of Canterbury). This is considered to be the first instance of a mint-name on an English coin, but a penny of Ceolwulf I. (822-824?), inscribed DOROVERNIA, if correctly attributed, runs it very close and may be a coeval.

Edward I. - 1272-1307

Edward I.'s penny and the new halfpenny and farthing all bear a full-face bust with the name and titles; rev. cross and pellets, with mint-name. Rawlings, G. B., "Ancient Medieval Modern Coins and How to Know Them," 1966, Chicago, Illinois.

Coins of England:

About the time of Edward I, the use of small supplementary devices of "mint-marks" began to obtain. In some cases, especially where the ecclesiastical mints are concerned, these marks are very useful in determining the approximate date of the piece and ecclesiastic at whose mint it was struck. The majority of mint-marks are very minute and generally placed before or after the legend. They include such signs as a crown, rose, star, pineapple, etc., and help to distinguish the various issues or the work of different moneyers.

Mint-marks began to come into general use towards the end of the fifteenth century, when the boar's head, and rose-and-sun, appear on the gold and silver money and afford the only means of distinguishing the coins of Edward VI from those of Edward V. But as these "privy-marks" have not all been explained, they are not all of equal value in assisting in the arrangement of coins, though where a mint-mark consists of the initial of the mint-town or mint-master the case is different. Marks of the latter kind were used long after "privy-marks" had been discontinued, and late examples may be found on the Australian sovereigns of the present reign, which are differentiated from the home sovereigns by marks consisting of the initials of the mint-towns where they are struck.

Henry VII

The use of mint-marks now becomes more general and systematic, and by these small symbols the approximate date of issue can often be determined.

James I

The mint-marks on James I's halfpennies are a thistle or a fleur-de-lys.

Coins of English Ecclesiastical Mints:

Ecclesiastical money after the Conquest can be distinguished from regal issues only by their mint-marks or some small variation in the type. After the Conquest, Archbishop Bouchier, 1454-1486, was the first to revive the ancient custom. His money was of the regal type and distinguished by the mint-mark of a knot. Morton, 1487-1500, mint-mark M; Wareham, 1504-1533, mint-mark W.A., continued the series and Cranmer, 1533-1556, mint-mark T.C., brought it to a close.

Under Edward II, and later the York pennies have a quatrefoil in the centre of the reverse. Between 1407 and 1480 it is probable that this mint was worked by Archbishops Bowett, Fleming, Kempe, William Booth, Nevill and Laurence Booth. It was certainly used by T. Rotherham, 1480-1500, mint-mark X.B.; Wolsey, 1514-1531, mint-marks cardinal's hat and keys, or T.W.; Lee, 1531-1545, mint-mark E.L. or L.E. With Archbishop Lee, the York coinage ended.

Bishops who coined money with distinctive marks were Bec, 1283-1311, cross moline in one quarter of the reverse cross; Kellow, 1311-1316, one or two limbs of the reverse cross resembling croziers; Beaumont, 1316-1333, lion rampant, sometimes with lys; Hatfield, 1345-1381, limb of cross bent like crozier. Several succeeding bishops marked their coins with their initials or with one initial and D for Dunelmensis. Sherwood, 1485-1494, added a lys, and Wolsey a cardinal's hat. The last to coin money here was Bishop Tonstall, 1530, mark C.T. or C.D.

Coins of Ireland 1177-1823:

Edward IV 1461-1483

The rose-and-sun was one of Edward IV's mint-marks, and this piece and its varieties may just possibly belong to his reign, of which, otherwise, no Irish money is known.

Edward VI 1547-1553

No Irish money of Edward VI - if any were struck - seems to be known, though some authorities would include in the Irish series, the base shillings of 1540 and 1552 with a harp as mint-mark.

Charles I 1525-1549

It resembles some of the English half-crowns of the same period, having obv. king on horseback, with royal titles; rev. oval garnished shield, CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO, and is assigned to the Irish series on the strength of its mint-mark, a harp.

Coins of Scotland:

Anne 1702-1714

After the Union, crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, were struck of the same types as the English, but distinguished by the mint-mark, E, for Edinburgh, beneath the bust. Henceforth, the arms of the two countries are impaled, instead of displayed quarterly. None of these coins were struck after 1709, and with them the Scottish series ends.

Coins of the British Possessions - Australia:

Three branches of the Royal Mint are now working in Australia - at Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth respectively. At all of these sovereigns and half-sovereigns only are struck, of the usual Imperial standard and types, but distinguished by the initial of the Mint - S., M., or P. Rawlings, G.B., "Ancient Medieval Modern Coins and How to Know Them," 1966, Chicago, Illinois.

European Countries

Mints and Mint Marks:

The first German mints were exclusively imperial. Coins were differentiated by the inscription upon them in Latin of the name of the mint city. This system, employing the full name of the mint town as a mark, was favored from the time of Charlemagne until about the end of the 14th century, though isolated examples occur as late as the 18th century.

Although owing to lack of space and often crude designs, not all early Germanic coins bore the name of the city in which they were struck, the first real departure from this mode of mintmarking came into vogue during the century previous, were first employed as marks to designate the mint city.

The next change, which took place toward the end of the 14th century, was the substitution of personal symbols of the various mintmasters for the symbols (coats of arms) of their mints. This development marked the beginning of vast confusion for the coin collector, though it was presumably viewed as 'progress' at the time. The contemporary authorities obviously had some ready means to identify the marks, and could now hold each mintmaster accountable for the quality of his product. For today's student of numismatics, however, the idea was catastrophic. The names and mints of these early mintmasters have not been handed down to us in a fashion that we can correlate them with their marks. Even in those few cases where both the mark and master are known, there were usually so many other individuals with similar and practically contemporary symbols that the few known facts are virtually worthless.

The numismatic impasse described above ended toward the close of the 15th century. In that period it became customary to date most coins, and simultaneously the mintmasters, as a body, began to employ a bit more ingenuity in choosing their symbols. The combination of these two factors made it possible to put information contained in the mint records to good use. Consequently, from the beginning of the 16th century, marks of most German mintmasters have been identified.

Shortly after this time the Renaissance movement swept into Germany, and her artisans, led by those of Nuernberg, instantly became famous for their skill in engraving, casting, and diecutting. With the first decades of the 16th century, it became common practice for these master craftsmen to identify their work by means of their monogram or initials. It was not until almost the end of the century, however, that mintmasters generally adopted the same system. Even so, officials as late as the early 19th century occasionally supplemented their initials with a privy symbol.

Despite the availability of information on post-1500 German mintmarks, considerations of space force its omission. This data is generally useful, and sometimes indispensable in attributing coins of the various states, but it would double the size of the present volume. Including it in a sequel might be feasible at a later date.

From the system whereby all (usually three) of the initials of a mintmaster appeared on the coinage which he produced, the Germans progressed in the mid-18th century to the use of but one initial as a mintmark. At the same time, in Prussia and Austria, a much more monumental change occurred--these two states did away with the mintmaster's initials of any sort, and instead assigned a letter of the alphabet to each mint in their realms. This is the system used in most countries today.

The other, small states dragged behind, even failing to require the use of only one mintmaster's initial until well into the Napoleonic era. They all continued in this condition until 1873, when, under the new imperial fiscal legislation, their various mints took designating letters according to the Prussian system. Craig, William D., "Germanic Coinages, Charlemagne through Wilhelm II," Mountain View, California, 1954, p. 214.

Mint-Masters and Mint-Marks-Germany:

On German coins, the mint-masters' symbols have ceased to appear, and only the letters denoting the place of coinage are used. These letters run in alphabetical sequence, and are as follows: For money struck in Berlin, the letter A; on coins of Hanover, B; Frankfort-on-the-Main, C; Munich, D; Dresden (the mint being at Muldner-Hutte, near the city), E; Stuttgart, F; Carlsruhe, G; Darmstadt, H; and Hamburg, J. It will be seen that the mints of the principal cities of the kingdoms which are now united under the German Empire were retained at the reform of the coinage in 1873. The order in which the letters were assigned was governed by the rank, the kingdom or city, in which was the Mint, held in the constitution of the Empire. All German coins now bear the imperial eagle, but the constituent States of the Empire are allowed to continue the display of their arms, or to place upon them a portrait of their rulers, with an appropriate legend.

The position of the mint-mark is a matter of regulation. On the gold, and the larger pieces of silver and copper struck since 1877, which have a wreath of oak surrounding the eagle, only one mint letter is permitted; this may be placed under the effigy of the Prince, under the arms of the Free Cities, or under the wreath, as the diecutter may fancy; on the small silver, nickel, and copper coins, it may be repeated, a letter being

placed one on each side of the eagle's tail. All other mint-marks are forbidden. Marvin, Wm. T.R., and Low, Lyman H., *American Journal of Numismatics*, July, 1903-April, 1904, p. 27.

Mint-Masters and Mint-Marks - The Netherlands:

The Mint in Utrecht has been, for nearly or quite a century, the only place in Holland where coins are struck, and since 1815, its coinage has borne as a mint-mark, a small caduceus, or serpent-twined staff, surmounted by the winged cap of Mercury. In the period from 1805 to 1815 the coins bore, in addition to this, the device of the mint-master, Marchie Servaas, which, under the French, from 1805 to 1810, or during the reign of Louis Napoleon, was the bee of the Bonapartes; when the Kingdom of Holland was incorporated into the Empire, the coins of 1812 and 1813, struck under the same officer, bore a mast (un mat); in 1814, after the expulsion of the French and the recall of the Prince of Orange, the arms of the city, in very minute form, were used. The devices are usually placed near and at each side of the base of the armorial shield, the caduceus on the right, and the mint-master's token on the left.

In May, 1815, Holland and Belgium were united to form the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and V.D.C. Suermondt became mint-master; he continued to use the arms of the city, with a clover-leaf as a difference, until 1817, when a "new-born infant" was used; this was dropped in 1818, and a flambeau, or blazing torch, was used until the end of his term of service. From 1838 to 1845, P.C.G. Poelman was the mint-master; he used a fleur-de-lis. He was succeeded in the latter year by H.A. van den Wall Bake, who, for the remainder of that year and during the next year, retained the same device, slightly modified. He then adopted a sword of antique style, which he used until 1874; this emblem was used for a part of the latter year by his successor, P. H. Taddel, who in 1875 took a battle axe for his mark. He, too, passed out of office before the close of the year 1887, and H.L.A. van den Wall Bake, on assuming the position, made only a slight modification and retained it until the new year, when he adopted a halberd, which has been used since as his emblem. Marvin, Wm. T.R., and Low, Lyman H., p. 27.

Latin America

"Coinage of any of these mints had uniform currency through the entire Spanish empire, and the pieces had uniformity of type. They were distinguished by the symbol of the mint, carried on every coin. The following are some of the symbols used: Mexico, $\overset{\circ}{M}$; Potosi, P; and in the edge-milled coins, PTSI and PTS in monogram fashion; Lima, P., L. and, in the edge-milled coins, LIMA and LIMAE in monogram fashion; Santiago de Chile, $\overset{\circ}{S}$; Guatemala, G and NG (for Nueva Guatemala); Santa Fe de Bogota, NR (for Nuevo Reino); Popayan, P, PN and P^N; Santo Domingo, SD; Cuzco, C^O and CUZ." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1966, Vol. 6, p. 780.

The United States

The question of identifying the source of the Mint did not arise in the first 40 years of the U.S. Government.

An Act of March 3, 1835, read, "Branches of the Mint of the United States shall be established as follows: One branch at the city of New Orleans for the coinage of gold and silver; one branch at the town of Charlotte in Mecklinburg county, in the state of North Carolina, for the coinage of gold only; and one branch at or near Dahlonega, in Lumpkin county, in the state of Georgia, also for the coinage of gold only."

"Powers of the Director of the Mint.

"The general direction of the business of the said branches of the mint of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose, it shall be the duty of the said director to prescribe such regulations, . . .

July, 1852, "That a branch of the Mint of the United States be established in California, to be located by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the coinage of gold and silver."

April 21, 1862, "That a branch of the Mint of the United States be located and established at Denver, in the territory of Colorado, for the coinage of gold."

March 3, 1863, "That a branch of the Mint of the United States be located and established at Carson City, in the territory of Nevada, for the coinage of gold and silver."

July 4, 1864, "That a branch of the Mint of the United States be located and established at Dalles City, in the state of Oregon, for the coinage of gold and silver."

Title 31, 262. The coinage of gold and silver and minor coins shall be carried on at the Mint of the United States at Denver, in the state of Colorado. Feb. 20, 1895.

Act of September 26, 1890, established that changes in design cannot be made more frequently than once every 25 years, unless a special bill is passed by Congress.

We have been unable to locate any Act of Congress which specifically mentioned Mint marks until the Coinage Act of 1965, when a negative statement eliminated them from the coinage.

The first act establishing a branch Mint and subsequent acts establishing other branch Mints designated the location of the Mint, and gave the Director of the Mint powers to "control and regulate the Mint, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury." There would be an implied power of the Director of the Mint to establish an identifying mint mark, if in the Director's discretion such a mark was necessary to control or regulate the output of any one branch Mint.

Could the mint mark use have been eliminated without the authority of Congress in 1965?

Even when the Congress has specifically directed a commemorative coin be struck or changed, as the case of the Washington quarter and Kennedy half dollar, the Congress has left the design of the coin to the Secretary of the Treasury, and has not spelled out every last hair line to appear on a coin.

While there are certain traditions that have been followed by Mints as long as coins have been made, there are no reasons why a Governmental body cannot alter the traditions, and probably in the history of coinage, at some time or other, most traditions have been broken. Traditions most tenaciously followed include standard weight and fineness, pride of the finished product, and a design to honor the ruler or issuing Nation. Dates were not placed on coins until the late 15th century, even though tourists have purchased coins dated 30 B.C., for instance, at the pyramids of Egypt.

The identifying marks on ancient coins have told archaeological students a great deal about the coins and the people that would have otherwise been lost. However, archaeological students several centuries in the future are no compelling reason for us to use mint marks or not to use them.

In the past, the mint marks have been placed on dies at the branch Mints by hand, a method designed to get multiple die use out of a single hub whose products could be used in Philadelphia, Denver, or San Francisco.

If a return to mint marks is made, and hubs created for each individual Mint, a great step forward could be made by eliminating minor variations in placing the marks and assure greater uniformity in our coinage.

Laws and Regulations Affecting English Hallmarks

A comprehensive study of the complete legislation with regard to the ancient art of goldsmithing and silversmithing might well fill several volumes. The laws passed are many, and invariably written in great detail. Here we will attempt merely to give in a very concise form the highlights or most important acts and laws that influenced the production of old silver.

The year 1180 commemorates the earliest mention of a guild or fraternity with regard to silversmithing. However, little importance is attached to it as the association was purely a voluntary one and had but few laws to govern it. After its inauguration, the founders were fined for being irregularly established without a proper license from the King.

As early as the year 1238, many inferior goldsmiths took advantage of their trade and produced silver of a very much lower standard than was used for government coins. These pieces were marketed for the same price as those of the correct alloy. Because of these numerous frauds, Henry III ordered the Mayor and aldermen of the City of London to choose six of the most discreet goldsmiths to superintend the craft. This order was duly obeyed and in the succeeding years these men were in turn followed by others in the so-called offices of superintendents or wardens.

The wardens were given more and more power as time went on and in 1300 were authorized to assay every silver vessel produced, to ascertain whether or not it contained the correct proportion of silver and alloy. They became known as "gardiens."

In the year 1327 the Guild of London Goldsmiths became regularly incorporated by Royal Charter, under the title of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London." The most important legislation enacted by this Congress was that requiring every silversmith to use a particular hallmark of his own.

The second "Statutum de Moneta" in 1335 declared that inasmuch as counterfeit money had been imported by foreigners, plate was not to be exported without official license in order to protect the coin within the realm of the people. It is interesting to note here that the only means of exit from England officially allowed was from Dover, at which place foreigners were searched and then permitted to depart from England.

A statute passed in 1363 commanded that no goldsmith should work gold or silver into a wrought article unless it was of the alloy of good sterling. In the succeeding years, numerous by-laws were enacted in regard to the trade, all of varying importance.

The Guild was reincorporated by charter in 1392 with vastly extended powers. In the provinces there is also evidence of the existence of similar guilds. These, however, will be discussed in detail in their proper place.

During the reigns of Henry VII and Edward VI the silver coinage in England has been scandalously debased to the extent that in 1551, the coin minted consisted of only three ounces of silver to every pound weight of coins. But in 1560, an act of Elizabeth definitely established the Sterling Standard of 11 ounces 2 dwt. This is the equivalent of 92.5 percent pure silver and this standard has remained until the present time (with the exception of one period from 1697 to 1720). In order to correct the existing evil state of the coinage at this time, all existing base money was recalled by Royal proclamation on February 19, 1560.

In order to stop the melting of coins for use in silverware, a law was passed in 1696 raising the silverware standard above the coin standard to 11 ounces 10 dwt. (95.8%). Pieces made of this standard were to be stamped with a new mark known as Britannia.

But in 1719 the old standard of 11 ounces 2 dwt. was revived since wares of this content were proven to be more durable than the softer Britannia ware and the higher standard did not accomplish its purpose. Silversmiths merely added pure silver to coin silver to increase the standard. The higher or Britannia standard was not abolished but left to the discretion of individual silversmiths. It is interesting to note that the silver standard of 1719 has never changed since. This same act, which was one of the most important recorded in the annals of the Guild, also imposed a tax of sixpence per ounce on all silver made in Great Britain. This is the first known mention of any duty on plate, but because of the ineffectuality of collecting the duty, this act was repealed in 1757. In its place a law was passed which required a license to be purchased by every goldsmith and silversmith, for which a nominal fee was charged.

The duty on plate was reimposed in 1784 and continued until 1890. The head of the reigning sovereign was punched on the piece in order to denote that the full duty had been paid.

In 1890 the duty on silver was repealed, and the use of the sovereign's head was discontinued.

Hallmarks

Because of the correct and continued use of hallmarks on English silver, the collector and research student of today is enabled to trace the complete ancestry of nearly any piece made subsequent to 1300. However, let it not be thought that hallmarks were ever originally used for any other purpose than to prevent fraud. On all pieces made from the beginning of the fourteenth century, a series of hallmarks was to be impressed denoting the quality of the piece made, and indicative of the individual maker.

The Leopard's Head mark was first established in 1300 and may be said to be the earliest known hallmark on English silver. In 1363 the name was changed and this particular mark was called a King's mark. Through an error in translation from the French, the name leopard was applied to the head as depicted in the hallmark, but actually the figure used was that of the head of a lion. From 1478 to the George II era there was a crown on the leopard's head. After this time, however, the size of the head was diminished and again through an error in reading the original laws of the guild, the crown was omitted.

Maker's Mark

This mark is next in chronological order to the leopard's head. The act of 1363 ordained that every Master Goldsmith should have a mark of his own which was to be impressed on each piece after it had been assayed. The first maker's marks were generally flowers, animals, hearts, crosses, or other symbols generally selected in allusion to the maker's name. It is probably because most of the population at this time was illiterate that this form of mark was used. Shops in London of this period were rarely advertised by name since so few people were able to read. Therefore, we may assume that the earliest silversmiths aped the styles of shopkeepers in advertising or hallmarking their own products. This system fell into disuse in the seventeenth century and by the time of Charles II, initials and letters were used. During the years of the Britannia standard many makers used two individual marks, in order to distinguish silver made of one standard from the other. This caused so much confusion that in 1739 a statute decreed that all silversmiths should use the first initials of their Christian name and surname. At this time all previous marks were discontinued.

Date Letters

Although there has been definite proof of the use of the date letter on silver as early as 1500, the first actual mention is in 1629. From this time on, date letters were used with sufficient frequency to enable one to fill in the missing years, and so be able to determine the exact year in which a piece was made. The use of the date letter was arranged in cycles of twenty years using the letters A to U or V, but excluding J. At the end of each twenty years, a different type of letter was used and the cartouche was changed. It must be mentioned here that dates that one often finds engraved on a piece of silver are of but little help in determining the actual year in which a piece was created, as many pieces were given or bequeathed and the date incised signified the time of the presentation, not the time of making.

Lion Passant

This mark was adopted as the official stamp at the Goldsmiths Hall in London in 1544. All London silver made since then must have this mark.

Lion's Head Erased and "Britannia"

The only importance to be attached to these two marks is that they denoted pieces made of the higher standard and were used for only 23 years, from 1697 to 1720. It is because of the short term of use of these marks that pieces bearing the Britannia are rare and always sought after by collectors.

Sovereign's Head

This mark should be found on all plate assayed in England from 1784 to 1890 as it was required to be used to denote the payment of duty by the silversmith to the Crown. This mark is actually the head in profile of the reigning King or Queen.

Thus the use of these marks enables us to identify the place, year, and maker of old silverware. Wyler, Seymour B., "The Book of Old Silver - English, American, Foreign," Crown Publishers, New York, pp. 6-10.

Mints and Mint Marks

Coins struck at Philadelphia (excepting 1942 and later silver five-cent pieces) do not carry a mint mark. The mint mark is found only on coins struck at the branch Mints. It is a small letter, usually found on the reverse side (the Lincoln cent is one exception to the rule; there are other exceptions, too). The letters to signify the various Mints are as follows:

- "C" for Charlotte, North Carolina (gold coins only).
- "CC" for Carson City, Nevada.
- "D" for Dahlonga, Georgia (gold coins only, 1838 to 1861).
- "D" for Denver, Colorado (from 1906 to date).
- "O" for New Orleans, Louisiana.
- "P" for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- "S" for San Francisco, California.

Location of Mint Marks

The mint mark is of utmost importance to collectors because of the fact that the coinage at the branch Mints has usually been much smaller than at Philadelphia and many of the branch Mint pieces are very scarce.

Half Cents--All coined at Philadelphia, no mint mark.

Large Cents--All coined at Philadelphia, no mint mark.

Flying Eagle Cents--All coined at Philadelphia, no mint mark.

Indian Cents--1908 and 1909, under the wreath on reverse side.

Lincoln Cents--Under the date.

Two Cents, Three Cents Nickel--All coined at Philadelphia, no mint mark.

Three Cents Silver--All coined at Philadelphia, except 1851 New Orleans Mint--reverse side.

Shield Nickels--All coined at Philadelphia, no mint mark.

Liberty Nickels--All coined at Philadelphia except 1912 S and D--reverse side to left of word CENTS.

Buffalo Nickels--Reverse side under words FIVE CENTS.

Jefferson Nickels--Reverse side at right of the building.

Jefferson Five-Cent Pieces (1942 to 1945 silver)--above dome on reverse.

Half Dimes--Reverse side either within or below the wreath.

Dimes--Old types on reverse side below or within wreath; Mercury type (1916 to 1945) on the reverse to left of fasces. Roosevelt type, left of bottom of torch on reverse.

Twenty Cents--Reverse, under the eagle.

Quarter Dollars--Old types on reverse under eagle; Standing Liberty type obverse to left of date; Washington type on reverse under eagle.

Half Dollars--1838 and 1839 Omint mark above date; other dates to 1915 on reverse under eagle, 1916 on obverse, 1917 on obverse and reverse. After 1917 on lower left reverse, Franklin type, above bell beam. Kennedy type, near claw and laurel at left.

Dollars--Old types, on reverse under eagle; Peace type (1921 and after) on reverse above eagle's tail feathers.

Trade Dollars--On reverse under eagle.

Gold Dollars--Reverse under wreath.

Quarter Eagles (\$2.50)--1838 and 1839 over the date; other dates previous to 1907 on reverse under the eagle; Indian type (1908-29) on reverse lower left.

Three Dollar Pieces--Reverse under the wreath.

Half Eagles (\$5.00)--Same as quarter eagles.

Eagles (\$10.00)--Reverse under eagle; after 1907 at left of value.

Double Eagles (\$20.00)--Old types on reverse under eagle; St. Gaudens (after 1907) above the date.

Source: A Guidebook of United States Coins, R. S. Yeoman, 1967 Edition.

EXHIBIT 4

Public Law 90-29
90th Congress, S. 1352
June 24, 1967

AN ACT

81 STAT. 77

To authorize adjustments in the amount of outstanding silver certificates, and for other purposes.

Silver cer-
tificates.
Accounting ad-
justment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to determine from time to time the amount of silver certificates (not exceeding \$200,000,000 in aggregate face value), issued after June 30, 1929, which in his judgment have been destroyed or irretrievably lost, or are held in collections, and will never be presented for redemption. In the case of each determination he shall credit the appropriate receipt account with an equivalent amount, and shall reduce accordingly the amount of silver certificates outstanding on the books of the Treasury.

Exchange
limitation.

Sec. 2. Silver certificates shall be exchangeable for silver bullion for one year following the enactment of this Act. Thereafter they shall no longer be redeemable in silver but shall be redeemable from any moneys in the general fund of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

77 Stat. 54;
79 Stat. 257.

Sec. 3. Effective upon the expiration of one year after the date of enactment of this Act, section 2 of the Act of June 4, 1963, as amended (31 U.S.C. 405a-1), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use for coinage, or to sell on such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, any silver of the United States (other than silver transferred to the stockpiles established pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act) at a price not less than the monetary value of \$1.292929292 per fine troy ounce."

60 Stat. 596.
50 USC 98-98h.
Silver held in
reserve.

Sec. 4. From and after the date of enactment of this Act, and until transferred to the stockpiles established pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act in accordance

with this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall hold as a reserve for purposes of the common defense not less than one hundred and sixty-five million fine troy ounces of silver. Upon the expiration of one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer not less than one hundred and sixty-five million fine troy ounces of silver to the stockpiles established pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. For the purposes of that Act, the silver shall be deemed to have been transferred pursuant to that Act.

Transfer to
stockpiles.

Sec. 5. The last sentence of section 3517 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 324) is repealed.

Repeal.

Approved June 24, 1967.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 261 accompanying H. R. 7476 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).

SENATE REPORT No. 232 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 113 (1967):

June 1: Considered in Senate.

June 5: Considered and passed Senate.

June 12: Considered and passed House, in lieu of H. R. 7476.

EXHIBIT 5

BUREAU OF THE MINT PROCEDURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF FORMS (FEDERAL REGISTER, JULY 4, 1967).

Title 31--Money and Finance: Treasury

Chapter I--Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury

Part 92--Bureau of the Mint Procedures and Descriptions of Forms

Records and Appeals

Part 92, Chapter I of Subtitle B, of Title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations is hereby amended by revoking §§92.21, 92.22, 92.23 and 92.24, and adding new sections as follows:

§92.21 Procedure governing availability of Bureau of the Mint records.

(a) Regulations of the Office of the Secretary adopted. The regulations on the Disclosure of Records of the Office of the Secretary and other bureaus and offices of the Department issued under 5 U.S.C. 301 and 552 and published as Part 1 of Title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations, 32 F.R. No. 127, July 1, 1967, except for 31 CFR 1.7 entitled "Appeal", shall govern the availability of Bureau of the Mint records.

(b) Determination of availability. The Director of the Mint delegates authority to the following Mint officials to determine, in accordance with 31 CFR Part 1, which of the records or information requested is available, subject to the appeal provided in §92.22: The Assistant Director of the Mint, Division Heads in the Office of the Director, and the Superintendent or Officer in Charge of the field Office where the record is located.

(c) Requests for identifiable records. A written request for an identifiable record shall be addressed to the Director of the Mint, Washington, D.C. 20220. A request presented in person shall be made in the public reading room of the Treasury Department, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., or in such other office designated by the Director of the Mint.

§92.22 Appeal.

(a) Any person denied access to records requested under §92.21 may, within 30 days after notification of such denial, file an appeal to the Director of the Mint. The appeal shall provide the name and address of the appellant, the identification of the record denied and the date of the original request and its denial.

(b) The appeal will be promptly considered. The granting or denial of the request upon appeal shall constitute final action of the Bureau of the Mint.

(5 U.S.C. 301,552)

Effective date. These regulations shall become effective July 4, 1967.

Dated: June 28, 1967.

[SEAL]

Robert A. Wallace,
Assistant Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 67-7593; Filed, July 3, 1967; 8:45 a.m.]

EXHIBIT 6

BUREAU OF THE MINT STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS, AND PROCEDURES (FEDERAL REGISTER, JULY 19, 1967).

In compliance with 5 U.S.C. 552, this notice provides a statement, for the guidance of the public, of the central and field office organization of the Bureau of the Mint; the established places at which, the employees from whom and the methods whereby the public may secure information, make submittals or requests or obtain decisions; and the general course and method by which the Bureau of the Mint's functions are channeled and determined, including the nature and requirements of all formal and informal procedures available. The prior statement of organization, functions and procedures of the Bureau of the Mint, which appears in 18 F.R. 3237 (1953) is revised to read as follows:

Sec.

1. Office of the Director.
2. Budget and Finance Division.
3. Coin Management and Public Information Division.
4. Management Analysis and Production Division.
5. Personnel Division.
6. Technical Division.
7. Special Staffs. (a) Legal Staff. (b) Security Staff. (c) Statistical Staff.
8. Field Organization and Functions.
9. Public Information--Requests for Information and Records.
10. Submittals: Requests: Decisions--Formal and Informal Procedures.

Section 1. Office of the Director.

(a) The chief officer of the Bureau of the Mint is the Director of the Mint, who is under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Director is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and holds office for the term of 5 years.

(b) The Director administers and supervises the activities of the Bureau of the Mint. These activities are the production of coin, both domestic and foreign; the manufacture of medals of a national character; the custody, processing, and movement of bullion; the disbursing of gold and silver for authorized monetary, industrial, professional, and artistic purposes; the distribution of coins from the Mints to the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches; the analysis and compilation of general data of worldwide scope relative to gold, silver, and coins.

(c) The Director's office, divisions, and special staffs are located in the Main Treasury Building, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20220.

(d) The divisions and special staffs are enumerated in sections 2 through 7 inclusive of this Notice.

Sec. 2. Budget and Finance Division.

The Budget and Finance Division is responsible for devising, establishing and administering accounting, auditing, budgeting and financial reporting policies and procedures for the Bureau of the Mint. This division also administers the Bureau's procurement and property control activities and exercises financial control over program activities in the execution of the budget.

Sec. 3. Coin Management and Public Information Division.

This division is responsible for extensive studies and surveys to develop current and future coinage estimates for the United States, and for translating the results of these studies into estimated coinage requirements for budgetary and financial planning purposes. It is also responsible for the distribution of domestic coin to Federal Reserve Banks, and for functions related to the purchase and sale of gold and silver. Public relations and information service functions of the Mint also fall within the responsibility of this division.

Sec. 4. Management Analysis and Production Division.

This division is responsible for management planning, improvement, and analysis; the installation of integrated systems of manpower, space, equipment, and materials; the formulation of long range operational plans for the Mint; and overall planning, coordinating, integrating and controlling of industrial production in the Mint.

Sec. 5. Personnel Division.

The Personnel Division is responsible for the coordination of a comprehensive personnel program for the Bureau of the Mint. The personnel program includes recruitment, appointments, training, transfers, promotions, performance ratings, awards, grievances, adverse actions, pay administration, classification, and employee-management cooperation.

Sec. 6. Technical Division.

The Technical Division develops and installs new and improved methods for metallurgical and manufacturing operations; conducts metallurgical and chemical investigations; coordinates technical functions and operations; and provides quality assurance on all Mint products.

Sec. 7. Special Staffs.

(a) Legal Staff. The legal staff is responsible for rendering legal advice, opinions, counseling and services for the Bureau of the Mint.

(b) Security Staff. The security staff is responsible for developing and administering the security program for the physical protection of Mint facilities and property, and the safeguarding of monetary assets.

(c) Statistical Staff. The statistical staff is responsible for a continuing statistical reporting and research program which includes preparation and publication of the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, required under provisions of 17 Stat. 424; 31 U.S.C. 253.

Sec. 8. Field Organization and Functions.

The Bureau of the Mint has five field facilities. A description of the field supervision and functions of each of the facilities is given in the remainder of this section.

(a) The chief officer of each coinage mint and the New York Assay Office is a superintendent, each appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The chief officer of the assay office at San Francisco, and the depository at Fort Knox is the Officer In Charge, each appointed pursuant to normal Civil Service procedures.

(b) The chief officer of each field facility of the Bureau of the Mint administers and supervises the activities of the facility, subject to the direction of the Director of the Mint.

(c) Mint at Philadelphia, Pa.: The Philadelphia Mint performs the following functions: (1) The manufacture of domestic coin and coin for foreign governments; (2) the receipt of gold and silver bullion deposits; (3) the authorized sale of gold; (4) the assay of gold and silver bullion; (5) the redemption of uncurrent and mutilated coin; (6) the production, packaging, and shipping of medals and coin sets; and (7) the safeguarding of all monetary assets in its custody.

(d) Mint at Denver, Colo.: The Denver Mint performs the following functions: (1) The manufacture of domestic coin and coin for foreign governments; (2) the receipt of gold and silver bullion deposits; (3) the authorized sale of gold; (4) the assay of gold and silver bullion and ores; (5) the redemption of uncurrent and mutilated coin; and (6) the safeguarding of all monetary assets in its custody.

(e) Assay Office at New York, N.Y.: The New York Assay Office performs the following functions: (1) The receipt of gold and silver bullion deposits; (2) the authorized sale of gold and silver; (3) the assay of gold and silver bullion; (4) the refining of gold and silver bullion; and (5) the safeguarding of all monetary assets in its custody including those at the Silver Bullion Depository at West Point, whose function is the storage of silver and other monetary assets.

(f) Assay Office at San Francisco, Calif.: The San Francisco Assay Office performs the following functions: (1) The manufacture of domestic coin and coin for foreign governments; (2) the receipt of gold and silver bullion deposits; (3) the authorized sale of gold and silver; (4) the assay of gold and silver bullion; (5) the production, packaging, and shipping of coin sets; and (6) the safeguarding of all monetary assets in its custody.

(g) Bullion Depository at Fort Knox, Ky.: The Fort Knox Bullion Depository is responsible for the storage and safeguarding of gold bullion and other monetary assets in its custody.

Sec. 9. Public Information--requests for information and records.

(a) Opinions and orders, statements of policy and interpretations which have been adopted and which have precedential significance, administrative staff manuals and instructions to the staff that affect a member of the public, as well as identifiable records of the Bureau of the Mint will be available to the public for inspection and copying subject to the regulations in 31 CFR Part 92.

(b) Written requests for information or for identifiable records or copies thereof are to be addressed to the Director of the Mint, Main Treasury Building, Washington, D.C. 20220.

(c) Any applicant appearing in person for information or records should go to the public reading room of the Treasury Department, Main Treasury Building, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20220.

(d) Certain charges will be made in connection with making records or information available to the public as provided in 31 CFR Part 92.

Sec. 10. Submittals: Requests: Decisions--formal and informal procedures.

(a) The public may make submittals or requests, or obtain decisions by writing to the Director of the Mint, Main Treasury Building, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20220.

(b) The public should refer to 31 CFR Part 92 for specific information concerning the procedures followed by the Bureau of the Mint and for other regulations governing submittals, requests, and decisions.

[SEAL]

Eva Adams,
Director of the Mint.

Approved: July 14, 1967.

Robert A. Wallace,
Assistant Secretary
of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 7

MINT CIRCULAR, LIST OF BRONZE MEDALS FOR SALE BY THE
UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19130.

The prices listed herein include all packing costs and shipping charges to any place within the United States.

Remittance in the form of a U.S. Money Order, Certified Personal Check, Bank Cashier's Check, or an Express or Bank Money Order must accompany all orders. Please make remittances payable to the "Superintendent, United States Mint, Philadelphia".

All sales are final. Medals may not be returned for exchange or refund.

The size (diameter) of medals is expressed by numbers, each of which indicates the sixteenth part of an inch. The sizes may vary a fraction of an inch, either plus or minus (over or under).

LIST OF MEDALSPRESIDENTIAL

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESIGNER</u>
101	George Washington	\$3.00	48	DuVivier
102	John Adams	3.00	48	Unknown
103	Thomas Jefferson	3.00	48	Reich
104	James Madison	3.00	48	"
105	James Monroe	3.00	48	Furst
106	John Quincy Adams	3.00	48	"
107	Andrew Jackson	3.00	48	"
108	Martin Van Buren	3.00	48	"
109	William Henry Harrison	3.00	48	Morgan
110	John Tyler	3.00	48	Unknown
111	James K. Polk	3.00	48	"
112	Zachary Taylor	3.00	48	"
113	Millard Fillmore	3.00	48	Ellis & Willson
114	Franklin Pierce	3.00	48	Ellis & Willson
115	James Buchanan	3.00	48	Ellis & Willson
116	Abraham Lincoln	3.00	48	Morgan
117	Andrew Johnson	3.00	48	Paquet
118	Ulysses S. Grant	3.00	48	W. Barber
119	Rutherford B. Hayes	3.00	48	Morgan
120	James A. Garfield	3.00	48	C. Barber & Morgan
121	Chester A. Arthur	3.00	48	C. Barber & Morgan

LIST OF MEDALS--ContinuedPRESIDENTIAL--Continued

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESIGNER</u>
122	Grover Cleveland	\$3.00	48	C. Barber
123	Benjamin Harrison	3.00	48	C. Barber & Morgan
124	William McKinley	3.00	48	C. Barber & Morgan
125	Theodore Roosevelt	3.00	48	C. Barber & Morgan
126	William H. Taft	3.00	48	C. Barber & Morgan
127	Woodrow Wilson	3.00	48	Morgan
128	Warren G. Harding	3.00	48	"
129	Calvin Coolidge	3.00	48	Sinnock
130	Herbert Hoover	3.00	48	"
131	Franklin D. Roosevelt	3.00	48	"
132	Harry S. Truman	3.00	48	Sinnock & Roberts
133	Dwight D. Eisenhower (first term)	3.00	48	Roberts & Gasparro
134	Dwight D. Eisenhower (second term)	3.00	48	Roberts & vonHebel
135	John F. Kennedy	3.00	48	Roberts & Gasparro
136	Lyndon B. Johnson	3.00	48	Roberts & Gasparro
137	Lyndon B. Johnson	3.00	48	Gasparro

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESIGNER</u>
201	Alexander Hamilton	\$3.00	48	Morgan
202	William Windom	3.00	48	Barber & Morgan
203	John G. Carlisle	3.00	48	Barber & Morgan
204	Daniel Manning	3.00	48	Morgan
205	Lyman J. Gage	3.00	48	Barber & Morgan
206	Leslie M. Shaw	3.00	48x34	Barber & Morgan
207	George B. Cortelyou	3.00	36x24	Morgan
208	Franklin MacVeagh	3.00	48	"
209	William McAdoo	3.00	48	"
210	Carter Glass	3.00	48	"
211	Andrew W. Mellon	3.00	48	Sinnock
212	Ogden L. Mills	3.00	48	"
213	William H. Woodin	3.00	48	"
214	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.	3.00	48	"
215	Fred M. Vinson	3.00	48	"
216	John W. Snyder	3.00	48	"

LIST OF MEDALS--ContinuedSECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY--Continued

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESIGNER</u>
217	George M. Humphrey	\$3.00	48	Roberts & Gasparro
218	Robert B. Anderson	3.00	48	Gasparro
219	Douglas Dillon	3.00	48	Roberts & Gasparro
220	Henry H. Fowler	3.00	48	Gasparro & Steever

DIRECTORS OF THE MINT

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESIGNER</u>
301	David Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Pa.	\$3.00	28	Barber
302	Robert M. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.	3.00	48	C. C. Wright
303	J. Ross Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.	3.00	50	Paquet
304	James Pollock, Philadelphia, Pa.	3.00	48	W. Barber
305	Henry R. Linderman, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	"
306	Horatio C. Burchard, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	Barber & Morgan
307	James P. Kimball, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	Barber & Morgan
308	Edward O. Leech, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	Barber & Morgan
309	Robert E. Preston, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	Barber & Morgan
310	George E. Roberts, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	Barber
311	F.J.H. vonEngelken, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	Morgan
312	Robert W. Woolley, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	"
313	Raymond T. Baker, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	"
314	F.E. Scobey, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	"
315	R.J. Grant, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	Sinnock
316	Nellie Tayloe Ross, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	"
317	William H. Brett, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	Roberts & vonHebel
318	Eva Adams, Washington, D.C.	3.00	48	Roberts & Gasparro

ARMY

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>RES. OF CONG.</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESIGNER</u>
401	Washington before Boston	Mar. 25, 1776	\$3.75	42	DuVivier
402	Maj. Gen. Gates, for Saratoga	Nov. 4, 1777	3.75	34	Gatteaux
403	Brig. Gen. Morgan, for Cowpens	Mar. 9, 1781	3.75	35	Dupre
404	Lt. Col. John E. Howard, for same	"	3.50	28	DuVivier
405	Lt. Col. W.A. Washington, for same	"	3.50	28	"
406	Count DeFleury, for Stony Point	July 26, 1779	3.50	25	"
407	Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, for same	"	3.75	33	Gatteaux
408	Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, for Eutaw Springs	Oct. 29, 1781	3.75	36	Dupre
409	Maj. Henry Lee, Paulus Hook	Sept. 24, 1779	3.50	29	J. Wright
410	Maj. Gen. Scott, for Chippewa and Niagara	Nov. 3, 1814	3.75	40	Furst

LIST OF MEDALS--ContinuedARMY--Continued

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>RES. OF CONG.</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESIGNER</u>
411	Maj. Gen. Gaines, for Fort Erie	Nov. 3, 1814	\$3.75	40	Furst
412	Maj. Gen. Porter, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie	"	3.75	40	"
413	Maj. Gen. Brown, for same	"	3.75	40	"
414	Brig. Gen. Miller, for same	"	3.75	40	"
415	Brig. Gen. Ripley, for same	"	3.75	40	"
416	Maj. Gen. Macomb, Battle of Plattsburg	"	3.75	40	"
417	Maj. Gen. Jackson, Battle of New Orleans	Feb. 27, 1815	3.75	40	"
418	Maj. Gen. Harrison, for Thames	Apr. 4, 1818	3.75	40	"
419	Gov. Isaac Shelby, for same	"	3.75	40	"
420	Col. George Croghan, for Sandusky	Feb. 13, 1835	3.75	40	"
421	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Palo Alto	July 16, 1846	3.75	40	Chapman & Peale
422	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Monterey	Mar. 2, 1847	3.75	40	Unknown
423	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Buena Vista	May 9, 1848	8.75	56	C. C. Wright
424	Maj. Gen. Scott, for battles in Mexico	Mar. 9, 1848	8.75	56	C. C. Wright
425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
426	Pennsylvania Volunteers, action on Lake Erie	.....	3.75	38	Furst
427	Maj. Gen. Scott (Commonwealth of Virginia)	.....	8.75	56	C. C. Wright
428	Col. Armstrong (Village of Kittanning)	.....	3.50	27	Duffield

NAVY

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>RES. OF CONG.</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESIGNER</u>
501	John Paul Jones, for Serapis	Oct. 16, 1787	\$3.75	36	Dupre
502	Capt. Thomas Truxtun, for action with LaVengeance	Mar. 29, 1800	3.75	35	Unknown
503	Capt. Preble before Tripoli	Mar. 3, 1805	3.75	40	Reich
504	Capt. Hull, for capture of Guerriere	Jan. 29, 1813	3.75	40	"
505	Capt. Jacob Jones, for capture of Frolic	"	3.75	40	Furst
506	Capt. Decatur, for capture of Macedonian	"	3.75	40	"
507	Capt. Bainbridge, for capture of Java	Mar. 13, 1813	3.75	40	"
508	Capt. Burrows, for capture of Boxer	Jan. 6, 1814	3.75	40	"
509	Lt. McCall, for same	"	3.75	40	"
510	Capt. Perry, capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie	"	3.75	40	"
511	Capt. Elliott, for same	"	3.75	40	"
512	Capt. Lawrence, capture of Peacock	Jan. 11, 1814	3.75	40	"
513	Capt. Macdonough, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain	Oct. 20, 1814	3.75	40	"

LIST OF MEDALS--ContinuedNAVY--Continued

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>RES. OF CONG.</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESIGNER</u>
514	Capt. Henley Eagle, for same	Oct. 20, 1814	\$3.75	40	Furst
515	Lt. Cassin, for same	"	3.75	40	"
516	Capt. Warrington, capture of Epervier	Oct. 21, 1814	3.75	40	"
517	Capt. Blakely, capture of Reindeer	Nov. 3, 1814	3.75	40	"
518	Capt. Biddle, capture of Penguin	Feb. 22, 1816	3.75	40	"
519	Capt. Stewart, capture of Cyane & Levant	"	3.75	40	"
520	Rescue of Officers & Crew of Brig. Somers	Mar. 3, 1847	3.75	36	C. C. Wright
521	Capt. Ingraham	Aug. 4, 1854	15.00	64	Cross & Longacre
522	Capt. Perry (State of Pa.) capture of Fleet on Lake Erie	.....	3.50	38	Furst
523	Cornelius Vanderbilt	Jan. 28, 1864	3.75	48	Ellis
524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
525	To Rescuers of Passengers, Offi- cers & Men of Steam Ship San Francisco, by Congress	July 26, 1866	4.00	50	Paquet
526	Commodore M. C. Perry, from Merchants of Boston	.....	3.75	40	F. N. Mitchell
527	Metis (shipwreck) Medal	Feb. 24, 1873	3.75	40	W. & C. Barber
528	John Horn, life saving	June 20, 1874	2.75	30	C. Barber
529	Lt. Victor Blue (State of S. Carolina)	.....	3.50	36	Morgan
530	Shipwreck Medal	.....	4.00	40	Ellis
531	United States Coast Survey, gallantry and humanity	.....	1.25	21	Unknown
532	Departure of American Fleet	.....	3.50	38x50	Barber & Morgan
533	Vice Admiral Hyman George Rickover, in appreciation of his signal achievements in the prac- tical use of atomic energy	Aug. 19, 1958	3.25	48	Gasparro & Roberts

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>RES. OF CONG.</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESIGNER</u>
601	Time Increases His Fame (Geo. Washington)	.....	\$.65	21	Unknown
602	Cabinet Medal	.....	.45	13	Paquet
603	Washington & Jackson	.....	.45	11	Unknown
604	Commencement of Coin Cabinet	.....	2.50	37	Paquet
605	Presidency Relinquished	.....	2.00	25	Reich
606	Allegiance	.....	.95	19	Paquet
607	Washington & Lincoln	.....	.45	11	Unknown
608	Washington & Grant	.....	.45	11	"
609	Washington Wreath	.....	.45	11	Paquet
610	Washington Bicentennial	.....	2.50	36	L. G. Fraser

LIST OF MEDALS--ContinuedMISCELLANEOUS--Continued

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>RES. OF CONG.</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESIGNER</u>
611	James Garfield	.....	\$.65	16	Barber
612	Lincoln & Garfield	.....	.45	11	W. & C. Barber
613	Pennsylvania Bicentennial	.....	.65	16	Morgan
614	Valley Forge Centennial	.....	2.75	25	Barber
615	Lincoln & Grant	.....	.45	11	"
616	Lincoln, Broken Column	.....	.45	11	"
617	Japanese Embassy	.....	4.50	48	Paquet
618	Frederick Rose	May 11, 1858	4.50	48	"
619	Louis Agassiz	.....	4.50	40	W. Barber
620	Indian Peace Medal (Geo. II)	.....	2.75	27	Duffield
621	David Hosack	.....	1.00	21	Furst
622	First Steam Coinage	.....	.65	17	Paquet
623	Union Pacific Railroad	.....	2.75	28	Barber
624	Emancipation Proclamation	.....	2.75	28	"
625	Cyrus W. Field	Mar. 2, 1867	10.75	64	J. G. Bruff & W. Barber
626	Joseph Pancoast	.....	4.50	48	Barber
627	Indian Peace (Grant)	.....	4.00	40	Unknown
628	Hayes, Indian Peace (oval)	.....	4.50	48x38	Morgan
629	Garfield, same	.....	4.50	48x38	Barber & Morgan
630	Arthur, same	.....	4.50	48x38	Barber & Morgan
631	Cleveland, same	.....	4.50	48x38	Barber & Morgan
632	Harrison, same	.....	4.50	48x38	Barber & Morgan
633	Let Us Have Peace (Grant)	.....	2.75	28	W. Barber
634	Seward-Robinson	Mar. 1, 1871	4.00	48	Paquet
635	U.S. Diplomatic (July 4, 1776)	.....	4.00	45	Dupre
636	Great Seal Centennial Medal, 1782-1882	.....	3.25	39	C. Barber
637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
638	Lincoln Centennial	.....	4.00	38	Morgan
639	Wright Brothers	Mar. 4, 1909	4.50	52x36	"
640	Abraham Lincoln	.....	4.50	48	Ellis
641	Woodrow Wilson	.....	2.00	32	Morgan
642	Warren G. Harding	.....	1.00	21	"
643	Calvin Coolidge	.....	1.00	21	Sinnock
644	Herbert Hoover	.....	1.00	21	"
645	Charles A. Lindbergh	May 4, 1928	3.25	44	L.G. Fraser
646	Franklin D. Roosevelt	.....	1.00	21	Sinnock
647	Mt. Vernon	.....	2.75	32	"
648	Benjamin Franklin	.....	3.25	48	"
649	Franklin D. Roosevelt	.....	3.00	48	"
650	Harry S. Truman	.....	1.00	21	Sinnock & Roberts
651	V. P. Alben W. Barkley	Aug. 12, 1949	3.00	48	Beatrice Fenton
652	Dr. Jonas E. Salk	Aug. 9, 1955	3.00	48	Roberts

LIST OF MEDALS--ContinuedMISCELLANEOUS--Continued

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>RES. OF CONG.</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESIGNER</u>
653	Dr. Robert H. Goddard	Sept. 16, 1959	\$3.00	44	vonHebel
654	Robert Frost	May 25, 1961	3.25	48	"
655	Dr. Thomas A. Dooley III	May 27, 1961	3.25	48	Gasparro
656	Sam Rayburn	Sept. 26, 1962	3.00	48	Gasparro & Fowler
657	U.S. Secret Service	June 24, 1966	3.00	40	Secret Service Staff

EXHIBIT 8

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY REGARDING CONTROL OF VIOLATIONS
OF LAW (FEDERAL REGISTER, AUGUST 18, 1967).

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Federal Property Management Regs.; Temporary Reg. D-5]

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Delegation of Authority Regarding Control of Violations of Law

1. Purpose. This regulation delegates authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to assist in controlling violations of law at U.S. Treasury locations.

2. Effective date. This regulation is effective immediately.

3. Delegation. a. Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, and the Act of June 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 281), as amended, authority is hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint uniformed guards as special policemen and to make all needful rules and regulations for the protection of Treasury Building and Treasury Annex, Washington, D.C.; Bureau of Engraving and Printing and Bureau of Engraving and Printing Annex, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Mint, Denver, Colo.; U.S. Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, Ky.; U.S. Assay Office, 32 Old Slip, New York, N.Y.; U.S. Mint, 16th and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; U.S. Assay Office, 155 Hermann Street, San Francisco, Calif.; and U.S. Bullion Depository, West Point, N.Y., over which the United States has exclusive or concurrent legislative jurisdiction.

b. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate this authority to any officer or employee of the Department of the Treasury.

c. This authority shall be exercised in accordance with the limitations and requirements of the above cited Acts, and the policies, procedures, and controls prescribed by the General Services Administration.

Dated: August 11, 1967.

Lawson B. Knott, Jr.,
Administrator of General Services.

EXHIBIT 9

TREASURY DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 55, EXCHANGE OF PAPER
CURRENCY AND COIN.

Revised through October 13, 1967

Title 31--Money and Finance: Treasury

Chapter I--Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury

Part 100--Exchange of Paper Currency and Coin

The Secretary of the Treasury finds that it is necessary, because of changes in coinage alloys effected by Public Law 89-81, approved July 23, 1965, to revise the regulations concerning the exchange of paper currency and coin. This revision also takes account of certain changes which have been made in the regulations, orders and instructions applicable to gold coin and gold certificates. Since such changes undertake only to clarify the present regulations and conform them to current conditions, he also finds, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 1003 (a), that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. Accordingly Part 100, Chapter I, Title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations of the United States of America (appearing also as Treasury Department Circular No. 55, Revised, dated July 1, 1959, as amended), is hereby revised to read as follows:

Sec.

- 100.2 Scope of regulations; transactions effected through Federal Reserve banks and branches; distribution of coins and currencies.

Subpart A--In General

- 100.3 Lawfully held coins and currencies in general.
100.4 Gold coin and gold certificates in general.

Subpart B--Exchange of Mutilated Paper Currency

- 100.5 Mutilated paper.
100.6 Evidence required in connection with mutilated paper.
100.7 Affidavits.
100.9 Totally destroyed paper; discretion of Treasurer of the United States.

Subpart C--Exchange of Mutilated Coin

- 100.10 Mutilated coin; in general.
100.12 Where mutilated coins should be transmitted.
100.13 Criminal penalties.
100.14 Standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins, and coins minted under authority of Public Law 89-81.
100.15 Minor coins.

Subpart D--Other Information

- 100.16 Shipments of coins.
100.17 Exchange of paper and coin to be handled through Federal Reserve banks and branches.
100.18 Location of Federal Reserve banks and branches.
100.19 Counterfeit notes to be marked; "redemption" of notes wrongfully so marked.
100.20 Disposition of counterfeit notes and coins.

Part 100, Chapter 1, Title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations of the United States (appearing also as Treasury Department Circular No. 55 (Rev.), 31 F.R. 9493, July 8, 1966), is hereby amended by deleting the last two sentences of §100.2 and substituting four new sentences, so that §100.2 shall read as follows:

§ 100.2 Scope of regulations; transactions effected through Federal Reserve banks and branches; distribution of coin and currencies.

The regulations in this part govern the exchange of the coin and paper currency of the United States (including national bank notes and Federal Reserve bank notes in process of retirement and Federal Reserve notes). Under authorization in the act approved May 29, 1920, 41 Stat. 655 (31 U.S.C. 476), the Secretary of the Treasury transferred to the Federal Reserve banks and branches the duties and functions performed by the former Assistant Treasurers of the United States in connection with the exchange of paper currency and coin of the United States. Except for the duties in this respect to be performed by the Treasurer of the United States and the Director of the Mint as may be indicated from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury exchanges of the paper currency and coin of the United States and the distribution and replacement thereof will, so far as practicable, be effected through the Federal Reserve banks and branches. The Federal Reserve Banks and branches are authorized and directed to make an equitable and impartial distribution of available supplies of currency and coin in all cases directly to member banks of the Federal Reserve System and to nonmember commercial banks. Applications therefor should be made to the Federal Reserve Bank or branch of such Bank which serves the territory in which the applicant bank is located. Deliveries to and from member banks and to and from nonmember commercial banks shall be made under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Banks. Nothing in the authorization set forth above shall be regarded as requiring Federal Reserve Banks and branches to supply currency and coin to other financial institutions or to the general public. (Sec. 1, 49 Stat. 938; 31 U.S.C. 773a)

SUBPART A--IN GENERAL

§ 100.3 Lawfully held coins and currencies in general.

The official agencies of the Treasury Department will continue to exchange lawfully held coins and currencies of the United States, dollar for dollar, for other coins or currencies which may be lawfully acquired and are legal tender for public and private debts. Paper currency of the United States (including national bank notes and Federal Reserve bank notes in process of retirement and Federal Reserve notes) which has been falsely altered and coins altered to render them available for use as other denominations will not be redeemed since such currency and coins are subject to forfeiture under title 18, U.S. Code, section 492. Persons receiving such currency and coins should notify immediately the nearest local office of the U.S. Secret Service of the Treasury Department and hold the same pending advice from that Service.

§ 100.4 Gold coin and gold certificates in general.

The exchange of gold coin pursuant to the regulations in this part shall be subject to such limitations or requirements as may be applicable under the acts, orders, regulations, and instructions relating to gold. Gold certificates of the type issued before January 30, 1934, are exchangeable, as provided in this part, into other currency or coin which may be lawfully issued.

SUBPART B--EXCHANGE OF MUTILATED PAPER CURRENCY

§ 100.5 Mutilated paper.

Lawfully held paper currency of the United States (including national bank notes and Federal Reserve bank notes in process of retirement and Federal Reserve notes), when not so mutilated that less than three-fifths of the original proportions remain, will be exchanged at its face amount. Such lawfully held paper currency, when so mutilated that less than three-fifths but clearly more than two-fifths of the original proportions remain, is exchangeable only by the Treasurer of the United States, at one-half the face amount of the whole note or certificate: Provided, however, That it may be exchanged at face amount upon compliance with the provisions of section 100.6. Fragments not clearly more than two-fifths are not exchangeable, unless accompanied by the evidence required in section 100.6.

§ 100.6 Evidence required in connection with mutilated paper.

Fragments less than three-fifths, when identifiable as to denomination, kind and genuineness are exchangeable at the face amount of the whole note, only by the Treasurer of the United States, when accompanied by satisfactory proof that the missing portions have been totally destroyed. This proof should be in the form of an affidavit from the owner setting forth that he is the owner and the cause and manner of destruction. If, however, the owner cannot of his own knowledge state the facts as to destruction, an affidavit or affidavits from any other person or persons having knowledge of the facts will also be required.

§ 100.7 Affidavits.

The affidavits must be subscribed and sworn to before a notary public or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths. Unless authenticated by the official impression seal of the officer, the affidavit should be accompanied by a certificate from the proper official, showing that the officer was in commission on the date of the acknowledgement. The date when the officer's commission expires should appear in any event. Should any affiant sign by mark (x), his signature must be witnessed by two persons besides the acknowledging officer, and the places of residence of the witnesses to the mark must be stated. Blank forms for affidavits will be furnished upon request by the Currency Redemption Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C. 20220.

§ 100.9 Totally destroyed paper; discretion of Treasurer of the United States.

No relief is granted on account of currency totally destroyed. The Treasurer of the United States will exercise such discretion under this subpart as may seem to him needful to protect the United States from fraud.

SUBPART C--EXCHANGE OF MUTILATED COIN

§ 100.10 Mutilated coin; in general.¹

(a) Mutilated coins of 90 percent silver are not accepted at their face amount but at their bullion or metal value, calculated at the price fixed by the Director of the Mint in accordance with § 100.14. Mutilated coins which were minted under the authority of Public

¹ Silver coins which have been melted or treated in violation of Part 82 of this chapter, or any metal resulting from such melting or treating, are subject to forfeiture as provided in section 106 of the Coinage Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 255; 31 U.S.C. 396).

Law 89-81 are accepted at the value at which coins of 90 percent silver of the equivalent denomination would be accepted in similar condition, in accordance with such comparative measurement by the mint accepting the coins as is feasible. Mutilated coins which are so defaced or fused together as not to be readily and clearly identifiable as to genuineness and denomination will be accepted at their bullion or metal value. Mutilated minor coins are accepted at their bullion or metal value.

§ 100.12 Where mutilated coins should be transmitted.

Mutilated coins shall not be transmitted to the Federal Reserve bank or branches or to the Treasurer of the United States but should be forwarded to such coinage mints as hereinafter provided, for sale.

§ 100.13 Criminal penalties.

Criminal penalties connected with the defacement or mutilation of U.S. coins are provided in United States Code, title 18, section 331.

§ 100.14 Standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins, and coins minted under authority of Public Law 89-81.¹

(a) Mutilated coins will be purchased at the mints in Philadelphia, Pa., and Denver, Colo. They should be transmitted to the mints at the expense and risk of the owner (charges prepaid). Mutilated coins of 90 percent silver will be purchased at the price fixed from time to time by the Director of the Mint, which is approximately the market price of silver bullion on the date purchased, or the monetary value of silver contained in the coins, whichever is lower. Mutilated silver coins shall not be commingled with other types of coins in the shipment.

§ 100.15 Minor coins.

Mutilated minor coins (1-cent bronze and 5-cent nickel) will be purchased at the mints in Philadelphia, and Denver, in lots of not less than 5 pounds of each kind, at a price (the approximate value as metal) fixed from time to time by the Director of the Mint, and should be transmitted to the mints at the expense and risk of the owner (charges prepaid). One-cent and five-cent coins in the same shipment shall be segregated by denomination.

SUBPART D--OTHER INFORMATION

§ 100.16 Shipments of coins.

Coins unfit for further circulation, forwarded for redemption at face value, must be shipped at the expense and risk of the owner. Shipments of subsidiary or minor coins for redemption at face value should be sorted by denomination into packages in sums or multiples of \$20. Not more than \$1,000 in any silver or clad coin, \$200 in 5-cent pieces, or \$50 in 1-cent pieces, should be shipped in one bag or package.

§ 100.17 Exchange of paper and coin to be handled through Federal Reserve banks and branches.

By taking advantage of the facilities provided at the Federal Reserve banks and branches for the exchange of paper currency and coin, applicants are enabled to have such transactions effected within a shorter time and at a lower cost for transportation charges, as

¹ Silver coins which been melted or treated in violation of Part 82 of this chapter, or any metal resulting from such melting or treating, are subject to forfeiture as provided in section 106 of the Coinage Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 255; 31 U.S.C. 396).

a general rule, than would be possible through the Treasurer of the United States at Washington. So far as practicable, therefore, such transactions should be handled through the Federal Reserve banks and branches.

§ 100.18 Location of Federal Reserve banks and branches.

The Federal Reserve banks and branches are located in Boston, Mass.; New York, N.Y.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Richmond, Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Charlotte, N.C.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Birmingham, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Helena, Mont.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Nebr.; Denver, Colo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dallas, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Seattle, Wash.

§ 100.19 Counterfeit notes to be marked; "redemption" of notes wrongfully so marked.

The act of June 30, 1876 (19 Stat. 64; 31 U.S.C. 424), provides that all U.S. officers charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys, and all officers of national banks, shall stamp or write in plain letters the word "counterfeit," "altered," or "worthless" upon all fraudulent notes issued in the form of, and intended to circulate as money, which shall be presented at their places of business; and if such officers shall wrongfully stamp any genuine note of the United States, or of the national banks, they shall, upon presentation, "redeem" such notes at the face amount thereof.

§ 100.20 Disposition of counterfeit notes and coins.

All counterfeit notes and coins found in remittances are canceled and delivered to the U.S. Secret Service of the Treasury Department or to the nearest local office of that Service, a receipt for the same being forwarded to the sender. Communications with respect thereto should be addressed to the Director, U.S. Secret Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. 20226.

Note: Miscellaneous amendments to Treasury Department Circular No. 55 were published in the Federal Register of Oct. 14, 1967.

EXHIBIT 10

TABLE OF CHARGES AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Title 31--Money and Finance: Treasury

Chapter I--Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury

Part 90--Table of Charges at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States¹

Miscellaneous Amendments

Sec.

90.1 Melting charge.

90.2 Eligibility, withdrawal and rejection of deposits.

90.3 Parting and refining charge (rate per gross troy ounce or fraction).

90.4 Bar charges.

¹The Mints are located at Philadelphia, Pa., and Denver, Colo. The Assay Offices are located at New York, N.Y., and San Francisco, Calif. No deposits are accepted at the Office of the Director of the Mint in Washington, D.C.

- 90.5 Assays of gold or silver bullion or jewelry free from platinum group metals.
- 90.6 Assays of plated and filled goods (over 800 base metal) and white gold free from platinum group metals.
- 90.7 Assays of ores.
- 90.8 Assaying and stamping charges.
- 90.9 General provision.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 90 issued under R.S. 3524, as amended, R.S. 3546; 31 U.S.C. 332, 360, unless otherwise noted.

§ 90.1 Melting charge.

(a) On each deposit of bullion a melting charge of \$4.00 shall be imposed for the first 1,000 gross troy ounces or fraction thereof, and 40 cents additional for each 100 ounces or fraction thereof in excess of 1,000 ounces, computed on the after-melting weight: Provided, That no melting charge shall be imposed on deposits consisting of uncurrent U.S. coin or unmutlated stamped U.S. mint bars, or on silver bullion free from gold, of the fineness of 999 thousandths or over when a satisfactory assay can be obtained without melting.

(b) When the melting loss exceeds 15 percent, an additional charge of \$2.30 for each deposit shall be imposed when the deposit weighs 100 gross troy ounces or less; on deposits weighing over 100 ounces the charge shall be \$2.30 for the first 100 ounces and 75 cents for each 100 ounces or fraction in excess of 100 ounces. Such additional charge shall be computed on the before melting weight of the deposit.

(c) On each deposit containing white gold alloys, as determined by the assayer, an extra melting charge of \$2.30 for each 100 gross troy ounces or fraction thereof shall be imposed. Such additional charge shall be computed on the before melting weight of the deposit.

(d) Deposits which fail to give concordant assays and those requiring an excessive amount of treatment, shall, at the discretion of the officer in charge of the Mint Institution, be subject to an additional charge equal to the cost to the Government for additional fuel, labor, and materials used in melting and treatment, as well as in remelting and re-treatment, if necessary, by the deposit melter. Impure deposits which fail to give concordant assays on dip samples from the second melting shall be rejected, subject to the provisions of § 90.2. The expenses incurred in treatment shall be collected. When such costs are assessed the charge set forth in paragraph (b) of this section shall not be made.

§ 90.2 Eligibility, withdrawal and rejection of deposits.

(a) A gold deposit must contain one troy ounce of fine gold, at least 100 parts of gold in 1,000, and not less than 200 parts of gold or gold and silver combined in 1,000. If the deposit fails to meet these requirements or if the report of the assayer indicates it to be unsuitable for mint operations, it shall not be purchased. Deposits are not accepted in Washington, D.C.

(b) Gold, contained in deposits of silver eligible for receipt at a Mint for return in bar form, may be purchased by the mints; such deposits, however, must contain not less than 600 parts of silver in 1,000 and not more than 99 parts of gold in 1,000.

(c) If otherwise permissible,² deposits may be withdrawn by depositors at any time before payment is tendered therefor, and thereafter at the option of the officer in charge of the mint or assay office, subject to payment in cash of such charges for melting, etc., as have been incurred up to the time of withdrawal.

(d) Rejected deposits are subject to payment in cash of such charges as have been incurred up to time of rejection and should be returned to the depositor unless the metal may not be received by the depositor.² If the depositor may not receive the metal, the deposit will be held for delivery at his request and for his account, and by authorization of the Director of the Mint, to a person authorized to receive such metal.

² See § 90.9.

§ 90.3 Parting and refining charge (rate per gross troy ounce or fraction).

CLASS A--BULLION CONTAINING GOLD

Base content (thousandths)	Gold content (thousandths)		
	Up to 250	250 1/4 to 500	500 1/4 to 949 3/4
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Up to 50.....	4	6	12
Over 50 to 150	5	7	13
Over 150 to 250.....	7	10	16
Over 250 to 350.....	10	13	18
Over 350 to 450.....	13	16	21
Over 450 to 550.....	16	18	23
Over 550 to 650.....	18	21	.....
Over 650 to 750.....	21	23	.....
Over 750.....	23	.....	.....
Base content disregarded....	(*)	(*)	6
Base content disregarded....	(**)	(**)	.....

(*) Gold content 950 to 994 3/4.

(**) Gold content 995 and over.

CLASS B--SILVER BULLION FREE FROM GOLD

Silver Content:	<u>Charge (cents)</u>
600 thousandths or less	12
600 1/2 to 850 thousandths	9
850 1/2 to 995 3/4 thousandths.....	4

CLASS C--MISCELLANEOUS

Upon gold bullion from 899 to 917 thousandths fine, having but one precious metal present and having base content of good copper, including foreign coins and domestic mutilated or uncurrent coin, a refining charge will be imposed only when payment is to be made in fine bars, in which case a charge of 12 cents per gross ounce, or fraction, will be imposed. Domestic gold coins will be received only in accordance with the provisions of § 92.1 of this chapter.

No refining charge will be imposed on domestic mutilated or uncurrent silver coin received in accordance with Part 100 of this chapter.

When bullion contains less than one-fourth thousandth of gold or less than 8 thousandths of silver, the gold or silver content respectively shall not be reported for the benefit of the depositor.

Gold coin containing 8 thousandths or over of silver acquires the status of bullion as regards charges and is subject to the appropriate charge for refining.

§ 90.4 Bar charges.

(a) Charges on gold bars issued in exchange for gold bullion.² (1) When payment in gold bars is requested without specification as to size, no bar charge will be imposed; except that when fine gold bullion of 995 or higher fineness is deposited in exchange for Government-stamped bars, a bar charge of 9 cents per \$100 value of bars issued will be made; and with the further exception that when fineness of 999.9 is requested and available, a charge of 24 cents per \$100 value of bars issued will be made.

(2) When special size bars are requested and are available, the bar charges will be:

Bar sizes (gross troy ounces):	Rate per \$100 value (cents)
Large, over 50 ounces.....	9
Medium, 25 to 50 ounces.....	12
Small, below 25 but not less than 15 ounces....	14
Special, below 15 but not less than 5 ounces ...	17

(b) Charges on silver bars (0.996 or higher fineness) sold, or issued in exchange for silver bullion. No bar charges are imposed except when special size bars are requested and are available, in which case the bar charges will be:

Bar sizes:	Rates per gross troy ounce (cents)
Not less than 500 ounces.....	3/4
Between 125 and 500 ounces	1
125 ounces or less.....	2 1/2
No charge will be imposed on 1,000 ounce bars.	

(c) Charges on gold bars sold.² (1) Gold bars may be sold only in lots of not less than 25 fine troy ounces and only when of a fineness of 899 thousandths or above.

(2) No bar charge will be imposed on any gold bars of a fineness below 999 thousandths when particular sizes or finenesses are not requested.

(3) The following bar charges will be made for bars of a fineness of 999 thousandths or above, for bars of particular fineness, and for bars of particular sizes, when any of such bars are requested and available:

Fineness (thousandths)	Bar sizes (gross troy ounces)	Rates per \$100 value
		Cents
999 and above, but below 999.9, also below 999 when particular sizes or finenesses are requested.	Large, over 50 ounces.	9
	Medium, 25 to 50 ounces.	12
	Small, below 25 ounces but not less than 15 ounces.	14
	Special, below 15 but not less than 5 ounces.	17
999.9.....	Any size	24

² See § 90.9.

§ 90.5 Assays of gold or silver bullion or jewelry free from platinum group metals.

	<u>Charge</u>
Gold.....	\$8.00
Silver.....	8.00
Gold and silver (same sample).....	14.00

An extra charge of \$4.00 for each assay of gold or silver will be imposed when the sample contains any of the platinum group metals.

§ 90.6 Assays of plated and filled goods (over 800 base metal) and white gold free from platinum group metals.

	<u>Charge</u>
Gold.....	\$9.00
Silver.....	9.00

An extra charge of \$4.00 for each assay of gold or silver will be imposed when the sample contains any of the platinum group metals.

§ 90.7 Assays of ores.

Assays of ores will be made at the United States Mint at Denver, Colorado. The charge for each metal determined will be:

	<u>Charge</u>
Gold.....	\$3.50
Silver.....	3.50
Gold and silver (same sample).....	6.00
Lead	6.00
Zinc.....	6.00
Copper	5.00

§ 90.8 Assaying and stamping charges.²

On bullion deposited for the purpose of receiving the Government assay and stamp the melting and assay charges above specified shall be imposed.

§ 90.9 General provision.³

Nothing in this part shall be applied in a manner inconsistent with, or deemed to amend, modify, or repeal, any acts, orders, proclamations, regulations, or instructions, relating to gold or silver.

[Seal]

F. W. Tate,
Acting Director of the Mint.

Approved: October 18, 1967.

Fred B. Smith,
General Counsel.

[F.R. Doc. 67-12488; Filed, Oct. 19, 1967; 10:54 a.m.]

² See § 90.9.

³ Sections 54.45 and 54.52 of this chapter set forth the purchase and sale price of gold purchased and sold by the U.S. Mints and Assay Offices under Subparts F and G of the Gold Regulations (§§ 54.36-54.52 of this chapter). The one-fourth of 1 percent charge referred to therein shall be in addition to all other mint charges in connection with purchase or sale of gold by the United States.

Note: Miscellaneous amendments to the Table of Charges were published in the Federal Register of Oct. 20, 1967.

EXHIBIT 11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 177-25: DELEGATION OF
AUTHORITY REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL POLICEMEN
(FEDERAL REGISTER, DECEMBER 6, 1967).

November 28, 1967

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, including that vested in him by delegation from the Administrator of General Services, 32 F.R. 11968 (1967), and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Treasury Department Order No. 190 (Revision 4):

(1) Authority is hereby delegated to the Director of the U.S. Secret Service to appoint uniformed guards as special policemen and to make all needful rules and regulations for the protection of the Treasury Building and Treasury Annex, Washington, D.C.;

(2) Authority is hereby delegated to the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to appoint uniformed guards as special policemen and to make all needful rules and regulations for the protection of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and Bureau of Engraving and Printing Annex, Washington, D.C.;

(3) Authority is hereby delegated to the Director of the Bureau of the Mint to appoint uniformed guards as special policemen and to make all needful rules and regulations for the protection of the U.S. Mint, Denver, Colo.; the U.S. Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, Ky.; the U.S. Assay Office, 32 Old Slip, New York, N.Y.; the U.S. Mint, 16th and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; the U.S. Assay Office, 155 Hermann Street, San Francisco, Calif.; and the U.S. Bullion Depository, West Point, N.Y.

The authority conferred by this order shall be exercised in accordance with the Act of June 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 281).

[SEAL]

Joseph W. Barr,
Under Secretary of the Treasury.

[F.R. Doc. 67-14217; Filed, Dec. 5, 1967; 8:48 a.m.]

EXHIBIT 12

PRESIDENTIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPOINTMENT OF EIGHT
PUBLIC MEMBERS TO THE JOINT COMMISSION ON THE COINAGE,
MAY 1, 1967.

The President today announced the appointment of the eight public members of the Joint Commission on the Coinage authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965. The Commission is expected to convene shortly.

Other members, previously designated, include six from the House of Representatives, six from the Senate, and four officials of the executive branch.

The Coinage Act of 1965 empowered the Commission to advise the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Congress on: the implementation of the coinage program, the needs of the economy for coins, standards for coins, technological developments and other considerations relevant to maintaining an adequate coinage system, minting of silver dollars, and official maintenance of the price of silver.

The eight public members named by the President to the 24-member Commission are: JULIAN BRADEN BAIRD, St. Paul, Minn., former Under Secretary of the Treasury; AMON G. CARTER, JR., Fort Worth, Tex., publisher of the Fort Worth Star Telegram;

WILLIAM C. DECKER, New York, N.Y., business executive and former president of Corning Glass Works;

SAMUEL M. FLEMING, Nashville, Tenn., president, 3rd National Bank of Nashville, former president of American Bankers Association;

EDWARD H. FOLEY, Washington, D.C., attorney, former Under Secretary of the Treasury;

HARRY HARRINGTON, St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the board and president of the Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis;

H. E. RAINBOLT, Shawnee, Okla., president of Federal National Bank and Trust Company of Shawnee; and

EUGENE SMITH PULLIAM, Indianapolis, Ind., assistant publisher of the Indianapolis Star and Indianapolis News.

The members serve without compensation.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler is Chairman of the Coinage Commission. The three other members from the executive branch are: Acting Secretary of Commerce Alexander B. Trowbridge; Mr. Charles Schultze, Director, Bureau of the Budget; and Miss Eva Adams, Director, Bureau of the Mint.

Congressional members are: Senator John Sparkman, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee; Senator Wallace F. Bennett, ranking minority member, Senate Banking and Currency Committee; Representative Wright Patman, Chairman, House Banking and Currency Committee; Representative William B. Widnall, ranking minority member, House Banking and Currency Committee; Senators John O. Pastore, Alan Bible, Thomas H. Kuchel, and Peter H. Dominick; and Representatives Ed Edmondson, Robert N. Giaimo, Silvio O. Conte, and James F. Battin.

Prior to the enactment of the Coinage Act of 1965, U.S. dimes, quarters, half dollars, and silver dollars all contained 90 percent silver. The 1965 act eliminated silver from dimes and quarters and reduced the silver content of half dollars to 40 percent. The act also prohibited manufacturing silver dollars for 5 years. It directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase newly mined silver at \$1.25 a troy ounce, and authorized him to sell silver in excess of stocks required to be held as reserves against silver certificates, at not less than the monetary value of silver. It also authorized him to prohibit the export, melting, or treating of U.S. coins.

The new dimes and quarters are made of clad material--a copper-nickel alloy bonded to a core of pure copper. Half dollars are also clad. They contain silver and copper throughout with a greater proportion of silver in the faces than in the core.

One of the duties of the newly appointed Commission will be to make recommendations for the disposal of some three million rare silver dollars still held by the Treasury. Hearings were held on this last July by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives.

EXHIBIT 13

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MONETARY OFFICES, CONDITIONS FOR PURCHASE OF NEWLY-MINED DOMESTIC SILVER (FEDERAL REGISTER, JANUARY 10, 1967).

Title 31--Money and Finance: Treasury

Chapter I--Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury

Part 80--Newly-Mined Domestic Silver Regulations of July 6, 1939, as Amended

Part 81--Newly-Mined Domestic Silver Regulations of 1965

Part 93--Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations Procedures
and Descriptions of Forms

Conditions for Purchase of Newly-Mined Domestic Silver

1. Part 80 of Chapter I of Title 31 entitled "Newly-Mined Domestic Silver Regulations of July 6, 1939, as amended," is deleted from the Code of Federal Regulations. The statutory authority under which it was issued has been repealed.

2. The following new Part 81 of Chapter I of Title 31, "Newly-Mined Domestic Silver Regulations of 1965" is issued. These regulations prescribe the requirements to be observed in connection with the sale to the U.S. mints and assay offices, as provided in section 104 of the Coinage Act of 1965, P.L. 89-81 approved July 23, 1965, of newly mined domestic silver.

In accordance with the provisions of section 104 of the Coinage Act of 1965, the regulations set forth below provide that subject to the general regulations applicable to the receipt of bullion deposits at the mints and assay offices, silver will be received at the mints and assay offices for purchase at the price of \$1.25 per fine troy ounce less mint charges provided the silver meets the requirements of the Act in that it has been mined or is the equivalent of silver mined subsequent to the date of enactment of the Act from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof within 1 year preceding the date such silver is tendered to the mint or assay office.

The regulations require persons tendering silver to a U.S. mint or assay office under section 104 of the Coinage Act of 1965 to furnish evidence concerning its eligibility for purchase thereunder as follows:

(a) A certification with each such delivery that the requirements of the Act have been met together with a supporting miner's certificate;

(b) Monthly reports covering all transactions in newly mined domestic silver; and

(c) Such other evidence as may be required by the Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations.

In addition persons delivering silver to a mint or assay office under section 104 of the Coinage Act of 1965 will be required to keep records of all acquisitions and dispositions of newly mined domestic silver, such records to be available for inspection by a representative of the Treasury Department for a period of 5 years after the transactions to which they relate. In appropriate cases, an agreement by the person from whom the tenderer of the silver acquired it that such records will be kept may be required.

The regulations are as follows:

- Sec.
- 81.01 Scope.
- 81.02 Definitions.
- 81.03 Forms.
- 81.04 Revocation or modification.
- 81.05 Silver which will be received.
- 81.06 Certificates.
- 81.07 Evidence which may be required.
- 81.08 Records.
- 81.09 Reports.
- 81.10 Agreement relating to records.
- 81.11 Settlement for silver delivered.

Authority: The provisions of this Part 81 issued under secs. 104, 107, P.L. No. 89-81, approved July 23, 1965, 79 Stat. 255.

§ 81.01 Scope.

The regulations in this part relate to the receipt by the U.S. mints and assay offices, pursuant to the provisions of section 104 of the Coinage Act of 1965, P.L. 89-81, of silver mined in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

§ 81.02 Definitions.

As used in this part, the term "person" means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation. The authority conferred in the regulations in this part upon a U.S. mint or assay office is conferred upon the person locally in charge of such mint or assay office, acting in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate.

§ 81.03 Forms.

Any form, the use of which is prescribed in this part, may be obtained at or on written request to any U.S. mint or assay office or at the Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. 20220.

§ 81.04 Revocation or modification.

The provisions of this part may be revoked or modified at any time.

§ 81.05 Silver which will be received.

The U.S. mints and assay offices, under the conditions hereinafter specified, and subject to the appropriate regulations governing the mints and assay offices will receive:

(a) Silver which has been mined subsequent to July 23, 1965, from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof and was tendered to the mint or assay office within 1 year after the month in which the ore from which it is derived was mined;

(b) Silver which forms a part of a mixture of newly mined domestic, secondary, and/or foreign silver provided the amount of the silver so received does not exceed that amount of the mixture mined subsequent to July 23, 1965, from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof within 1 year (computed from the first day of the month following the month in which the ore from which it is derived was mined) preceding the date such mixture is tendered to the mint or assay office.

§ 81.06 Certificates.

Every person delivering silver to a U.S. mint or assay office pursuant to the provisions of this part shall file with each delivery a properly executed certificate on form TSA-100 and supporting certificate or certificates of the miner or miners on forms TSA-200 or TSA-200A, whichever is appropriate, containing the information called for in such forms.

§ 81.07 Evidence which may be required.

Persons delivering silver under the provisions of this part shall furnish such further evidence as may from time to time be requested by the Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations, including affidavits, sworn reports, and sworn abstracts from books of account of any mines or any or all smelters or refineries handling such silver.

§ 81.08 Records.

Every person delivering silver pursuant to this part, and every person owning or operating a smelter or refinery at which silver to be delivered under this part is mixed with secondary or foreign silver, or both, shall keep accurate records of all acquisitions,

by mining or otherwise, and of all dispositions of silver mined subsequent to July 23, 1965, including, among other things, records of the date when such silver was mined, acquired, and disposed of. Such records shall be available for examination by a representative of the Treasury Department until the end of the fifth calendar year (or if such person's records are kept on a fiscal year basis until the end of the fifth fiscal year) following the date of the transaction to which they relate.

§ 81.09 Reports.

Every person delivering silver to a U.S. mint or assay office pursuant to this part shall file with the Director, Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations on or before the 25th day of each month after the date the first delivery is made, a report on form TSA-300 covering the preceding calendar month. The first report shall cover the period from July 23, 1965 to the end of the calendar month preceding the date of the report.

§ 81.10 Agreement relating to records.

Every person who delivers to a U.S. mint or assay office, in accordance with § 81.05(b), silver which has been mixed with secondary or foreign silver at a smelter or refinery, other than that of the person making the delivery, shall, upon request of the Director, Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations, also file with each delivery of such silver an agreement properly executed under oath by a duly authorized officer of such other smelter or refinery, that records will be kept in accordance with the provisions of § 81.08 and that such records will be available for examination by a representative of the Director, Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations for at least 5 years following the date of the transaction to which they relate.

§ 81.11 Settlement for silver delivered.

The U.S. mints and assay offices shall pay for silver delivered in accordance with this part at the rate of \$1.25 per fine troy ounce but shall retain from such purchase price an amount equal to all mint charges.

§ § 93.75, 93.76, 93.77 [Deleted]

3. Sections 93.75, 93.76 and 93.77, Chapter I of Title 31, "Application to purchase silver from the Treasury Department under the Act of July 31, 1946," "Forms prescribed (for deposits) under the Act of July 6, 1939" and "Forms prescribed (for deposits) under the Act of July 31, 1946" respectively, are deleted from the Code of Federal Regulations. The statutes which these sections implemented have been repealed.

4. Part 93 of Chapter I of Title 31 is amended by adding § 93.80 as follows:

§ 93.80 Forms prescribed for deposits of silver under section 104 of the Act of July 23, 1965.

The following forms are required to be submitted to the U.S. mint or assay office in connection with the deposit of newly mined domestic silver pursuant to section 104 of the Act of July 23, 1965 (see Part 81 of this chapter).

(a) Form TSA-100: Certificate by owner relative to silver mined subsequent to July 23, 1965. This certificate is required to be submitted by the owner with each deposit of silver and requires information concerning the date the silver was mined and the ownership thereof.

(b) Form TSA-200: Certificate of miner relative to silver mined subsequent to July 23, 1965. This is a supporting certificate required to be submitted with Form TSA-100 except in cases where Form TSA-200A, set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, is applicable. It must be executed by the miner and contain information concerning the silver, the date it was mined, the location of the mine, the mint, assay office, smelter or refiner to which it was delivered, and the amount thereof.

(c) Form TSA-200A: Certificate of miner relative to silver taken subsequent to July 23, 1965, from mine dumps and tailing piles which existed as such on midnight July 23, 1965. This is also a supporting certificate required to be filed with Form TSA-100, whenever applicable in lieu of Form TSA-200 set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. The miner is required to certify that the silver was derived in the manner and from the source set forth therein. Information is also required concerning the date the silver was recovered, the location of the mine, the mint, assay office; smelter, or refiner to which the silver was delivered and the amount thereof.

(d) Form TSA-300: Report of person delivering silver pursuant to the provisions of section 104 of the Act of July 23, 1965, and the regulations issued thereunder. This must be submitted monthly by persons delivering silver to a U.S. mint or assay office under section 104 of the Act of July 23, 1965. Information is required concerning acquisitions, holdings, and dispositions of silver mined subsequent to July 23, 1965.

(R.S. 161, 5 U.S.C. 22)

The foregoing regulations are issued without notice, public procedure or postponement of the effective date because this is deemed necessary in order to carry out the requirements and purposes of section 104 of Public Law No. 89-81, approved July 23, 1965. They are effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Note: The reporting requirements of these regulations have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

[SEAL]

Frederick L. Deming,
Under Secretary of the Treasury
for Monetary Affairs.

[F.R. Doc. 67-264; Filed, Jan. 9, 1967; 8:59 a.m.]

EXHIBIT 14

TREASURY DEPARTMENT PRESS RELEASE, MAY 18, 1967: SALES OF TREASURY SILVER.

Effective immediately, the Treasury Department is discontinuing sales of silver to any buyers other than legitimate domestic concerns which use silver in their businesses. The Department is also immediately invoking its legal authority to prohibit the melting, treatment and export of silver coins. The rights of holders of silver certificates to exchange them for silver will not be affected.

These actions have become necessary because of a rapid increase in the amounts of purchases of silver held by the Treasury. These purchases have been rising at an unprecedented rate during the past week and, if unchecked, could lead to exhaustion of the silver supplies which the Treasury is authorized to sell. This, in turn, could result in excessive hoarding of silver coins needed in our national economy at present, as well as in disorderly, speculative dealings in silver affecting the United States economy.

The price of silver purchased from the Treasury by domestic concerns will remain at \$1.29 an ounce, and these concerns will be allowed to purchase it under terms of end-use certificates attesting that it will be used for normal business operations. Pending orders will be filled only upon completion of an end-use certificate.

Under the Coinage Act of 1965, the Treasury has been holding the price of its free silver at \$1.29 an ounce. The Treasury has sold silver at that price to all purchasers, whether for foreign or domestic use. This has kept the world price of silver down to the same level, forestalling hoarding of U.S. silver coins. Meanwhile, the Treasury has expedited production at the Mints of the new cupro-nickel clad dimes and quarters to meet the country's needs for coins. Progress in this production has been satisfactory, and by the end of the year, if not earlier, there should be enough of these new coins to meet all United States needs. The Treasury has in inventory large stocks of the new coins available for issuance as needed. (See Exhibit 17).

To help assure continued orderly transition to the new U.S. coinage system, the Treasury has found it necessary, in the face of the current rising demand upon its supply of free silver, to institute the actions it is announcing today.

EXHIBIT 15

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MONETARY OFFICES, MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS, SALES OF TREASURY SILVER AND SILVER COIN REGULATIONS (FEDERAL REGISTER, MAY 20, 1967).

Effective May 19, 1967

Title 31--Money and Finance: Treasury

Chapter I--Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury

Part 56--Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations Sale of Silver

Part 93--Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations Procedures
and Descriptions of Forms

Miscellaneous Amendments

Section 209 of the Coinage Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-81; 31 U.S.C. 405a-1) authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain silver of the United States upon such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate. Accordingly, Part 56 is added to specify the terms and conditions upon which silver will be sold. Because of the nature and purpose of this part and the necessity for making it effective immediately, it is found that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest.

Sec.

56.1 Conditions upon which silver will be sold.

56.2 Sales price.

Authority: The provisions of this Part 56 issued under sec. 209, Coinage Act of 1965; P.L. 89-81, 31 U.S.C. 405a-1.

§ 56.1 Conditions upon which silver will be sold.

An application for the purchase of silver may be filed either with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco on forms which are available at both Banks and at the Offices of the Directors of the Mint and of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations. The right is reserved to supply the silver from any mint institution as the interest of the Government requires. Silver may be sold only in amounts required for domestic manufacturing use in the normal conduct of the applicant's business. The applicant is required to certify that the amount of silver which he desires to purchase, together with that on hand, will not exceed his normal requirements for a 2-month period, and that the silver is for manufacturing uses. Applications for unusual amounts of silver are required to be referred to the Office of the Director of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations for approval before the sale can be made.

§ 56.2 Sales price.

Silver is sold at a price not less than \$1.292929292 per fine troy ounce. Transportation charges from the mint institution to the purchaser are paid by the purchaser. Payment shall be made in a form acceptable to the Federal Reserve Bank.

The following two amendments are made to Part 93 for the same reason as the adoption of Part 56 above. Sections 93.12 and 93.75 are amended to read as follows:

§ 93.12 Sale of silver.

See Part 56 of this chapter.

§ 93.75 Form TS-400: Application To Purchase Silver From the Treasury Department Under the Act of July 23, 1965 (P.L. 89-81; 31 U.S.C. 405a-1)

The applicant is required to state that the amount of silver which he desires to purchase together with that on hand will not exceed his normal requirements for a 2-month period, and that the silver is for manufacturing uses.

(Section 209, Coinage Act of 1965; P.L. 89-81, 31 U.S.C. 405a-1)

The Instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to the delivery of silver bullion in exchange for silver certificates and appearing at 28 F.R. 7530, July 24, 1963, are revoked.

Silver certificates will continue to be exchangeable for silver on demand as specified in the first paragraph of the Notice appearing at 29 F.R. 3819, March 27, 1964. The last paragraph of that Notice is revoked.

Effective date: Upon filing with the Director, Office of the Federal Register.

[SEAL]

Joseph W. Barr,
Under Secretary of the Treasury.

May 18, 1967.

[F.R. Doc. 67-5713; Filed, May 19, 1967; 8:48 a.m.]

Part 82--Silver Coin Regulations

In the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury it is necessary in order to protect the coinage of the United States to prohibit, except pursuant to authorization granted by the

Secretary of the Treasury, the exportation, melting, and treating of silver coin of the United States. Accordingly, the following regulations are issued. The prohibitions therein apply only to coins containing silver and exceptions are made for silver coins exported in small amounts for legitimate use as coins or for numismatic purposes, and for small amounts of coins carried in the personal effects of individuals leaving the country. Because of the nature and purpose of these regulations and the obvious necessity for making them effective immediately it is found that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. The regulations are effective immediately. They read as follows:

Sec.

82.1 Prohibition.

82.2 Exceptions.

82.3 Definitions.

82.4 Penalties.

Authority: The provisions of this Part 82 issued under sec. 105, Coinage Act of 1965, P.L. 89-81, 31 U.S.C. 395.

§ 82.1 Prohibition.

Except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury (or any person, agency, or instrumentality designated by him) or as provided in this part, no silver coin of the United States may be melted, treated, or exported from the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof. This prohibition shall not apply to any Department or agency of the United States.

§ 82.2 Exceptions.

The prohibition contained in § 82.1 against exporting silver coin of the United States shall not apply to the following:

(a) Exports of subsidiary silver coins having an aggregate face amount value not exceeding \$100 in any one shipment, to be legitimately used as coins or for numismatic purposes. This paragraph does not authorize export for the purpose of the sale or resale of coins for melting or treating by any person;

(b) Silver coin of the United States having an aggregate face amount value not exceeding \$5 carried in the personal effects of an individual departing from a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

§ 82.3 Definitions.

(a) "Silver coin of the United States" shall mean the silver dollar and the subsidiary silver coins, and in addition shall include the clad half dollar, or 50-cent piece, authorized by section 101(a)(1) of the Coinage Act of 1965.

(b) "Subsidiary silver coins" shall mean the half dollar or 50-cent piece, the quarter dollar or 25-cent piece, and the dime or 10-cent piece, minted of silver nine-tenths fine.

(c) "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other organization.

(d) "Treat" means to melt, smelt, refine, or otherwise treat by heating or by a chemical or electrical process.

§ 82.4 Penalties.

(a) Any person who melts, treats, or exports silver coin of the United States in violation of § 82.1 shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 105 of the Coinage Act of 1965, which provides:

(a) Whenever in the judgment of the Secretary such action is necessary to protect the coinage of the United States, he is authorized under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe to prohibit, curtail, or regulate the exportation, melting, or treating of any coin of the United States.

(b) Whoever knowingly violates any order, rule, regulation, or license issued pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(b) Any coins exported, melted, or treated (or any metal resulting from such melting or treating) in violation of any provision of this Part or of the provisions of any authorization, license, ruling, regulation, order, direction, or instruction issued by or pursuant to the direction or authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this part shall be forfeited to the United States as provided in section 106 of the Coinage Act of 1965.

(c) Attention is also directed to 18 U.S.C. 1001 which provides:

Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

Effective date. This regulation shall become effective upon filing with the Federal Register.

[SEAL]

Joseph W. Barr,
Under Secretary of the Treasury.

May 18, 1967.

[F.R. Doc. 67-5714; Filed, May 19, 1967; 8:48 a.m.]

(See also Exhibits 16 and 23)

EXHIBIT 16

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCE, MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENT TO EXPORT
REGULATIONS, UNITED STATES COINS CONTAINING SILVER
(FEDERAL REGISTER, JUNE 15, 1967).

Effective May 29, 1967

Title 15--Commerce and Foreign Trade

Chapter III--Bureau of International Commerce, Department of Commerce

Subchapter B--Export Regulations

[10th Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt. 30]

Miscellaneous Amendments to Export Regulations

Parts 370, 382, and 399 of the Code of Federal Regulations are amended as set forth below.

(Sec. 3, 63 Stat. 7, 50 U.S.C. App. 2023; E.O. 10945, 26 F.R. 4487, 3 CFR 1959-63 Comp.; E.O. 11038, 27 F.R. 7003, 3 CFR 1959-63 Comp.)

Effective date: May 29, 1967.

Rauer Meyer,
Director,
Office of Export Control.

[I, II, and III, omitted]

IV. Export Licensing Authority over United States Coins Containing Silver.

Purpose and effect: The Export Regulations have been amended to point out that U.S. coins containing silver (Export Control Commodity No. 68070) are no longer under the export licensing authority of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Such coins are under the export licensing authority of the U.S. Treasury Department.

In addition to the silver dollar and the subsidiary silver coins, this amendment includes the clad half dollar, or 50-cent piece.

Accordingly, §§ 370.5 and 399.1 of the U.S. Export Regulations are amended as set forth below.

Part 370--Scope of Export Control by Department of Commerce

Paragraph (h) is added to §370.5 as follows:

§ 370.5 Exportations authorized by Government agencies other than Office of Export Control.

* * * * *

(h) Coins containing silver. The silver coin regulations (31 CFR Part 82) promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury under the Coinage Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-81, 31 U.S.C. 395) shall govern the export of U.S. coins containing silver. This includes the silver dollar, the subsidiary silver coins and the clad half dollar, or 50-cent piece. The silver coin regulations are administered by the U.S. Treasury Department.

.....
[F.R. Doc. 67-6561; Filed, June 14, 1967; 8:45 a.m.]

EXHIBIT 17

TREASURY DEPARTMENT PRESS RELEASE, JULY 14, 1967: SALES
OF TREASURY SILVER UNDER A COMPETITIVE SEALED BID
PROCEDURE.

Success of the Treasury Department's coinage program in producing silverless "clad" coins in numbers which can meet any foreseeable needs has led to a decision to halt Treasury sales of silver at \$1.29 an ounce.

Future Treasury sales of silver will be at going market prices in amounts up to 2 million ounces a week.

The former price was maintained by Treasury in order to keep silver coins circulating to meet the needs of the national economy.

The rights of people who hold U.S. silver certificates to exchange them for silver at the \$1.29 rate will not be affected. Also, the legal prohibition against melting, treatment, or export of U.S. silver coins will remain in effect.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler, acting on a recommendation made today at a meeting of the Joint Commission on the Coinage, has halted all sales of Treasury silver at the \$1.29 price, effective immediately, and has stated that the Department will consult with General Services Administration on arrangements for conducting future sales of Treasury silver.

It will be sold, as recommended by the Coinage Commission, under a competitive sealed bid procedure, with small, as well as large, purchasers given the opportunity to bid for it, and in amounts to be determined for each sale by the Secretary of the Treasury. Details of the bidding and selling procedure will be announced as soon as they are worked out (See Exhibit 18).

The Secretary will make reports from time to time to the Coinage Commission on Treasury silver supplies and the results of these sales.

Because world demand for silver, which exceeds world supplies, would threaten the U.S. silver coinage, the Treasury, in 1965, obtained enactment of legislation to allow the minting of new dimes and quarters containing no silver, and a half-dollar with silver content reduced.

Since then, in two years, the Mints have worked on expedited schedules, to produce 8 1/4 billion of the new, silverless dimes and quarters, as compared to total Mint production of 12 1/2 billion dimes and quarters over the prior 25 years.

The Treasury found it necessary, in mid-May of this year, to confine sales at \$1.29 an ounce to U.S. buyers normally using silver in their operations and to invoke its legal authority to prohibit melting, treatment, or export of silver coins. This came about because of a rapid rise in purchases of Treasury silver which started in early May and threatened to exhaust existing stocks. Until then, the Treasury had been selling at the \$1.29 an ounce price to all comers, in order to keep the world price of silver down until the point could be reached in new coin production at which the supply of the older silver coins would not be a critical factor in maintaining orderly commercial transactions.

At that time, on May 18, the Treasury estimated that by the end of this year, if not earlier, there should be enough of the new coins to meet all U.S. needs (See Exhibit 14). Today's decision represents the conclusion of the Joint Commission on the Coinage, as well as that of Treasury and Mint officials, that this point has now been reached.

With an estimated 8 1/2 billion dimes and quarters in circulation, the Treasury had produced 8 1/4 billion new coins of these denominations as of yesterday. Moreover, Mint production is planned at a rate of 300 million coins a month for the balance of this year, and the Treasury has enough of the new coin blanks on hand to increase this production rate to 700 million a month if necessary.

EXHIBIT 18

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION NEWS RELEASE, JULY 21, 1967: ANNOUNCEMENT OF OFFERING OF SILVER FROM THE UNITED STATES TREASURY STOCKS FOR SALE ON A COMPETITIVE BID BASIS.

This follows the Treasury Department announcement of July 14 (See Exhibits 17 and 19) that it was ceasing its policy of maintaining the price of silver at \$1.29 an ounce and its sales at that price, and that GSA would carry out sales in the future. It is planned that after a brief initial period the requirements limiting bidders to domestic consumers of

silver, or to bidders agreeing to sell to domestic consumers within 30 days will be modified to permit a portion of the sales to be sold to any bidders without restriction on end use. Timely notice of this planned modification in the bidding procedure will be made by GSA.

The sales program announced by GSA provides for weekly sales under which sealed bids will be opened each Friday at 11 a.m. beginning August 4, 1967, for an indefinite period. The first weekly offering will consist of 4 million fine troy ounces of silver to cover the period from July 14 through August 4 during which time no sales of silver from Treasury Department stocks were made. Of this quantity, 3,400,000 ounces will be open to bidding by both large and small business concerns and 600,000 ounces will be open only to bidding by small business consumers. Following the first opening on August 4, weekly offerings will be 2 million fine troy ounces of silver of which 1,700,000 ounces will be open to both large and small business concerns and 300,000 ounces will be open only to small business consumers. Quantities of silver not sold in any weekly offering will be added to material offered for sale in subsequent weeks. GSA will announce at the beginning of each week the actual quantities being offered for the week.

The Government desires to retain maximum quantities of higher purity material, however, the sale program will begin with initial offerings of both 999 fine silver from the U.S. Assay Office in San Francisco and silver ranging in fineness from 996 to 998 from the West Point, New York, Silver Depository, in order to meet current potential consumer demand. Future sales may be limited to silver ranging in fineness from 996 to 998. The program as announced by GSA will be subject to continuous review by GSA and the Treasury Department and will be modified as market conditions warrant. Any modification of the program will be announced publicly and the invitation for bid will be amended.

Invitation for Bid, PMDS-MET-146, has been issued to provide the terms and conditions of the sale. Offers to purchase must be received no later than 11:00 a.m., prevailing Washington time each Friday commencing August 4, 1967. At that time they will be publicly opened at the Business Service Center, General Services Administration, 7th and D Streets, S. W., Washington, D.C. 20407.

The sales program will be open to two categories of bidders.

Category A will include both large and small business concerns. Bidders under this category will be certifying that they will either consume the silver in their own plants located in the United States, and that silver of 999 fineness purchased from the Government will be consumed within 90 days after date of award, or if purchased for resale in the form purchased, it will be resold within 30 days after award to domestic consumers who will agree to consume the silver in their own plants located in the United States, provided that silver of 999 fineness purchased from the Government for resale will be consumed within 90 days after the resale. The minimum bid quantities under Category A are for multiples of 21,000 fine troy ounces of silver of 999 fineness and 35,000 fine troy ounces of silver of fineness ranging from 996 to 998.

Category B will be open to small business consumers. Firms in this category will not be required to bid for the silver on a price basis.

Under the procedures set forth in the invitation, small business consumers will submit offers for specific quantities of silver for a minimum of 5,000 fine troy ounces. After GSA has made its decisions on awards to bidders under Category A, they will immediately contact all small business firms that have requested a quantity of silver, offering them the opportunity to purchase silver at the lowest price accepted by GSA on that date under Category A. Acceptance of this GSA counteroffer by the small business consumer will constitute a contract. Small business consumers will be required to certify that they will consume all the silver in their own plants located in the United States and that silver of 999 fineness purchased from the Government will be consumed within 90 days after award.

Small business purchasers under Category B will not be permitted to resell the silver in the form purchased. Any quantity not sold under this category will be made available for sale in Category A in subsequent sales.

Each firm on the GSA mailing list will receive several bidding sets and all bidders in the initial and subsequent weekly offering will receive a replacement set each time they bid.

Requests for Invitation for Bid, PMDS-MET-146, and other inquiries should be directed to the Project Manager, Metals, Stockpile Disposals, Property Management and Disposal Service, General Services Administration, 18th and F Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20405. Telephone requests should be made to the Project Manager, Metals, Telephone (Area Code 202) 343-8981.

EXHIBIT 19

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MONETARY OFFICES, MISCELLANEOUS
AMENDMENTS, SALES OF TREASURY SILVER
(FEDERAL REGISTER, SEPTEMBER 22, 1967).

Title 31--Money and Finance: Treasury

Chapter I--Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury

Part 56--Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations Sale of Silver

Part 93--Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations Procedures
and Descriptions of Forms

Miscellaneous Amendments

On July 14, 1967, the Treasury Department discontinued sales of silver at \$1.2929292 per fine troy ounce. Since that date, sales of silver have been conducted by the General Services Administration for the Treasury Department under competitive bidding procedures. Part 56 is hereby amended to describe the conditions under which such sales are carried out. Because of the nature and purpose of this part, it was found that notice and public procedure were impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest.

1. Section 56.1 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 56.1 Conditions upon which silver will be sold.

The General Services Administration, as agent for the Treasury Department, will conduct periodic sales of silver as agreed upon between GSA and the Treasury Department. Sales will be under competitive bidding procedures established by agreement between GSA and the Treasury Department. Details of the bidding and selling procedures are obtainable by telephone or by writing to General Services Administration, Property Management and Disposal Service, Industry Materials Division, Metals Project, Washington, D.C. 20405.

2. Section 56.2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 56.2 Sales price.

Sales of silver will be at prices offered through the competitive bidding procedures referred to in § 56.1, and accepted by the GSA.

§ 93.75 [Deleted]

3. For the same reasons as the revision of Part 56 above, § 93.75 of Part 93 is hereby deleted.

Subject to the provisions of Public Law 90-29, approved June 24, 1967, silver certificates will continue to be exchangeable for silver on demand until June 24, 1968, and as specified in the first paragraph of the notice appearing at 29 F.R. 3819, March 27, 1964.

[SEAL]

Frederick L. Deming,
Under Secretary of the Treasury
for Monetary Affairs.

[F.R. Doc. 67-11144; Filed, Sept. 21, 1967; 8:47 a.m.]

EXHIBIT 20

TREASURY DEPARTMENT PRESS RELEASE, OCTOBER 12, 1967: TREASURY TO CHANGE FINENESS OF SILVER BARS.

The Treasury Department announced today that effective November 1, silver bars issued in exchange for silver certificates at the New York and San Francisco Assay Offices will be of finenesses of 996 to 998 rather than the 999 fine bars presently issued.

The change will not affect the amount of silver exchanged for the certificates. Holders of silver certificates will continue to receive silver equal to the face amount of their certificates at the monetary value of \$1,292,929,292 per fine troy ounce.

The change in the fineness of the bars is being made to comply with a request by the Office of Emergency Planning that the silver transferred to the stockpile be 999 fine. Because of this, the General Services Administration has announced that commencing October 20, 1967, future sales of silver by that agency will be in silver ranging in fineness from 996 to 998.

For small transactions, the Assay Offices will continue to issue small manila envelopes which contain .77 + ounces of fine silver in the form of granulations or pellets.

The Treasury has adequate supplies of silver on hand to fill all requests for exchanges of silver certificates made before June 24, 1968, the date on which exchanges are to be terminated under Public Law 90-29, and to satisfy all presently scheduled needs including the continued sales of silver to industrial users and the transfer on June 24, 1968, of 165 million ounces to the emergency stockpile as required by the same law.

EXHIBIT 21

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION NEWS RELEASE, OCTOBER 12, 1967: ANNOUNCEMENT OF CHANGE IN FINENESS OF SILVER FROM THE UNITED STATES TREASURY STOCKS.

The General Services Administration announced today that effective with bids opened October 20, only silver of 996 to 998 fineness from United States Treasury stocks located at West Point, New York, will be available for sale.

No change in the current offering of silver on bids to be opened October 13 will be made.

Adequate supplies of 996 to 998 fine silver remain available under the competitive bid program at the West Point location. The program of weekly openings of bids for silver available at West Point, New York, will continue without change.

Invitation for Bids PMDS-MET-148 offering silver only from West Point, New York, will be issued October 13. Its terms become effective with bids opened October 20. Requests for the Invitation for Bids and other inquiries should be directed to the Project Manager, Metals, Industry Materials Division, Property Management and Disposal Service, General Services Administration, 18th and F Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20405. Telephone requests should be made to the Project Manager, Metals, Telephone (Area Code 202) 343-8981.

EXHIBIT 22

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION NEWS RELEASE, DECEMBER 8, 1967: ANNOUNCEMENT OF CHANGE IN FINENESS OF SILVER FROM THE UNITED STATES TREASURY STOCKS.

The General Services Administration announced today that effective with bids opened December 15, 1967, and until further notice, 1 million troy ounces of silver of 999 fineness located at the U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco, California, will be available for sale on its weekly bid openings.

This action was authorized by the Department of Treasury after consultation with the Office of Emergency Planning.

A maximum of 850,000 troy ounces of silver of 999 fineness will be available each week to large and small business concerns on a competitive bid basis. A maximum of 150,000 troy ounces of silver of 999 fineness will be available each week only to small business concerns submitting requests to purchase silver of 999 fineness. A maximum of 150,000 troy ounces of silver of 996 to 998 fineness located at West Point, New York, will continue to be available for small business concerns at each bid opening. Silver of 996 to 998 fineness in quantities of 850,000 troy ounces or more as will be announced by GSA will continue to be available at West Point, New York, for competitive bidding by large and small business concerns.

No silver of 999 fineness remaining unsold at any bid opening will be made available the following week. A quantity of silver of 996 to 998 fineness equivalent to any unsold quantity of silver of 999 fineness will be made available along with other quantities of silver of 996 to 998 available at West Point, New York, for competitive bidding by large and small business concerns at the following bid opening.

All silver available for sale under this program is for domestic consumption only.

GSA also announced that purchases of silver paid for with certified or cashier's checks will be released following deposit of the certified or cashier's checks in the Treasury by GSA. It is believed this change in Treasury's procedure will reduce the time between awards and deliveries of silver by approximately a week.

Invitation for Bids PMDS-MET-150 offering silver from West Point, New York, and San Francisco, California, will be issued December 8, 1967. Its terms become effective with bids opened December 15, 1967. Requests for the Invitation for Bids and other inquiries should be directed to the Project Manager, Metals, Industry Materials Division, Property Management and Disposal Service, General Services Administration, 18th and F Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20405. Telephone requests should be made to the Project Manager, Metals, Telephone (Area Code 202) 343-8981.

EXHIBIT 23

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MONETARY OFFICES, AUTHORIZATION OF
EXPORT OF CERTAIN SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES
(FEDERAL REGISTER, DECEMBER 13, 1967).

Title 31--Money and Finance: Treasury

Chapter I--Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury

Part 82--Silver Coin Regulations

Authorization of Export of Certain Silver Coins of United States

The Silver Coin Regulations (31 CFR Part 82) prohibit the export of silver coins of the United States, as defined in § 82.3 of the regulations, from the United States or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate.¹ The regulations are being amended to generally authorize the export of certain silver coins in the amounts indicated, if exported for legitimate use as coins or for legitimate numismatic purposes, and to require that this be noted on the shipper's export declaration for such exports. No further authorization will be needed, although the export of silver dollars in amounts exceeding \$100 per shipment will continue to need special authorization from the Treasury Department.

1. Section 82.5 is hereby added to the regulations:

§ 82.5 General authorization.

The following listed coins of the United States, in the amounts indicated, are authorized to be exported from the United States, without further authorization from the Treasury Department if exported for legitimate use as coins or for legitimate numismatic purposes:

- (a) 1965-67 U.S. Special Mint Sets. No limit on face value amount.
- (b) U.S. proof coins, whenever minted. No limit on face value amount.
- (c) Silver dollars of the United States. In amounts not exceeding \$100 face value amount per shipment.

2. Section 82.6 is hereby added to the Regulations:

§ 82.6 Export declaration.

In the case of coins exported pursuant to the provisions of § 82.2(a) or § 82.5, the shipper's export declaration shall contain a statement that such shipment contains U.S. silver coins being exported pursuant to the provisions of § 82.2(a) or § 82.5, and such additional documentation shall be furnished as may be requested by the Bureau of Customs or any other government agency charged with the enforcement of laws relating to the exportation of merchandise from the United States.

(31 U.S.C. 395)

[SEAL]

Thomas W. Wolfe,
Director, Office of Domestic
Gold and Silver Operations.

[F.R. Doc. 67-14492; Filed, Dec. 12, 1967; 8:49 a.m.]

¹ See Treasury Order 190 (Rev. 4) of Dec. 15, 1965, and Treasury Order 193-1 (Rev. 2) of Oct. 26, 1967. These orders delegate to the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs and the Director, Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations, respectively, the authority to act under the regulations.

EXHIBIT 24

BUREAU OF THE MINT SELECTS CLAD METAL STRIP PROCESS.

The United States Bureau of the Mint has signed a license agreement with Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, purchasing Olin's Posit-Bond process for manufacturing clad metal strip used in making coins.

Under the license agreement with the Mint, Olin is to deliver and make available its technology and process for producing composite strip suitable for coin manufacture. This technical information will include drawings of Olin's present manufacturing equipment and written descriptions of the process currently used by Olin. Any improvement in the Posit-Bond process made by Olin prior to December 31, 1968, also will be made available to the Mint.

The license agreement pertains solely to the technology involved in manufacturing clad metal for coins, medals, or similar items, and does not limit Olin's right to manufacture--or license others to manufacture--Posit-Bond strip except in forms specifically restricted to the Mint by Federal law.

EXHIBIT 25

TREASURY DEPARTMENT: EXCERPTS ON THE BUREAU OF THE
MINT FROM BOOKLET "PROGRESS IN MANAGEMENT
IMPROVEMENT" FISCAL YEAR 1967.

Highlights--Coinage Costs Reduced

Through a number of continuing management improvement efforts, the Bureau of the Mint effected cost reductions of \$7.2 million (fiscal 1967). Typifying these achievements were the actions taken to resume the melting and rolling of strip for 1-cent and 5-cent alloys and for processing metal for the new half dollars. During the "crash" program it had become necessary to purchase such strip because all available facilities were utilized for the processing of silver coins. With the discontinuance of the production of 90 percent silver coins, facilities became available to resume the production of 1-cent and 5-cent strip thereby permitting a considerable reduction in cost. Likewise, substantial savings resulted from success in perfecting the melting, rolling, and casting of silver-clad strip on Mint equipment in lieu of purchasing this strip from commercial sources.

Increased Productivity and Efficiency

Constantly striving for ways and means to increase coin production and reduce costs, the Bureau of the Mint placed emphasis on improving coining press design. The old standard coining presses had a capacity of only one or two coins per stroke. During the past several years, the Mint has been installing new presses that have the capability of striking four coins per stroke. These presses also have many desirable new features and are more suitable for striking the new alloy coins which are of a harder substance. Also under development is a new coin rolling machine with an expected production capacity of 10,000 cents per minute. Through these improvements in equipment, the Mint has been able to increase its productive capacity and to save an estimated \$358,000 during the past fiscal year.

The Mint also devoted considerable attention to increasing its die production capability. When it became apparent that the existing rate of die production could not keep pace with the accelerated program, private precision tool manufacturers were contacted to develop recommendations for modernizing the tooling setup. As a result, several new design lathes were installed which have assisted in increasing the efficiency in the manufacture of dies. The success of this improvement is evident from the fact that daily individual die production increased from 13 dual dies per day last year to 60 this year. Likewise the manufacturing cost of a dual die dropped from \$14.55 each to \$10.50. As a result of this improvement, savings in excess of \$265,000 were realized in fiscal year 1967.

Procedural Improvements--Purchasing and Contracting

The Bureau of the Mint saved \$1.3 million by reviewing and revising its contract for the purchase of cupronickel clad strip. This was accomplished through the use of the special negotiating authority granted by public law.

Administrative Management--Personnel and Financial

In fiscal year 1967, emphasis continued to be placed on improving all areas of personnel management, with particular attention again given to special programs of interest to the President. Significant accomplishments include the following:

The equal employment opportunity program moved ahead forcefully during the year. Positive action to broaden equal employment opportunity in the Department included: Conferences of key personnel in 18 major cities; issuance of revised comprehensive policy and program guidelines; and a nationwide seminar program for supervisors.

Wage board employees of the Mint at Philadelphia, Denver, and New York were converted to a new wage-fixing system which was more in line with other Treasury systems and with the prevailing market. Pay adjustment reporting for all wage board positions was streamlined.

Placement of the bullion inventories at the Fort Knox Depository and the New York Assay Office on automatic data processing was effected by the Bureau of the Mint. Gold and silver bar sales at the New York Assay Office were also placed on ADP, eliminating entirely this phase of the manual system of recordkeeping and calculating.

Search for Progress: Plans for the Future--Electronic Inspection of Coins

The Bureau of the Mint plans to achieve substantial savings and increased efficiency by substituting an electronic coin inspection machine for manual-visual inspection. Currently the inspection of finished and blank coins is accomplished by mint employees visually examining them as they pass on a conveyor belt. This is a monotonous, tedious, and somewhat unreliable method. To improve this operation an electronic machine has been developed which will perform the inspection and reject imperfect coins. A prototype machine has been installed in the Philadelphia Mint and if it proves successful similar devices will be installed in Denver and San Francisco.

EXHIBIT 26

TREASURY DEPARTMENT PRESS RELEASE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1967: MINT TO RESUME THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF PROOF COIN SETS.

Miss Eva Adams, Director of the Mint, announced today that the manufacture and sale of proof coin sets will be resumed in January 1968. Proof coins have not been made since 1964 when it became necessary to suspend their manufacture because of the coin shortage.

The sets will consist of one each of the five denominations--the half dollar, quarter, dime, nickel, and cent. On the face of each coin will appear the mintmark "S" to designate its production at the United States Assay Office at San Francisco. The coins will have a mirror-like finish, as a result of special techniques and equipment which will be used in their manufacture. The sets will be sold at \$5 each.

Orders for the 1968 proof coin sets will not be accepted before November 1, 1967. All purchasers of 1967 Special Mint Sets from the San Francisco Assay Office will receive a pre-punched order card for 1968 proofs prior to November 1, 1967. Additional information and ordering instructions will be released at a later date.

EXHIBIT 27

MINT CIRCULAR, 1968 PROOF COINS FOR SALE BY THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Proof coin sets will consist of one each of the five denominations of coins--the half dollar, quarter, dime, nickel, and cent. Proof coins are struck only at the U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco, California, and during the calendar year indicated by the date on the coins. They are sold only in sets.

On the face of each coin will appear the mint mark "S" to designate its production at the San Francisco Assay Office. The coins will be made from carefully selected coin blanks that have been highly polished before being fed to the presses. Each coin is struck twice and will have a mirror-like finish. The sets will be packaged in pre-cast plastic containers.

The price of \$5.00 per set includes first class registered mail fee. The maximum number of sets per order is 20 sets.

Requests for proof coins should be directed to the Officer in Charge, United States Assay Office, Numismatic Service, 350 Duboce Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102, and should be accompanied by remittance in full in the form of a U.S. Postal Money Order, or check made payable to the Officer in Charge, U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco, California. Please do not send cash.

Acceptance of all orders is contingent upon the Mint's ability to meet the unpredictable demand. If the demand exceeds the supply, a cut-off date will be established, beyond which all orders will be returned. Orders are accepted in advance, commencing November 1st of each year; they are processed in sequence according to date of receipt, and filled as soon as possible after January 1st of the following year. Any orders received prior to November 1st must necessarily be returned to the sender. However, the sender's name and address will be placed on the mailing list and he will receive a pre-punched order card before November 1st.

Once you have ordered coin sets from the Assay Office, you will automatically receive order forms for the following year's coin sets issued by the Bureau of the Mint.

Receipt of any order and payment will not constitute an acceptance of any order. Payments accompanying orders will be deposited in the Treasury for safekeeping only, pending acceptance of any order, or refund of the payment. Proof coin orders are not subject to cancellation by the purchaser.

The U.S. Assay Office reserves the right to reduce or cancel any order, irrespective of whether or not it has been acknowledged. In the event of a reduction or cancellation, appropriate refund will be made.

Only those coins currently being manufactured for circulation are included in the proof sets. Silver dollars have not been coined since 1935.

Proof coins manufactured in prior years are not available at the Mint. Back issues are usually obtained from dealers or collectors at prices determined by them. The Mint does not recommend dealers or collectors to whom inquiry could be made for this information.

EXHIBIT 28

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION NEWS RELEASE,
NOVEMBER 7, 1967: ANNOUNCEMENT, EFFECTIVE
WITH BID OPENING ON NOVEMBER 13, 1967, SILVER
PURCHASED FROM UNITED STATES TREASURY
STOCKS MAY BE EXPORTED FOR UPGRADING
IN FOREIGN REFINERIES UNDER SPECIFIED
CONDITIONS AND RETURNED TO THE UNITED
STATES FOR CONSUMPTION.

Addendum No. 1 covering this change in the terms and conditions of silver Invitation to Bid PMDS-MET-148 has been mailed to prospective bidders.

All other terms and conditions of the bid invitation remain unchanged.

* * * *

Addendum No. 1

Invitation for Bids
PMDS-MET-148

SILVER

Effective with the bid opening on November 13, 1967, and thereafter, Invitation for Bids PMDS-MET-148 is amended as follows:

Subparagraphs A and B of paragraph 1 of the Special Terms and Conditions are deleted and superceded by the following:

"A. Large and small business concerns that agree that silver of 996 to 998 fineness purchased hereunder will be consumed in their own plants located in the United States or if purchased for resale, that such silver will be resold to domestic consumers within 30 days after award. The silver sold hereunder may be upgraded in either a domestic or foreign refinery provided that the upgraded silver or an equivalent quantity delivered by the refinery to which the silver was shipped for upgrading must be consumed or, if purchased from the Government for resale, resold for consumption strictly in accordance with the preceding sentence."

"B. Small business concerns that agree that they will consume the silver acquired hereunder in their domestic plants located in the United States. The silver sold hereunder may be upgraded in either a domestic or foreign refinery provided that the upgraded silver or an equivalent quantity delivered by the refinery to which the silver was shipped for upgrading must be consumed strictly in accordance with the preceding sentence. For definitions of small business see article 20, Definitions, of the General Terms and Conditions for the Sale of Strategic and Critical Materials, GSA Form 2042 dated May 1967, which is attached hereto and made a part hereof [omitted].

"C. If the silver sold hereunder is upgraded in a foreign refinery under A or B above, the silver delivered by the foreign refinery will be in addition to that quantity of silver which the concern exporting the silver for refining would have imported."

All of the other terms and conditions of PMDS-MET-148 remain unchanged.

EXHIBIT 29

Public Law 90-124
90th Congress, H. R. 13212
November 4, 1967

AN ACT

To provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of San Diego.

San Diego, Calif.
200th anniversary medals.

Size, etc.

Cost.

81 STAT. 362

81 STAT. 363

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall strike and furnish for the San Diego Two-Hundredth Anniversary, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the "corporation"), a not-for-profit organization for the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the San Diego community, national medals in commemoration of such anniversary.

Sec. 2. Such medals shall be of such sizes, materials, and shall be so inscribed, as the corporation may determine with the approval of the Secretary.

Sec. 3. Not more than five hundred thousand of such medals may be produced. Production shall be in such quantities, not less than two thousand, as may be ordered by the corporation, but no work may be commenced on any order unless the Secretary has received security satisfactory to him for the payment of the cost of the production of such order. Such cost shall include labor, material, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, as determined by the Secretary. No medals may be produced pursuant to this Act after December 31, 1969.

Sec. 4. Upon receipt of payment for such medals in the amount of the cost thereof as determined pursuant to section 3, the Secretary shall deliver the medals as the corporation may request.

Approved November 4, 1967.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 752 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
SENATE REPORT No. 679 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 113 (1967):

Oct. 16: Considered and passed House.

Oct. 26: Considered and passed Senate.

EXHIBIT 30

Public Law 90-125
90th Congress, H. R. 1499
November 4, 1967

AN ACT

81 STAT. 363

To provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the explorations of Father Jacques Marquette in what is now the United States of America.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the explorations of Father Jacques Marquette in what is now the United States of America (which anniversary will be held 1968-1973), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the Father Marquette Tercentenary Commission not more than two hundred thousand medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Father Marquette Tercentenary Commission subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the Commission in quantities of not less than two thousand, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1973. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes.

Father J. Marquette, explorations.
300th anniversary medals.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for full payment of such costs.

31 USC 368.
Cost.

Sec. 3. The medals authorized to be issued pursuant to this Act shall be of such size or sizes and of such metals as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with such Commission.

Size, etc.

Approved November 4, 1967.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 749 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
SENATE REPORT No. 678 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 113 (1967):

Oct. 16: Considered and passed House.

Oct. 26: Considered and passed Senate.

EXHIBIT 31

Public Law 90-127
90th Congress, H. R. 10160
November 4, 1967

AN ACT

81 STAT. 364

To provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Legion.

American Legion.
50th anniversary medals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding in 1919 of the American Legion, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the American Legion not more than one million medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the American Legion subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the American Legion in quantities of not less than two thousand, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1969. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes.

31 USC 368.
Cost.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such costs.

Size, etc.

Sec. 3. The medals authorized to be issued pursuant to this Act shall be of such size or sizes and of such various metals as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with the American Legion.

Approved November 4, 1967.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 751 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
SENATE REPORT No. 680 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 113 (1967):

Oct. 16: Considered and passed House.

Oct. 26: Considered and passed Senate.

EXHIBIT 32

Public Law 90-128
90th Congress, H. R. 10105
November 4, 1967

AN ACT

To provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the State of Mississippi, which anniversary will be celebrated in 1967 and 1968, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the Agricultural and Industrial Board of the State of Mississippi not more than one hundred thousand medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Agricultural and Industrial Board of the State of Mississippi subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the board in quantities of not less than two thousand, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1968. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 368).

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for full payment of such costs.

Sec. 3. The medals authorized to be issued pursuant to this Act shall be of such size or sizes and of such metals as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with such Board.

Approved November 4, 1967.

State of
Mississippi.
150th anniversary medals.

Cost.

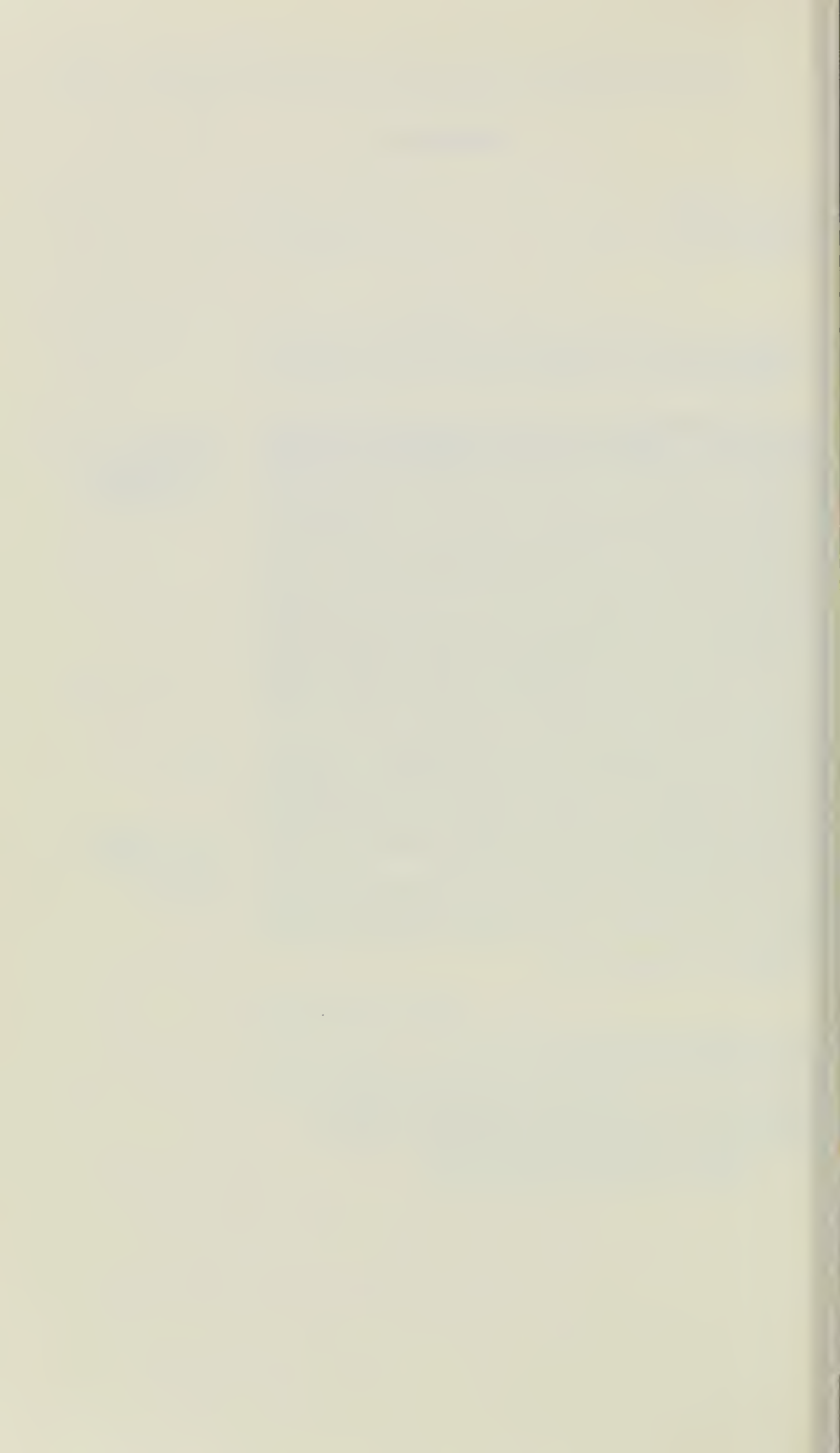
81 STAT. 364
81 STAT. 365
Size, etc.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 750 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
SENATE REPORT No. 681 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 113 (1967):

Oct. 16: Considered and passed House.

Oct. 26: Considered and passed Senate.



**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT ON
THE WORLD'S MONETARY STOCKS OF
GOLD, SILVER, AND COINS
IN 1966**

The World's Monetary Stocks of Gold, Silver, and Coins in 1966

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SOURCE DATA

The United States Mint gratefully acknowledges the contributions of official data which are presented in "The World's Monetary Stocks of Gold, Silver, and Coins in 1966." This international survey is made possible through the generous and continuing cooperation of many foreign governments.

The United States Department of State, in Washington, D.C. and the diplomatic and consular offices abroad, lend invaluable assistance in arranging for and transmitting the information on the annual Mint Interrogatories. Their help is greatly appreciated.

Statistics on world production of gold and silver are provided by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. Additional sources of data are official documents and publications of foreign government mints, central banks, treasuries, and other monetary agencies; international monetary institutions; and bullion dealers and trade organizations concerned with gold and silver.

Eva Adams
Director of the Mint

List of Government Coinage Mints of the World

Country	Name of Mint	Location
United States.....	Office of Director of the Mint ¹	Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. 20220.
Do.....	Philadelphia Mint ²	16th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19130.
Do.....	Denver Mint.....	Colfax and Delaware Sts., Denver, Colorado 80204.
Do.....	San Francisco Assay Office (Minting operations).	155 Hermann St., San Francisco, California 94102.
Do.....	Fort Knox Bullion Depository (Gold storage, etc.).	
Do.....	New York Assay Office (Electrolytic refining of gold & silver, etc.).	
Do.....	West Point Bullion Depository (Silver storage, etc.).	Adjunct of the New York Assay Office.
Afghanistan.....	Royal Afghan Mint.....	Kabul.
Argentina.....	Casa de Moneda de la Nacion.....	Avenida Antartida, Buenos Aires.
Australia.....	Royal Mint, Melbourne Branch.....	280 William St., Melbourne, C.1, Victoria.
Do.....	Royal Mint, Perth Branch.....	Hay St., Perth, Western Australia.
Do.....	Royal Australian Mint.....	Canberra, A.C.T.
Austria.....	Osterreichisches Hauptmünzamt.....	Vienna III, Am Heumarkt 1.
Belgium.....	Monnaie Royale de Belgique.....	95, Rue de l'Hotel des Monnaies, Bruxelles 6.
Bolivia.....	Casa de la Moneda de Potosi.....	Potosi.
Brazil.....	Casa da Moeda.....	Praca da Republica, 173, Rio de Janeiro.
Canada.....	Royal Canadian Mint.....	320 Sussex Drive, Ottawa 2, Ontario.
Chile.....	Casa de Moneda de Chile.....	Quinta Normal, Santiago.
China, Republic of.	Central Mint of China.....	44 Chiu Chuan Street, Taipei, Taiwan.
Colombia.....	Casa de Moneda.....	Calle 11, No. 4-93, Bogota.
Denmark.....	Den Kongelige Mønt.....	Amager Boulevard 115, Copenhagen, S.
Egypt (UAR).....	Minting House.....	Abbassia, Cairo.
Finland.....	Suomen Rahapaja.....	Katajanokanlaituri 3, Helsinki 16.
France.....	Monnaie de Paris.....	11, Quai de Conti, Paris 6.
Do.....	Atelier Annexe de Beaumont-le-Roger.....	Department of Eure.
Germany, Fed. Rep..	Bayerisches Hauptmünzamt.....	München, Hofgraben 4.
Do.....	Staatliche Münze.....	7 Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt,
Do.....	Staatliche Münze.....	Taubenheimstrasse 77.
Do.....	Hamburgische Münze.....	2 Hamburg 1, Nordstrasse 66.
Guatemala.....	Casa Nacional de Moneda.....	6a. Calle No. 4-28, Zona 1, Guatemala City.
India.....	Indian Government Mint.....	Bombay.
Do.....	.....do.....	Alipore (Suburb of Calcutta).
Do.....	.....do.....	Hyderabad (Deccan).
Indonesia.....	Arthie Vasa.....	Kebajoran Baru, Djakarta.
Iran.....	Imperial Iranian Mint.....	Tehran.
Israel.....	Israel Mint.....	Miryam Hashashmonait St., Jerusalem. (New Mint).
Italy.....	La Zecca.....	Via Principe Umberto, 4, Rome.
Japan.....	Mint Bureau.....	1 Shinkawasakicho, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Do.....	Tokyo Branch.....	3277, 1 chome, Nishisugamo, Toshimaku, Tokyo-to, Tokyo.
Do.....	Hiroshima Branch.....	Itsukamachi, Saheki-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture.
Do.....	Kumamoto Sub-branch (Refining, etc.).....	Shinminami, Sendanbata-cho Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture.
Korea, Rep.....	Government Printing Agency.....	93 Bukchang Dong, Chungku, Seoul.
Mexico.....	Casa de Moneda.....	Calle del Apartado No. 13, Mexico, D. F.
Nepal.....	His Majesty's Mint, Dharahara.....	Kathmandu.
Netherlands.....	's Rijks Munt.....	Leidseweg 90, Utrecht.
Nigeria.....	Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Company, Ltd.	Ahmadu Bello Road, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Norway.....	Den Kongelige Mønt.....	Kongsberg.
Pakistan.....	Pakistan Mint.....	Baghban Pura, Lahore (Punjab).
Peru.....	Casa Nacional de Moneda.....	Junin 791, Lima.
Portugal.....	Casa da Moeda.....	Avenida Dr. Antonio Jose de Almeida, Lisbon 1.
South Africa, Republic of.....	South African Mint.....	P.O. Box 464, 103 Visagie St., Pretoria.
Spain.....	Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre.....	Jorge Juan 106, Madrid 9.
Sudan.....	Sudan Mint.....	P.O. Box 43, Khartoum South.
Sweden.....	Kungl. Mynt-och justeringsverket.....	Box 22055, Stockholm 22.
Switzerland.....	Swiss Federal Mint.....	28, Bernastrasse, Bern 3003.
Thailand (Siam)....	Royal Mint.....	No. 4 Chao Fah Road, Bangkok.
Turkey.....	Darphane ve Damga Matbaasi.....	Istanbul (New Mint).
United Kingdom.....	Royal Mint.....	London, E. C. 3, England. (Two branch Mints in Australia - Melbourne & Perth).

¹Functions of Bureau of the Mint are: Manufacture, distribution, and redemption of domestic coins; receipt, processing, custody, disbursement, and movement of gold and silver; manufacture of national medals including special medals authorized by Congress and medals for U.S. Government agencies; manufacture of foreign coins; assays of ores for the public; and other technical services.

² New Mint under construction in Philadelphia.

Summary--Coinage of Nations during the calendar year 1966¹

Country	Number of coins minted	Gross weight of coins-- in short tons	Country	Number of coins minted	Gross weight of coins-- in short tons
United States of America.....	9,572,596,289	38,716.4	Kenya.....	27,980,000	202.1
Africa, Equatorial.....	9,948,000	131.6	Korea, Republic of.....	18,050,000	64.0
Africa, West--Monetary Union of.....	12,000,000	46.3	Kuwait.....	500,000	1.1
Argentina.....	84,204,633	472.5	Liberia.....	4,003,100	34.4
Australia.....	441,716,000	2,477.8	Luxembourg.....	1,015,000	4.8
Austria.....	83,774,150	329.5	Malawi.....	1,760,800	27.4
Bahamas.....	8,532,000	49.2	Malaysia.....	48,484,000	162.7
Bahrain.....	2,000,000	3.3	Mauritius.....	900,000	5.4
Belgium.....	112,708,000	397.6	Mexico.....	209,233,000	1,632.8
Bhutan.....	31,000	.3	Monaco.....	362,500	4.5
Botswana.....	45,300	.5	Morocco.....	9,000,000	23.1
British Honduras.....	1,100,000	3.9	Nepal.....	26,132,761	85.3
Burma.....	31,400,000	120.6	Netherlands.....	205,000,000	588.1
Canada.....	290,382,290	1,413.8	Netherlands Antilles.....	1,500,000	4.0
Ceylon.....	3,120,000	13.2	New Zealand.....	111,400,000	382.6
Chile.....	124,520,000	780.1	Nigeria.....	19,200,000	80.0
China, Republic of (Taiwan).....	58,350,000	246.9	Norway.....	63,864,000	269.4
Colombia.....	60,501,560	271.1	Panama.....	19,725,000	95.8
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the (Kinshasa).....	28,624,000	70.5	Peru.....	69,146,730	383.8
Costa Rica.....	1,000,000	11.0	Philippines.....	40,400,000	224.8
Denmark.....	150,233,885	665.9	Portugal.....	38,579,995	193.9
Dominican Republic.....	20,000	.6	Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique.....	750,000	5.5
Ecuador.....	24,000,000	95.2	Qatar and Dubai.....	9,000,000	48.5
El Salvador.....	11,000,000	46.8	Seychelles.....	70,000	.7
Ethiopia.....	160,000,000	937.1	Sierra Leone.....	3,000,000	27.2
Fiji.....	720,000	5.1	South Africa, Republic of.....	178,154,673	782.5
Finland.....	68,357,000	232.1	Spain.....	289,777,595	876.1
France.....	515,304,955	1,910.9	Sudan.....	5,000,000	23.9
French Polynesia.....	4,832,000	10.0	Surinam.....	6,600,000	21.5
French Somaliland.....	150,000	.5	Sweden.....	132,523,750	595.4
Gambia.....	11,000,000	74.7	Switzerland.....	55,846,000	296.1
Germany.....	548,836,257	2,095.7	Syrian Arab Republic.....	19,000,000	66.1
Ghana.....	79,827,000	626.2	Tanzania.....	142,750,000	857.0
Guatemala.....	12,163,420	36.6	Thailand.....	116,760,000	700.9
Guernsey.....	200,000	2.5	Tonga.....	1,825,000	9.7
Guyana.....	22,700,000	63.8	Trinidad and Tobago.....	46,100,000	118.3
Hong Kong.....	4,000,000	25.7	Turkey.....	52,337,600	243.2
Iceland.....	11,000,000	41.2	Uganda.....	103,500,000	598.5
India.....	1,629,829,165	3,774.3	United Kingdom.....	626,032,024	4,970.5
Iran (year ended Mar. 21, 1966).....	23,900,068	80.0	Uruguay.....	240,000,000	1,289.7
Ireland, Republic.....	23,341,000	214.9	Vatican City.....	2,216,000	13.8
Israel.....	20,103,697	78.1	Venezuela.....	421,048,000	1,209.9
Italy.....	110,720,000	841.3	Viet-Nam.....	86,800,000	382.7
Jamaica.....	2,590,000	21.8	Zambia.....	19,200,000	151.2
Japan.....	1,635,344,000	4,989.1			
Jersey.....	2,700,000	30.9			
			Total (90 countries reported).....	19,473,973,197	80,216.0

¹ For details see tables for individual countries and table on consumption of metals.

Consumption of Metals in 1966 Coinage of Nations--in short tons
(Calculations based on data in individual country tables. One short ton contains 907, 184.86 grams.)

Country	Total gross weight	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Zinc	Tin	Aluminum	Magnesium	Iron	Steel	Other
United States of America.....	38,716.4	.....	1,848.7	2,167.0	34,069.2	631.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Equatorial.....	131.6	.....	.....	131.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, West--Monetary Union of.....	46.3	.....	.....	.....	42.6	.....	.....	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina.....	472.5	.....	.....	47.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425.3	.....
Australia.....	2,477.8	.....	321.6	78.8	2,024.6	44.0	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria.....	329.5	.....	111.6	.....	146.5	22.3	.....	48.5	0.6	.....	.....	.....
Bahamas.....	49.2	.....	5.0	11.8	28.8	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahrain.....	3.3	.....	.....	.....	3.2	.1	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	397.6	.....	.....	85.8	309.1	1.1	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhutan.....	.3	.....	.....	.1	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Botswana.....	.5	0.1	.3	.....	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Honduras.....	3.9	.....	.....	.3	3.3	.3	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma.....	120.6	.....	.....	25.2	94.8	.5	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	1,413.8	.....	493.0	139.9	767.7	9.9	3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	13.2	.....	.....	3.1	9.3	.....	.....	.8	(¹)	.....	.....	.....
Chile.....	780.1	.....	.....	.....	717.7	.....	.....	62.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
China, Republic of (Taiwan).....	246.9	.....	.....	38.5	117.7	57.8	.....	32.6	.3	.....	.....	.....
Colombia.....	271.1	.....	.....	59.7	211.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the (Kinshasa).....	70.5	.....	.....	10.8	32.2	.....	.....	26.7	.8	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica.....	11.0	.....	.....	2.7	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	665.9	.....	.....	76.6	444.4	135.9	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominican Republic.....	.6	.....	.4	.....	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador.....	95.2	.....	.....	9.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.7	.....
El Salvador.....	46.8	.....	.....	8.2	37.9	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ethiopia.....	937.1	.....	.....	.....	890.3	46.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fiji.....	5.1	.....	.....	1.3	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland.....	232.1	.....	.....	.7	180.9	10.8	.4	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	1,910.9	.....	37.5	709.4	816.5	.....	.....	50.8	.....	.....	2 35.8	.....
French Polynesia.....	10.0	.....	298.4	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	9.5	.5	.....	.....	.....
French Somaliland.....	.5	.....	.....	.....	.5	.....	.....	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gambia.....	74.7	.....	.....	10.3	61.4	2.9	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany, Federal Republic.....	2,095.7	.....	99.3	128.2	845.5	12.0	12.6	.....	.....	998.1	.....	.....
Ghana.....	626.2	.....	.....	108.3	512.1	4.8	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala.....	36.6	.....	.....	3.8	23.8	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guernsey.....	2.5	.....	.....	.6	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guyana.....	63.8	.....	.....	9.5	48.9	5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hong Kong.....	25.7	.....	.....	6.4	19.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland.....	41.2	.....	.....	3.2	33.6	.....	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India.....	3,774.3	.....	.....	902.4	1,669.4	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iran (year ended Mar. 21, 1966).....	80.0	.....	.....	18.9	60.7	.....	.....	1,157.4	45.1	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966

Note: Coins are round except as noted. "Do" is an abbreviation for ditto, signifying the same as the line above. Leaders in coinage column indicate that no coins were minted during the year for the particular type, but coins described are in circulation. Thickness measurements are usually for the edge or rim of the coins. Year of coinage may not necessarily coincide with date on coins, or date of issue. Where information is available the date appearing on a coin is indicated in a note below the table. Leaders only in other columns denote unreported data.

Conversion factors used: 1 gram = 15.43235639 grains. 1 inch = 25.4 millimeters.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
1 dollar ¹.....	.....	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper.....	38.10	2.90
Half dollar ²	174,864,298	11.5	Composite coin, outer cladding is an alloy of 800 parts of silver and 200 parts of copper bonded to a core of silver and copper such that the whole coin weighs 11.5 grams and contains 4.6 grams of silver and 6.9 grams of copper.	30.61	2.18
Do.....	41,674,000	12.5	900 silver, 100 copper.....	30.61	2.18
Quarter dollar ³	2,179,871,040	5.67	Composite coin, outer cladding is an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	24.26	1.70
Do.....	4,640,865	6.25	900 silver, 100 copper.....	24.26	1.70
Dime ⁴	3,027,985,110	2.268	Composite coin, outer cladding is an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	17.91	1.35
Do.....	167,905,630	2.5	900 silver, 100 copper.....	17.91	1.35
5 cents.....	291,367,663	5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	21.21	1.98
Do ⁵.....	.....	5	56 copper, 35 silver, 9 manganese....	21.21	1.98
1 cent ⁶.....	.....	3.11	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.....	19.05	1.57
Do ⁷	3,684,287,683	3.11	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	19.05	1.57
Do ⁸.....	.....	2.7	Zinc-coated steel.....	19.05	1.57
Total.....	9,572,596,289				

Reported coinage Philadelphia and Denver Mints and the San Francisco Assay Office (full scale coinage operations were authorized at San Francisco by the Coinage Act of 1965, Public Law 89-81, approved July 23, 1965).

¹ The latest silver dollar coinage was in Sept. 1935.

² Composite half dollars, authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965, were first struck on Dec. 30, 1965, but were delivered to the Mint Cash and Deposits Division where all production is accounted for, on Jan. 3, 1966, thus the initial striking is included in production for the calendar year 1966. Composite half dollars were first released for circulation in Mar. 1966. (Average silver content is 40 percent).

³ Composite quarter dollars, authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965, were first struck on Aug. 23, 1965, and first released for circulation on Nov. 1, 1965.

⁴ Composite dimes, authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965, were first struck on Dec. 6, 1965, and first released for circulation in Mar. 1966.

⁵ Coined under authority of the Second War Powers Act (approved Mar. 27, 1942) from Oct. 1, 1942 through Dec. 31, 1945.

⁶ The one-cent coin of copper, zinc, and tin was coined 1864-1942 and from 1947 until the Act of Sept. 5, 1962.

⁷ Copper-zinc one-cent coin manufactured from 1944 through 1946, and from Sept. 1962.

⁸ Zinc-coated steel one-cent coin manufactured only during calendar year 1943.

United States coins circulate in the 50 States; the District of Columbia; Puerto Rico, the American Samoa, Guam, and Virgin Islands; and the Panama Canal Zone. In addition, United States coins also circulate in Haiti, Liberia, the Republic of Panama, and elsewhere.

Silver coins of 900 fineness (50¢, 25¢, and 10¢) manufactured during calendar year 1966 were dated 1964; composite coins (50¢, 25¢, and 10¢) and 5-cent and 1-cent coins were dated as follows:

	Number of pieces dated 1965	Number of pieces dated 1966
Half dollar.....	65,879,366	108,984,932
Quarter dollar.....	1,358,769,540	821,101,500
Dime.....	1,645,250,570	1,382,734,540
5 cents.....	135,159,380	156,208,283
1 cent.....	1,496,139,900	2,188,147,783

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

ADEN

(South Arabian coins circulate in Aden, replacing East African coins)

AFRICA, EAST

Currency area in 1966 includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 shilling.....	7.7759	250 silver, 700 copper, 50 manganese; and 75 copper, 25 nickel.	27.7	.....
50 cents.....	3.8879	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	21	1.55
Do.....	3.8879	250 silver, 700 copper, 50 manganese.	21	.....
10 cents*.....	9.4496	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	30.9	1.85
Do.....	9.4496	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.9	.....
5 cents*.....	5.6699	.....do.....	25.5	1.70
Do*.....	5.6699	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	25.5	1.70
1 cent*.....	1.9440	.....do.....	20.2	1.04
Do.....	1.9440	.....do.....	25.5	1.04
Do.....	1.9440	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	25.5	1.04
Do.....	1.9440	.....do.....	20.2	1.37
Total.....				

Cupronickel 1 shilling and 50 cent coins, first minted in 1948 and first issued in 1949, are replacing silver coins. Thicknesses of cupronickel coins are slightly greater than for silver coins.

*Round coin with central hole. Diameter of hole 6.4 mm.

Bronze 10- and 5-cent denominations minted prior to 1942 were of different proportions of metals, with weights of 175 and 100 grains respectively, same diameters as present coins but slightly thicker.

Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda announced in 1965 that they will end the East African currency union. During 1966 the three governments began separate central banking operations, and issued national currencies.

East African notes and coin will be replaced gradually by the new national currencies.

See the separate tables for Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

AFRICA, EQUATORIAL--STATES OF¹

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 francs.....	9,948,000	12	Pure nickel.....	25.5	3
50 francs ².....	.....	12	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	31	2.21
Do.....	.....	12	.....do.....	31	2.21
25 francs.....	.....	8	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	27	2.35
10 francs.....	.....	4	.....do.....	23.5	1.7
5 francs.....	.....	3	.....do.....	20	1.7
2 francs.....	.....	2.2	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	27	2
1 franc.....	.....	1.3	.....do.....	23	1.6
Total ³	9,948,000				

Issuing agency, Central Bank of the States of Equatorial Africa and Cameroun.

¹ Includes the Republics of Cameroun, Gabon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), and the Central African Republic.

² The 50-franc coin, with distinctive Camerounian designs and legends, circulates in the Republic of Cameroun only.

Distribution of the 1966 coinage among the various Republics was as follows:

Cameroun: 4,000,000 pieces.

Congo (Brazzaville): 1,400,000 pieces.

Gabon: 1,148,000 pieces.

Chad: 2,000,000 pieces.

Central African Republic: 1,400,000 pieces.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966, and were made in France.

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

AFRICA, WEST--GAMBIA*

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Florin (2 s.).....	11.31036	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	28.5	.....
Shilling (1 s.).....	5.65518	....do.....	23.6	.....
Sixpence (6 d.).....	3.499	....do.....	19.4	.....
Threepence (3 d.)...	5.184	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	21.5	2.13
Penny (1 d.).....	9.45	....do.....	30.9	.....
Do**.....	9.45	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	30.9	1.85
Do.....	9.45	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.9	.....
Halfpenny (1/2 d.)..	5.67	75 copper, 25 nickel; 95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.	25.5	.....
Tenthpenny (1/10 d.)	1.944	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	(a)	1.52
Do.....	1.944	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	(a)	1.1
Total.....				

*See the separate table for Gambia for a description of distinctive Gambian coins which were issued late in 1966.

**Perforated.

^a Round coin measuring 20.2 mm. in diameter with central hole measuring 6.3 mm. in diameter.

AFRICA, WEST--MONETARY UNION OF*

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
25 francs.....	.....	8	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	27	2.35
10 francs.....	6,000,000	4	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel....	23.5	1.7
Do.....	.....	4	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	23.5	1.7
5 francs.....	6,000,000	3	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel....	20	1.7
Do.....	.....	3	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	20	1.7
2 francs.....	.....	2.2	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	27	.....
1 franc.....	.....	1.3	....do.....	23	1.6
Total.....	12,000,000				

Issuing agency, Central Bank of the States of West Africa. Coins were made in France.

*Includes the Republics of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

ALGERIA (1964)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 francs.....		12	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30	2.4
50 francs.....		8	....do.....	27	1.8
20 francs.....		5.5	....do.....	23	1.6
Total.....					

Law No. 64-111, of April 10, 1964, changed the monetary unit of Algeria from the Algerian franc to the Algerian dinar.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

ANDORRA

(Spanish money principal circulating medium in Andorra. French money also circulates)

ARGENTINA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
25 pesos ¹	16,606,110	6.5	Steel core 90 percent by weight with nickel cladding 5 percent each side.	25.5	2
10 pesos ¹	50,329,246	5	....do.....	23	1.8
5 pesos ¹	17,269,277	4	....do.....	21	1.8
1 peso.....	.....	6.5	....do.....	25.5	1.9
50 centavos.....	.....	5	....do.....	23	1.8
20 centavos.....	.....	4	....do.....	21	1.8
Do ².....	.....	4	Steel core 90 percent by weight with cladding of cupro-nickel alloy 5 percent each side. (Alloy 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel). Unmilled edge.	21	1.254
Total.....	84,204,633				

Reported coinage Argentina Mint.

¹ The coin is 12-sided.² Coins of copper 92%, aluminum 8%; and copper 75%, nickel 25% continue to circulate. Weights and diameters same as above, thicknesses 1.3, and 1.2, respectively.

During 1965 all 5 centavo coins were demonetized, and effective Feb. 1, 1966, 10 centavo coins ceased to be legal tender.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

AUSTRAL ISLANDS

(See French Polynesia)

AUSTRALIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
<u>Pound, shilling, pence system</u>					
Crown (5s.).....	.....	28.2759	925 silver, 75 copper.....	38.4	3
Florin (2s.).....	.....	11.31036	....do.....	28.7	2.1
Do.....	.....	11.31036	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc (first issued 7/21/47).	28.7	2.2
Shilling (1s.).....	.....	5.65518	925 silver, 75 copper.....	23.8	1.8
Do.....	.....	5.65518	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc (first issued 7/21/47).	23.8	1.9
Sixpence (6d.).....	.....	2.82759	925 silver, 75 copper.....	19.4	1.4
Do.....	.....	2.82759	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc (first issued 7/21/47).	19.4	1.5
Threepence (3d.)....	.....	1.41379	925 silver, 75 copper.....	16.1	1
Do.....	.....	1.41379	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc (first issued 7/21/47).	16.1	1
Penny (1d.).....	.....	9.44984	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.8	2
Do.....	.....	9.44984	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	30.8	2
Half penny (1/2d.)..	.....	5.6699	....do.....	25.5	1.6
Do.....	.....	5.6699	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	25.5	1.6
<u>Decimal system</u> ¹					
50 cents.....	27,452,000	13.28378	800 silver, 200 copper.....	31.50	2.03
20 cents.....	17,004,000	11.31036	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	28.50	2.31
10 cents.....	.....	5.65518	....do.....	23.60	1.75
5 cents.....	33,120,000	2.82759	....do.....	19.41	1.35
2 cents.....	252,060,000	5.184	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	21.59	1.93
1 cent.....	112,080,000	2.592	....do.....	17.53	1.47
Total.....	441,716,000				

Reported coinage the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, and the Melbourne and Perth Branches of the Royal Mint.

¹ The decimal system of currency was adopted on Feb. 14, 1966. The new monetary unit, the dollar, is divided into 100 cents. The new and the old coins will circulate side-by-side for an extended period.

Australian coins, including decimal coins, are legal tender and circulate in Papua, New Guinea Trust Territory administered by Australia, Norfolk Island, Nauru, the Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands, the Australian Antarctic Territory, and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

AUSTRIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 schillings.....	2,000,000	20	900 silver, 100 copper.....	34	2.45
25 schillings.....	1,500,000	13	800 silver, 200 copper.....	30	2.1
10 schillings.....	4,000,000	7.5	640 silver, 360 copper.....	27	1.6
5 schillings.....	4,510,000	5.2	....do.....	23.5	1.4
1 schilling.....	19,565,000	4.2	91.5 copper, 8.5 aluminum.....	22.5	1.55
50 groschen.....	10,000,000	3	....do.....	19.5	1.5
10 groschen.....	24,481,000	1.1	98.5 aluminum, 1.5 magnesium.....	20	1.6
5 groschen.....	8,000,000	2.5	Zinc.....	19	1.5
2 groschen.....	8,920,000	.9	98.5 aluminum, 1.5 magnesium.....	18	1.5
1 groschen.....	137,000	1.8	Zinc.....	17	1.32
1 reichspfennig.....	.....	1.8	....do.....	17	1.3
<u>Trade coins</u>					
4 fold ducat.....	.....	13.9636	986 1/9 gold, 13 8/9 copper.....	39.5	.8
1 fold ducat.....	.....	3.4909	....do.....	19.75	.8
100 kronen.....	.....	33.8753	900 gold, 100 copper.....	37	2.2
20 kronen.....	.....	6.7751	....do.....	21	1.4
20 francs.....	.....	6.4516	....do.....	21	1.4
10 francs.....	.....	3.2258	....do.....	19	.9
Maria Theresa thaler.	661,150	28.0668	833 1/3 silver, 166 2/3 copper.....	39.5	2.5
Total.....	83,774,150				

Reported coinage Austrian Mint.

All Maria Theresa thalers are dated 1780.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated as follows:

50 schillings: 223,400 (1965), 1,776,600 (1966).	50 groschen: 7,158,000 (1965), 2,842,000 (1966).
25 schillings: 111,400 (1965), 1,388,600 (1966).	10 groschen: 2,597,000 (1965), 21,884,000 (1966).
10 schillings: 608,500 (1965), 3,391,500 (1966).	5 groschen: 4,223,000 (1965), 3,777,000 (1966).
5 schillings: 1,729,000 (1965), 2,781,000 (1966).	2 groschen: 2,610,000 (1965), 6,310,000 (1966).
1 schilling: 2,635,000 (1965), 16,930,000 (1966).	1 groschen: 137,000 (1947).

AZORES

(Coins of Portugal circulate in the Azores)

BAHAMAS

(United Kingdom coins are legal tender and continue to circulate in the Bahamas in 1966)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 dollars.....	20,000	42.1193	925 silver, 75 copper.....	45	.....
2 dollars.....	26,000	29.8075	....do.....	40	.....
1 dollar.....	61,000	18.1437	800 silver, 200 copper.....	34.5	.....
50 cents.....	258,000	10.3678	....do.....	29	.....
25 cents.....	936,000	6.8039	Pure nickel.....	24.3	.....
15 cents.....	625,000	6.4799	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	(a)	.....
10 cents ¹	1,173,000	5.5079	....do.....	23.5	.....
5 cents.....	1,596,000	3.8879	....do.....	21	.....
1 cent.....	3,837,000	4.2119	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	22.5	.....
Total.....	8,532,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

^a Square coin with rounded corners, measuring 21.6 mm. across flats and 25.2 mm. across corners.¹ Coin has 12 scallops.

Effective May 25, 1966, the Bahamas adopted the decimal system of currency. The monetary unit, the dollar, is divided into 100 cents. The decimal coins, described in the table above, were first minted and issued in 1966.

In addition the following sets of special coins were manufactured during 1966: 75,050 sets containing nine coins (one coin of each denomination shown in the table above), and 150,000 sets of seven coins (one cent through one dollar), or a total of 225,050 sets containing 1,725,450 pieces.

All coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

BAHRAIN

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 fils.....	.....	6.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	25	.....
50 fils.....	.....	3.1	....do.....	20	.....
25 fils.....	.....	1.75	....do.....	16.5	.....
10 fils.....	.....	4.75	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	23.5	.....
5 fils.....	.....	2	....do.....	18.5	.....
1 fils.....	2,000,000	1.5	....do.....	15	.....
Total.....	2,000,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1965 (500,000 pieces) and 1966 (1,500,000 pieces).

BARBADOS

(See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group)

BASUTOLAND (RENAMED LESOTHO IN 1966)

(Coins of the Republic of South Africa are in circulation)

BECHUANALAND

(See Botswana)

BELGIUM

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 francs.....	.....	18	835 silver, 165 copper.....	33	2.4
50 francs*.....	.....	12.5	....do.....	30	2.1
20 francs.....	.....	8	....do.....	27	1.6
5 francs.....	.....	12	Pure nickel.....	31	2.3
Do.....	13,908,000	6	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	24	1.7
1 franc.....	37,420,000	4	....do.....	21	1.51
50 centimes.....	17,970,000	2.75	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc.....	19	1.39
25 centimes.....	.....	6.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26-4.5	1.7
Do.....	.....	6.5	64 copper, 20 zinc, 16 nickel.....	26-3.5	1.7
Do.....	.....	6.5	Zinc du commerce.....	26-3.5	1.9
Do.....	43,410,000	1.8	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	16	1
20 centimes.....	.....	2	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc.....	17	1.21
Total.....	112,708,000				

Reported coinage Belgian Mint.

Belgian coins with two diameters are round with central hole.

Belgian coins circulate in Luxembourg along with distinctive Luxembourg coins.

*The 1961 50 francs design commemorates the marriage of the King and Queen.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

BERMUDA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Crown (5 s.)*.....	28.2759	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	38.74	2.92
Do**.....	22.6213	....do.....	36.07	.....
Total.....				

*Special commemorative coin minted in 1958, bearing date 1959.

**First coinage during 1964.

United Kingdom coins circulate in Bermuda.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

BHUTAN

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
<u>New coins in 1966</u>					
3 rupees.....	1,000	28.2759	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	38.6	.....
1 rupee.....	10,000	11.66381	....do.....	28.4	.....
50 new paisa.....	10,000	5.8319	....do.....	24	.....
25 new paisa.....	10,000	2.91595	....do.....	19	.....
<u>Former issues</u>					
1/2 rupee.....	.....	5.8319	Nickel.....	24	1.8
Single pice.....	.....	2.916	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	21.3	.....
Total*.....	31,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

Coins of India also circulate in Bhutan.

*In addition the following special coins were manufactured in 1966: 598 sets containing 5 sertums (616.37 grains or 40 grams), 2 sertums (246.55 grains or 16 grams), and 1 sertum (123.27 grains or 8 grams) in 916.6 gold; 72 sets containing 5 sertums (759.4 grains or 49.208 grams), 2 sertums (303.8 grains or 19.686 grams), and 1 sertum (151.9 grains or 9.843 grams) in platinum; 2,000 one sertum coins in 916.6 gold; 2,000 three rupees (436.36 grains or 28.2759 grams) in 925 silver; 1,826 three rupees in cupronickel; and 3,000 sets containing 3 rupees, 1 rupee. 50 and 25 new paisa coins in cupronickel.

BOLIVIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals) ¹	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 centavos.....	4	Steel core 90% by weight with nickel cladding 5% each side.	24	2
20 centavos.....	3	....do.....	21.5	2
10 centavos.....	2.5	Steel core 90% by weight with copper cladding 5% each side.	19	2
5 centavos.....	1.75	....do.....	16	2
Total.....				

On January 1, 1963, the monetary unit of Bolivia changed from the BOLIVIANO to the PESO BOLIVIANO.

One peso boliviano = 1,000 bolivianos.

¹ Revised from last year's Report.

BOTSWANA (formerly Bechuanaland)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 thebe.....	5,100	11.29	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.....	25	1.7
50 cents.....	40,200	10	800 silver, 200 copper.....	27	2.2
Total.....	45,300				

Reported coinage Swiss Federal Mint.

The commemorative coins shown in the table above were dated 1966.

Coins and currency of the Republic of South Africa are legal tender and circulate in Botswana.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

BRAZIL (1965)*

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
50 cruzeiros.....		3.3	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	18	1.5
20 cruzeiros.....		2.4	98.5 aluminum, 1.5 copper.....	25	1.8
10 cruzeiros.....		2	....do.....	23	1.8
2 cruzeiros.....		2.7	99.5 aluminum, 0.5 other.....	25	.....
Do.....		8	90 copper, 8 aluminum, 2 zinc.....	25	2.2
Do.....		5	99.5 aluminum, 0.5 other.....	21	.....
1 cruzeiro.....		2.4	....do.....	23	.....
Do.....		4	....do.....	19	.....
Do.....		7	90 copper, 8 aluminum, 2 zinc.....	23	2.2
Do.....		4	....do.....	19	.....
Total.....					

Coins in the denominations of 10, 20, and 50 centavos were demonetized by Law No. 4511 of Dec. 1, 1964.

*On Feb. 13, 1967, Brazil introduced a new monetary unit the "New Cruzeiro", symbol NCr\$. One new cruzeiro is equal to 1,000 old cruzeiros.

Coinage data for 1966, not available. Coinage for 1965 is given elsewhere in this Report.

BRITISH GUIANA

(See Guyana)

BRITISH HONDURAS

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
50 cents.....	25,000	9.07185	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	27.7	.....
25 cents.....	75,000	5.65518	....do.....	23.6	.....
Do.....	.....	5.8105	....do.....	23.2	.....
10 cents.....	200,000	2.40015	....do.....	17	.....
5 cents.....	300,000	3.6287	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	20.3	1.68
1 cent*.....	500,000	2.59196	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	19.5	1.37
Do.....	.....	2.59196	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	19.5	1.37
Do.....	.....	5.67	....do.....	25.5	1.6
Do.....	.....	2.83495	....do.....	19.4	.....
Total.....	1,100,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

*Coin has 12 scallops.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966 with the exception of the following which were dated 1965: 200,000 ten cents, 150,000 five cents, and 400,000 one cent coins.

BRUNEI

(See Malaysia)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

BURMA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
1 kyat.....	.....	11.6638	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30.5	2.24
50 pyas.....	3,400,000	7.7759	....do.....	26	1.93
25 pyas ¹.....	.....	6.8039	....do.....	22.5&24	2.03
10 pyas ².....	.....	4.5359	....do.....	19.8&23.4	1.73
5 pyas ³	20,000,000	3.2399	....do.....	18.5&19.5	1.55
1 pya.....	.....	2.268	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	18	1.2
Do.....	8,000,000	2.268	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	18	.....
Total.....	31,400,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

¹ Scalloped, 6 waves.

² Square coin with rounded corners.

³ Scalloped, 12 waves.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

BURUNDI

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
1 franc ¹	4.106	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	23	1.1
Do ²	3.75	67 copper, 33 zinc.....	21	1.3
Total.....				

¹ Issued by the Bank of the Kingdom of Burundi.

² Issued by the Bank d'Emission du Rwanda et du Burundi.

CAMBODIA (1964)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
50 sen.....	3.8	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	31	2.43
20 sen.....	2.2	....do.....	27	2.05
10 sen.....	1.3	....do.....	23	1.56
Total.....				

Designations of monetary values were changed officially from PIASTRE to RIEL and from CENTIME to SEN by Law (Kram) No. 84-NS of March 26, 1956.

CAMEROUN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, Equatorial)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

CANADA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 dollar.....	10,139,846	23.3276	800 silver, 200 copper.....	36.1	2.92
50 cents.....	.....	11.6638	925 silver, 75 copper.....	29.7	2.2
Do.....	7,920,496	11.6638	800 silver, 200 copper.....	29.7	2.16
25 cents.....	.....	5.8319	925 silver, 75 copper.....	a 23.6	1.8
Do.....	25,626,315	5.8319	800 silver, 200 copper.....	a 23.9	1.78
10 cents.....	.....	2.3328	925 silver, 75 copper.....	18	1.4
Do.....	34,567,898	2.3328	800 silver, 200 copper.....	18	1.42
5 cents (round).....	.....	1.1664	925 silver, 75 copper; and 800 silver, 200 copper.	15.5	.6
Do (round) ^b	27,976,648	4.5359	Pure nickel.....	21.2	1.91
Do (12-sided) ^c.....	.....	4.5359	88 copper, 12 zinc (tombac).....	(d)	1.9
Do (12-sided) ^e.....	.....	4.5359	Steel chrome plated.....	(d)	1.9
Do (12-sided) ^f.....	.....	4.5359	Pure nickel.....	(d)	1.91
1 cent ^g	184,151,087	3.2399	98 copper, 1.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	19.1	1.65
Total.....	290,382,290				
Newfoundland coins ^h					

Reported coinage Royal Canadian Mint.

Silver coins of 925 fineness: Authorized by Act of May 4, 1910; coined in 50-, 25-, 10-, and 5-cent denominations.

Silver coins of 800 fineness: Authorized by Act of May 11, 1920; coined in 1-dollar, 50-, 25-, 10-, and 5-cent denominations.

The first coinage of silver dollars was in 1935. The last coinage of silver 5-cents was in 1920.

^a Diameter of 25 cents was changed from .930 inch (23.6 mm.) to .940 inch (23.9 mm.) in 1953.

^b Five cents of pure nickel, round in shape, were coined from 1922 through part of 1942 and again beginning in 1963.

^c Five cents of tombac composition (12-sided) were coined during part of 1942 and also 1943.

^d 12-sided coin, 20.88 mm. - 20.93 mm. between parallel sides and 21.23 mm. - 21.29 mm. between opposite angles.

^e Five cents of steel composition (12-sided) were coined 1944-1945 and 1951-1954.

^f Five cents of pure nickel (12-sided) were coined 1946-1951, and again beginning in 1955 through 1962.

^g Bronze one cent coins were composed of 95.5% copper, 3% tin, and 1.5% zinc prior to April 1, 1942.

^h Distinctive Newfoundland coins, last minted in 1948, continue to circulate in Newfoundland along with Canadian coins.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES, EASTERN GROUP

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 cents.....	13	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30.1	.....
25 cents.....	6.5	....do.....	24	1.98
10 cents.....	2.6	....do.....	18.1	.....
5 cents.....	5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	21	.....
2 cents.....	9.45	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	30.9	1.78
Do.....	9.45	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.9	1.78
1 cent.....	5.67	....do.....	25.5	1.60
Do.....	5.67	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	25.5	1.60
1/2 cent.....	2.83495	....do.....	20.2	1.27
Total.....				

A new decimal coinage with design British Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group, based upon the British West Indian dollar, first minted in 1955 (Royal Mint, London), and first issued on Nov. 15, 1955. The currency area currently includes Barbados, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, and Montserrat), and the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Dominica). Trinidad and Tobago and British Guiana (now Guyana) were formerly in the currency area. The West Indian dollar ceased to be legal tender in Trinidad and Tobago on Dec. 15, 1965, and in Guyana on Sept. 30, 1966.

See the separate table for Trinidad and Tobago for a description of their national coinage which was introduced in 1966, and table for Guyana showing coins to be introduced in 1967.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(See Africa, Equatorial)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

CEYLON

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 rupees.....	28.2757	925 silver, 75 copper.....	38.86	2.74
1 rupee.....	11.3107	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	28.50	2.24
Do.....	7.1279	....do.....	25.4	.....
50 cents.....	5.508	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	24.1	1.93
Do.....	2,040,000	5.508	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	21.5	.....
25 cents.....	3.24	....do.....	18	.....
Do.....	2.754	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	19	1.60
10 cents.....	4.212	....do.....	(a)	1.73
5 cents.....	3.888	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	(b)	1.6
Do.....	3.888	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	(b)	1.6
Do.....	3.24	....do.....	(b)	1.57
2 cents.....	2.592	....do.....	(c)	1.45
Do.....	2.592	....do.....	18.42	1.30
Do.....778	Aluminum alloy with 3+ $\frac{1}{2}$ magnesium...	(c)	.....
1 cent.....	1,080,000	.7	....do.....	16	.....
Do.....	4.725	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	22.5	1.7
Do.....	2.362	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	22.5	.9
Do.....	2.365	....do.....	22.45	1.02
1/2 cent.....	2.362	....do.....	18	1.5
Total.....	3,120,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

^a Coin has 8 scallops. Across scallops, 23.1 mm. Inside scallops, 20.96 mm.^b Square coin with round corners. Diagonally, 21.5 mm. Across flats, 18.2 mm.^c Coin has 8 scallops. Across scallops, 18.4 mm. Inside scallops, 17 mm.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1965.

CHAD, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, Equatorial)

CHILE¹

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 centesimos (.10 escudo).	60,360,000	8	Bronze-aluminum (90-92 copper, 8-10 aluminum, etc.).	27	.....
5 centesimos (.05 escudo).	32,360,000	4	....do.....	23.5	.....
2 centesimos (.02 escudo).	31,800,000	3	....do.....	20	.....
1 centesimo (.01 escudo).	.....	3	Aluminum (95 aluminum, 5 other)....	29	2.0
1/2 centesimo (.005 escudo).	.....	2	....do.....	25	.....
Total.....	124,520,000				

Reported coinage Chilean Mint.

¹ Law 13,305 of April 4, 1959, changed the monetary unit from PESO to ESCUDO and authorized a new series of coins as shown in the table.

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF (TAIWAN)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 dollar ¹	32,350,000	6	55 copper, 27 zinc, 18 nickel.....	25	1.6
50 cents.....	.....	7	92 copper, 8 aluminum.....	27.13	1.59
20 cents.....	.....	1.8	Aluminum.....	22.8	1.626
10 cents.....	.....	4.5	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	21	1.48
Do.....	26,000,000	1.15	99 aluminum, 1 magnesium.....	19	1.7
Total.....	58,350,000				

Reported coinage Central Mint of China.

¹ Includes 5,010,000 commemorative one dollar coins.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

COLOMBIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
1 peso.....	.....	25	900 silver, 100 alloy metal.....	37	2.5
50 centavos.....	2,822,936	12.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30	2.0
20 centavos.....	23,056,040	5	...do.....	23	1.3
10 centavos.....	23,544,424	2.5	...do.....	18	1.2
5 centavos.....	7,166,360	4	95 copper, 5 nickel.....	21	1.3
2 centavos.....	.....	3	84 copper, 16 zinc.....	19	1.5
1 centavo.....	.....	2	Steel plated with an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel.	17	1.05
Do.....	3,911,800	2	95 copper, 5 nickel.....	17	1
Total.....	60,501,560				

Reported coinage Colombian Mint.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

COMORO ARCHIPELAGO

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
20 francs.....	4	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel....	23.5	.....
10 francs.....	3	...do.....	20	.....
5 francs.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	31	.....
2 francs.....	2.2	...do.....	27	.....
1 franc.....	1.3	...do.....	23	.....
Total.....				

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF (BRAZZAVILLE)

(See Africa, Equatorial)

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE (KINSHASA FORMERLY LEOPOLDVILLE)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
<u>Zaire-likuta-sengi system*</u>					
5 makuta.....	5,992,000	6.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	25	.....
1 likuta.....	16,632,000	1.25	97 aluminum, 3 magnesium.....	21	.....
10 sengi.....	6,000,000	.7	...do.....	17	.....
<u>Franc-centime system</u>					
50 francs.....	.....	17.5	600 silver, 400 copper.....	35	2.3
10 francs.....	.....	3.38	97 aluminum, 3 magnesium.....	30	1.75
5 francs.....	.....	2.2	95 aluminum, 4.5 magnesium, 0.5 manganese.	26	2
Do.....	.....	13	86.3 copper, 7.9 zinc, 3.3 nickel, 1.5 aluminum, 1.0 iron.	33	2
Do.....	.....	7.5	66 2/3 copper, 33 1/3 zinc.....	27	2
2 francs**.....	.....	6	...do.....	25/29	1.5
Do (round).....	.....	5	...do.....	22	1.5
1 franc.....	.....	2.5	...do.....	19	1.3
Do.....	.....	1.45	95 aluminum, 4.5 magnesium, 0.5 manganese.	22	1.92
Do.....	.....	10	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	28	2
50 centimes.....	.....	.685	97 aluminum, 3 magnesium.....	18	1.2
20 centimes.....	.....	6	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	25	1.5
10 centimes.....	.....	4	...do.....	22	1.3
Total.....	28,624,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

*Effective June 23, 1967, the Democratic Republic of Congo will introduce a new monetary unit, the zaire, equivalent to 1,000 francs. The zaire will be divided into 100 likuta (plural, makuta), and each likuta will be divided into 100 sengi.

**Hexagonal shaped coin.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1967.

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

COSTA RICA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
2 colones.....	14	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	32	2.28
Do.....	12	17% chrome-stainless steel.....	32	2
1 colon.....	1,000,000	10	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	29	2.08
Do.....	8 2/3	17% chrome-stainless steel.....	29	2
50 centimos.....	7	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26	1.7
25 centimos.....	3.45	....do.....	23	1.3
10 centimos.....	2	....do.....	18	1.1
Do.....	1.75	17% chrome-stainless steel.....	18	1.2
5 centimos.....	1	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	15	1
Do.....875	17% chrome-stainless steel.....	15	.8
Total.....	1,000,000				

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1965, and were made in Germany.

CYPRUS

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 mils.....	11.31036	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	28.5	2.29
50 mils.....	5.65518	....do.....	23.6	1.73
25 mils.....	2.82759	....do.....	19.4	1.32
5 mils.....	5.6699	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	25.5	1.60
Do.....	5.6699	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	25.5	1.52
3 mils.....	2.83495	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	20.2	.....
1 mil.....	1.0	Aluminum alloy with 3+% magnesium..	(a)	1.7
Total.....				

^a Twelve-sided coin measuring 17.8 mm. across flats.

DAHOMEY, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, West--Monetary Union of)

DENMARK

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 kroner ¹.....	.....	17	800 silver, 200 copper.....	33	2.4
Do.....	2,606,169	15	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	33	2.40
2 kroner ¹.....	.....	15	800 silver, 200 copper.....	31.5	2.45
Do.....	.....	13	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel.....	31.5	2.45
Do.....	.....	15	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	33	2.4
1 krone.....	.....	6.5	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel.....	25.5	1.9
Do.....	13,063,148	6.8	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	25.5	1.9
25 ore:					
Christian X....	.....	4.5	....do.....	23	1.7
Do.....	.....	3.6	Zinc.....	23	1.6
Frederik IX....	16,781,563	4.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	23	1.60
25 ore ²	199,709	4.3	....do.....	23	1.60
10 ore:					
Christian X....	.....	2.4	Zinc.....	18	1.6
Do.....	.....	3	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	18	1.7
Frederik IX....	24,494,045	3	....do.....	18	1.70
5 ore:					
Christian X....	.....	7.6	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	27	1.9
Do.....	.....	2.4	Aluminum.....	27	1.8
Do.....	.....	6.4	Zinc.....	27	1.8
Frederik IX....	.....	6.4	....do.....	27	1.8
Do.....	28,849,850	6	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	24	1.8
2 ore:					
Christian X....	.....	3.8	....do.....	21	1.6
Do.....	.....	1.2	Aluminum.....	21	1.5
Do.....	.....	3.2	Zinc.....	21	1.5
Frederik IX....	21,428,020	3.2	....do.....	21	1.47
2 ore ³	7,893,433	3.6	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	19.5	1.47
1 ore:					
Christian X....	.....	1.9	....do.....	16	1.3
Do.....	.....	1.6	Zinc.....	16	1.3
Frederik IX....	32,922,387	1.6	....do.....	16	1.31
1 ore ³	1,995,561	1.8	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	15.5	1.31
Total.....	150,233,885				

Reported coinage Danish Mint.

Danish coins circulate in Faroe Islands and fractional Danish coins circulate in Greenland.

¹ Commemorative issue.

² Coin has central hole. First coined in 1966 (date on coins, 1966), not yet issued for circulation.

³ The two and one ore bronze coins, with the dates 1960, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, and 1966, were not placed in circulation in 1966.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

DOMINICA (WINDWARD ISLANDS)

(See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
1 peso.....	20,000	26.7	650 silver, 350 copper.....	38.1	.....
1/2 peso.....	.....	12.5	Silver-copper.....	30.6	2.2
25 centavos.....	.....	6.25	.....do.....	24.3	1.7
10 centavos.....	.....	2.5	.....do.....	17.9	1
5 centavos.....	.....	5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	21.2	1.90
1 centavo.....	.....	3	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.....	19	1.57
Do.....	.....	3	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	19	.....
Total.....	20,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1963.

DUBAI

(See Qatar and Dubai which have a common currency)

ECUADOR

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
1 sucre.....	6.5	Steel clad with 5% nickel on each side.	26	1.6
Do.....	7	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26	.....
Do.....	7	Pure nickel.....	26	1.6
50 centavos.....	5	Steel clad with 5% nickel on on each side.	23	1.5
20 centavos.....	24,000,000	3.6	.....do.....	21	1.3
Do.....	4	80 copper, 20 zinc.....	21	1.5
Do.....	4	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	21	1.5
10 centavos.....	2.75	Steel clad with 5% nickel on each side.	19	1.3
Do.....	3	80 copper, 20 zinc.....	19	1.3
Do.....	3	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	19	1.3
5 centavos.....	2	80 copper, 20 zinc.....	17	1
Do.....	2	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	17	1
Total.....	24,000,000				

Issuing agency, Banco Central del Ecuador.

EGYPT

(See United Arab Republic)

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued
EL SALVADOR

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
50 centavos.....	.....	5	900 silver, 100 copper.....	21	1.9
25 centavos*.....	.....	2.5	....do.....	17.9	1.3
Do.....	.....	7.5	....do.....	29	1.5
10 centavos.....	.....	7	75 copper, 25 nickel; and 70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel.	26	1.7
5 centavos.....	6,000,000	5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	23	1.78
Do.....	.....	5	Nickel silver 12%; and 70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel.	23	1.7
3 centavos.....	.....	4	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.7
1 centavo.....	5,000,000	2.5	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	16	1.68
Do.....	.....	2.5	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.....	16	1.7
Do.....	.....	2.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	16	1.7
Total.....	11,000,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
*United States silver dimes (1/10 dollar) also circulate as the 25-centavo denomination in El Salvador, however they are being withdrawn from circulation.
Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

ETHIOPIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
50 cents.....	.....	7.0307	800 silver, 200 copper.....	25	2
Do.....	.....	7.0307	700 silver, 300 copper.....	25	2
25 cents*.....	.....	6.8039	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	26	2.1
Do*.....	.....	6.8039	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.....	26	2.1
10 cents.....	100,000,000	6.0911	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	23	2.08
5 cents.....	60,000,000	4.0175	....do.....	20	1.82
Do.....	.....	4.0175	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.....	20	1.8
1 cent.....	.....	2.85115	95 copper, 5 zinc; and 95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.	17	1.8
Total.....	160,000,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
*Scalloped coin.
Fifty-cent coins are being withdrawn from circulation.
Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1944.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

(United Kingdom coins circulate in the Falkland Islands)

FAROE ISLANDS

(Danish coins circulate in the Faroe Islands)

FIJI

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
Florin (2 s.).....	.....	11.31036	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	28.5	2.31
Shilling (1 s.).....	.....	5.65518	....do.....	23.6	1.73
Sixpence (6 d.).....	.....	2.82759	....do.....	19.4	1.4
Threepence (3 d.).....	.....	6.1559	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	(a)	2.54
Penny (1 d.).....	720,000	6.4799	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	b 26	1.98
Halfpenny (1/2 d.)....	.....	3.23995	....do.....	b 21	1.6
Total.....	720,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
^a Twelve-sided coin, 21.1 mm. across flats, and 21.9 mm. diagonally.
^b Diameter of central perforation 7 mm.
Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

FINLAND¹

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
<u>Old Markkaa*</u>					
1000 markkaa ².....	.....	14	875 silver, 125 copper.....	30	2.4
500 markkaa ².....	.....	12	500 silver, 400 copper, 100 nickel.	32	2
200 markkaa.....	.....	8.3	500 silver, 380 copper, 120 zinc...	27.5	1.9
100 markkaa.....	.....	5.2	....do.....	24	1.7
50 markkaa.....	.....	5.5	93 copper, 5 aluminum, 2 nickel...	25	1.9
20 markkaa.....	.....	4.5	....do.....	22.5	1.9
10 markkaa.....	.....	3	....do.....	20	1.5
5 markkaa.....	.....	2.55	Iron with nickel plating.....	18	1.5
Do.....	.....	4.5	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel...	23	1.8
Do.....	.....	4.5	90 copper, 7 zinc, 3 aluminum.....	23	1.8
Do.....	.....	4.55	72 copper, 28 zinc.....	23	1.8
1 markka.....	.....	1.15	Iron with nickel plating.....	16	1
Do.....	.....	4	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	21	1.5
Do.....	.....	4	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc; or pure copper.	21	1.5
Do.....	.....	3.5	Iron.....	21	1.5
<u>New Markkaa-Pennia**</u>					
1 markka.....	15,183,000	6.4	350 silver, 570 copper, 80 zinc....	24	1.77
50 pennia.....	1,051,000	5.5	93 copper, 5 aluminum, 2 nickel....	25	1.9
20 pennia.....	4,085,000	4.5	....do.....	22.5	1.9
10 pennia.....	3,094,000	3	....do.....	20	1.5
5 pennia.....	8,064,000	2.6	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	18	1.4
1 penni.....	36,880,000	1.6	....do.....	15.8	1.1
Total.....	68,357,000				

Reported coinage Finnish Mint.

¹ In accordance with a Currency Act and an Act for Enforcement of the Currency Act, promulgated on March 30, 1962 and effective January 1, 1963, Finland introduced a new monetary unit called the "new markka". The new unit, divided into 100 parts called "penni" is equivalent to 100 old markkaa.

² Commemorative issue.

* Old markkaa coins will remain in circulation until they are replaced by the new series of coins.

** The new series of penni coins was placed in circulation beginning January 1, 1963, and the new markka coins were placed in circulation during October 1964.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

FRANCE

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
<u>Old Francs</u>					
100 francs.....	.....	6	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	24	1.9
50 francs.....	.....	8	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	27	2.4
20 francs.....	.....	4	....do.....	23.5	1.7
10 francs.....	.....	3	....do.....	20	1.7
5 francs ¹.....	.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	31	2.3
2 francs.....	.....	2.2	....do.....	27	1.9
1 franc.....	.....	1.3	....do.....	23	1.4
<u>Francs*</u>					
10 francs.....	9,799,500	25	900 silver, 100 copper.....	37	.....
5 francs.....	5,010,000	12	835 silver, 165 copper.....	29	2.2
1 franc.....	38,037,967	6	Pure nickel.....	24	1.9
1/2 franc.....	88,890,400	4.5	....do.....	19	.....
20 centimes.....	21,755,000	4	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel...	23.5	.....
10 centimes.....	16,422,000	3	....do.....	20	.....
5 centimes ²	315,702,000	2	....do.....	17	.....
Do ³.....	.....	3.4	Stainless steel.....	19	.....
1 centime.....	19,688,088	1.65	....do.....	15	.....
Total.....	515,304,955				

Reported coinage French Government Mint.

* The new francs (NF) or "nouveau francs" are equal to 100 former French francs. Beginning Jan. 1, 1963 the term "new" was omitted according to decree no. 62,1320 of Nov. 9, 1962.

¹ Demonetization notice by decree no. 66,586 of Aug. 3, 1966, retired from circulation the old five francs of 95% aluminum, 5% magnesium by arrete of Aug. 30, 1966.² Issued for circulation Jan. 2, 1966.³ Demonetization notice by decree no. 65,448 of June 8, 1965, retired from circulation the stainless steel five centimes by arrete of Jan. 19, 1966.

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

FRENCH GUADELOUPE

(Metropolitan French coins circulate in French Guadeloupe)

FRENCH GUIANA

(Metropolitan French coins circulate in French Guiana)

FRENCH MARTINIQUE

(Metropolitan French coins circulate in French Martinique)

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 francs.....	800,000	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	31	2.5
2 francs.....	1,182,000	2.2	....do.....	27	1.9
1 franc.....	2,792,000	1.3	....do.....	23	1.7
50 centimes.....	78,000	0.7	....do.....	18	.....
Total.....	4,852,000				

Reported coinage French Government Mint.

French Polynesia, formerly called French Settlements in Pacific Oceania, is administratively divided into the following circumscriptions: The Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Tuāmotu group, Austral Islands, and the Marquesas Islands.

FRENCH SOMALILAND

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
20 francs.....	.....	4	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel....	23.5	.....
Do.....	.....	4	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	23.5	.....
10 francs.....	150,000	3	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel....	20	.....
5 francs.....	.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	31	.....
2 francs.....	.....	2.2	....do.....	27	.....
1 franc.....	.....	1.3	....do.....	23	.....
Total.....	150,000				

Reported coinage French Government Mint.

GABON, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, Equatorial)

GAMBIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Four shillings.....	400,000	18.14370	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	34.29	.....
Two shillings.....	1,000,000	11.31036	....do.....	28.5	.....
One shilling.....	2,500,000	5.65518	....do.....	23.6	.....
Sixpence.....	1,500,000	2.82759	....do.....	19.4	.....
Threepence.....	2,000,000	5.18391	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	21.5	.....
Penny.....	3,600,000	5.6699	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	25.5	.....
Total.....	11,000,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

The coins described in table were introduced in 1966. Throughout 1966 West African coins were in circulation in Gambia.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 Deutsche Mark.....	12,873,200	11.2	625 silver, 375 copper.....	29	2.07
2 Deutsche Mark.....	18,706,022	7	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26.75	1.79
1 Deutsche Mark.....	37,827,865	5.5	....do.....	23.5	1.75
50 pfennig.....	36,023,720	3.5	....do.....	20	1.58
10 pfennig.....	106,508,671	4	Iron core with tombac plating on both sides (sometimes called pinchbeck plating).	21.5	1.7
5 pfennig.....	82,127,998	3	....do.....	18.5	1.7
2 pfennig.....	87,970,130	3.25	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	19.25	1.52
1 pfennig.....	.....	2	Iron core 90% by weight with copper plating 5% by weight on each side.	16.5	1.35
Do.....	166,798,651	2	....do.....	16.5	1.38
Total.....	548,836,257				

Reported coinage German Federal Government Mints.

GHANA¹

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
<u>Pound, shilling, pence system coins¹</u>					
Commemorative coin....	.....	15.97611	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.....	28.40	.....
10 shillings.....	.....	28.2759	925 silver, 75 copper.....	38.74	.....
2 shillings.....	.....	9.07185	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26.49	2.13
1 shilling.....	.....	4.53595	....do.....	20.96	1.83
Sixpence.....	.....	2.26796	....do.....	16.99	1.42
Threepence ².....	.....	3.23995	....do.....	19.51	1.60
Penny.....	.....	5.6699	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	25.48	1.65
Halfpenny.....	.....	2.83495	....do.....	20.19	1.27
<u>Decimal system coins³</u>					
50 pesewas.....	.....	14	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	32	.....
25 pesewas.....	.....	8.5	....do.....	27.5	.....
10 pesewas.....	.....	3.25	....do.....	20	.....
5 pesewas ².....	.....	4.15	....do.....	22	.....
<u>New decimal series⁴</u>					
20 pesewas.....	25,801,000	11.31036	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	28.5	.....
10 pesewas.....	13,226,000	5.65518	....do.....	23.6	.....
5 pesewas.....	2,400,000	2.82759	....do.....	19.4	.....
2 1/2 pesewas ²	6,000,000	3.23995	....do.....	19.5	.....
1 pesewa.....	29,400,000	5.6699	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	25.5	.....
1/2 pesewa.....	3,000,000	2.83495	....do.....	20.2	.....
Total.....	79,827,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

¹ The Government of Ghana introduced distinctive Ghanaian coins July 14, 1958, and simultaneously commenced withdrawal of West African coins. West African coins ceased to be legal tender in Ghana after June 30, 1959. The Ghanaian coins in the pound, shilling, and pence system were demonetized on Sept. 17, 1966, except for the threepence and penny coins which continue to circulate.

² Coin has 12-scallops.

³ Effective July 19, 1965, Ghana adopted the decimal currency system. The monetary unit, the cedi, is divided into 100 pesewas. See footnote 4.

⁴ On Feb. 23, 1967, Ghana established a new monetary unit, the new cedi, which is equivalent to 1.2 old cedis. The pesewa coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1967.

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

GIBRALTAR

(United Kingdom coins circulate in Gibraltar)

GREECE

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
30 drachms ¹	12	835 silver, 165 copper.....	30	2.2
20 drachms ²	7.5	....do.....	26.01	.....
10 drachms ³	10	99.5 nickel, 0.5 copper.....	30	1.57
5 drachmas.....	9	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	28	2
2 drachmas.....	6	....do.....	24	1.95
1 drachma.....	4	....do.....	21	1.70
50 lepta.....	2.3	....do.....	18	1.37
20 lepta ⁴	1.2	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	24	1.25
10 lepta ⁴	1	....do.....	22	1.25
5 lepta ⁴	0.85	....do.....	20	1.4
Totals.....				

¹ Commemorative issue.² First coined in 1960.³ First coined in 1959.⁴ Central hole: Diameter of 20 lepta, 4 mm.; 10 lepta, 3.5 mm.; and 5 lepta, 3 mm.

GREENLAND*

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 krone.....	7.5	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel....	28	1.9
50 ore.....	3.75	....do.....	22	1.6
25 ore.....	7	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	25	1.95
Totals.....				

* Effective July 1, 1967, all Greenland coins will be withdrawn from circulation and Danish coins will be used exclusively. Danish fractional coins have been in circulation over a period of time.

GRENADA (WINDWARD ISLANDS)

(See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group)

GUATEMALA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 centavos*.....	.....	11.944	720 silver, 280 copper.....	31	2.0
25 centavos**.....	907,067	8	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	27	2.0
Do.....	.....	8 1/3	720 silver, 280 copper.....	27	1.75
10 centavos**.....	1,548,910	3.2	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	21	1.5
Do.....	.....	3 1/3	720 silver, 280 copper.....	21	1.4
5 centavos**.....	3,602,814	1.6	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	16	1.02
Do.....	.....	1 2/3	720 silver, 280 copper.....	16	1.2
2 centavos.....	.....	6	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	25.5	1.6
1 centavo**.....	6,104,629	2.5	....do.....	19	1.03
Do.....	.....	3	....do.....	21	1.35
Do.....	.....	3	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	20	1.52
1/2 centavo.....	.....	1.5	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	16	.7
Total.....	12,163,420				

Reported coinage Guatemalan Mint.

*First coined and issued in 1962.

**First coined and issued in 1965.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

GUERNSEY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
10 shillings ¹	200,000	11.31036	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	25.4	.....
Threepence ²		6.80389	....do.....	21	.....
Do ³		3.53154	....do.....	21	.....
8 doubles.....		9.7198	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	30.9	.....
Do.....		9.7198	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	31.6	.....
Do.....		9.7198	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.9	.....
4 doubles.....		4.8599	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	25.5	.....
Do.....		4.8599	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	26.4	.....
2 doubles.....		3.564	....do.....	22.2	1.3
1 double.....		2.268	....do.....	19	1.3
Total.....	200,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

¹ Square coin with rounded corners, measuring 25.4 mm. across flats, dated 1966. A commemorative issue.

² Coin has twelve scallops.

³ Coin has twelve scallops. Maximum diameter, 21 mm.; minimum diameter, 19.9 mm. United Kingdom coins also circulate in Guernsey.

GUINEA (1964)

Denomination ¹	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
25 francs.....		9	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	27	2.03
10 francs.....		6	....do.....	23.5	1.75
5 francs.....		3.5	....do.....	20	1.52
1 franc.....		1.5	....do.....	17	.89
Total.....					

A new monetary unit, the Guinea franc, was introduced on March 1, 1960 to replace the CFA franc.

¹ The four denominations of cupronickel coins shown in the table are the second series of coins placed in circulation since March 1, 1960. A series of three denominations of aluminum-bronze coins (25, 10, and 5 francs) were issued before 1962.

GUYANA (formerly British Guiana)

Denomination ¹	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
50 cents.....	1,000,000	7.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26	.....
25 cents.....	3,500,000	4.25	....do.....	22	.....
10 cents.....	4,000,000	2.75	....do.....	18.1	.....
5 cents.....	3,200,000	2.5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	19.5	.....
1 cent.....	11,000,000	1.5	....do.....	16	.....
Total.....	22,700,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

¹ The coins described in the table will be introduced in 1967. Throughout 1966 the coins of the Caribbean Territories were in circulation.

Effective Nov. 15, 1965, the Central Bank of Guyana established a new currency, the Guyana dollar.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1967.

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

HAITI

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 centimes.....	9.88	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	29	1.9
20 centimes.....	7.5	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel.....	26	1.9
Do.....	7.55	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26	1.8
10 centimes.....	4	.....do.....	22	1.3
Do.....	4	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel.....	22.7	1.4
5 centimes.....	2.65	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.1
Do.....	2.75	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel.....	19.9	1.3
Total.....				

United States coins also circulate in Haiti.

HONDURAS

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 lempirs.....	12.5	900 silver, 100 copper.....	31	2
50 centavos.....	6.25	.....do.....	24	1.7
20 centavos.....	2.5	.....do.....	18	1.4
10 centavos.....	7	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26	1.8
5 centavos.....	5	.....do.....	21	2
2 centavos.....	3	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.....	20	1.4
1 centavo.....	1.5	.....do.....	15	1.3
Do.....	2	.....do.....	15	1.7
Total.....				

HONG KONG

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 dollar ¹.....	.....	11.6638	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30	.....
50 cents.....	4,000,000	5.832	.....do.....	23.6	1.93
10 cents.....	.....	4.5359	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	20.6	1.98
5 cents.....	.....	2.592	.....do.....	16.5	1.8
Total.....	4,000,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

¹ First coined in 1960.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

ICELAND

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
500 kronur ¹.....	.....	8.96039	900 gold, 100 copper.....	23.01	.....
2 kronur.....	.....	9.5	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel....	28	2.08
Do.....	1,000,000	9.5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	28	.....
1 krona.....	2,000,000	4.75	.....do.....	22.5	1.73
Do.....	.....	4.75	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel....	22.5	1.5
25 surar.....	2,000,000	2.4	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	17	1.45
Do.....	.....	2	Zinc.....	17	1.3
10 surar.....	4,000,000	1.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	15	1.19
Do.....	.....	1.25	Zinc.....	15	1
5 surar.....	.....	6	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	24	1.78
Do.....	.....	6	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	24	1.5
Do.....	1,000,000	6	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	24	1.78
2 surar.....	.....	3	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc; 95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc; 97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.	19	1.3
1 eyrir.....	.....	1.6	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	15	1.27
Do.....	.....	1.6	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	15	1
Do.....	1,000,000	1.6	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	15	1.27
Total.....	11,000,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

¹ Commemorative issue.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

INDIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
<u>Rupee-anna coinage¹</u>					
1 rupee.....	.....	11.6638	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 zinc, and 50 nickel.	30.5	.....
Do.....	.....	11.6638	Pure nickel.....	27.9	2.1
1/2 rupee.....	.....	5.8319	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 zinc, and 50 nickel.	24.1	.....
Do.....	.....	5.8319	Pure nickel.....	24.1	1.4
1/4 rupee.....	.....	2.916	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 zinc, and 50 nickel.	19.1	.....
Do.....	.....	2.916	Pure nickel.....	19.1	1.2
4 annas ².....	.....	6.8039	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	23.5&25.4	.....
<u>Rupee-naya paisa decimal coinage³</u>					
Decimal rupee.....	.....	10	Pure nickel.....	28	2.0
50 paise.....	27,130,165	5	....do.....	24	1.55
25 paise.....	71,264,000	2.5	....do.....	19	1.25
10 paise ²	300,120,000	5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	23	1.8
5 paise ⁴	129,660,000	4	....do.....	(⁴)	1.8
3 paise ⁵	347,705,000	1.25	Aluminum with 3.5-4.0 percent magnesium.	(⁵)	1.95
2 paise ².....	.....	3	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	18	1.65
Do ²	363,370,000	1	Aluminum with 3.5-4.0 percent magnesium.	20	1.75
1 paisa ⁶	390,580,000	0.75	....do.....	(⁶)	1.85
Do.....	.....	1.5	78-83 copper, 17-20 zinc, 0.9-1.4 nickel.	16	1.2
1 naya paisa.....	.....	1.5	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	16	1.14
Total.....	1,629,829,165				

Reported coinage Indian Government Mints Alipore, Bombay, and Hyderabad.

¹ The rupee-anna coinage system was gradually replaced by the rupee-naya paisa decimal coinage system beginning April 1, 1957. There are 16 annas to one rupee.

² Coin has eight scallops.

³ The decimal system of coinage, authorized by Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1955, became effective April 1, 1957. Eight denominations of decimal coins are currently being issued. The prefix "naya" or the plural "naye" in the designation "naya paisa" or "naye paise" was discontinued effective June 1, 1964. See also Note below.

⁴ Square with rounded corners, 19 mm. across flat sides and 22 mm. across corners.

⁵ Hexagonal shaped coin with rounded corners and unmilled rim, 19.5 mm. across flat sides and 21 mm. across corners.

⁶ Square with rounded corners and unmilled rim, 14.7 mm. across flat sides and 17 mm. across opposite corners. First coined in 1965, first issued in 1966.

Indian coins also circulate in Bhutan and Sikkim.

Note: The 50, 25, 10, 5, and the cupronickel 2 paisa have also been issued with the designations "naye paise". The copper-zinc-nickel one paisa has also been issued with the designation "naya paisa".

INDONESIA

Denomination ¹	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
50 sen.....	3	97.15 aluminum, 2.85 other.....	29	2
25 sen.....	2.2	....do.....	26	1.9
10 sen.....	1.7	....do.....	23.5	1.9
5 sen ²	1.3	....do.....	22	1.8
1 sen ²	0.75do.....	18	1.5
Total.....				

¹ Not in active circulation.

² Coin has central hole.

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

IRAN (Year ended March 21, 1966)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 pahlevi.....	.....	40.67990	900 gold, 100 copper.....	40	2.0
2 1/2 pahlevi.....	.....	20.33995	....do.....	30	1.80
1 pahlevi.....	.....	8.13598	....do.....	22	1.25
1/2 pahlevi.....	.....	4.06799	....do.....	19	.83
1/4 pahlevi.....	.....	2.033995	....do.....	16	.60
Do.....	.....	2.033995	....do.....	14	.76
Do.....	.....	2.033995	900 gold, 100 copper and silver or 100 copper.	16	.58
10 rials.....	1,627,049	9	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30.5	1.32
Do.....	.....	12	....do.....	31	1.78
Do.....	.....	16	600 silver, 400 copper.....	32	2.5
5 rials.....	3,468,447	5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26	1.05
Do.....	.....	7	....do.....	26	1.5
Do.....	.....	8	600 silver, 400 copper.....	26	1.9
2 rials.....	5,154,572	3	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	22.5	.83
Do.....	.....	4	....do.....	22.5	1.15
Do.....	.....	3.2	600 silver, 400 copper.....	22	1.3
1 rial.....	12,050,000	1.75	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	18.5	.74
Do.....	.....	2	....do.....	18.5	.85
Do.....	.....	1.6	600 silver, 400 copper.....	18	.9
50 dinara.....	.....	3.49	Copper.....	20	.....
Do.....	.....	3.49	91.5 copper, 8.5 aluminum.....	20	.....
Do.....	1,600,000	2.5	....do.....	20	1.0
25 dinars.....	.....	3	....do.....	19	.....
10 dinars.....	.....	2.68	....do.....	18	.....
5 dinars.....	.....	1.65	....do.....	16	.....
Total.....	23,900,068				

Reported coinage Iranian Government Mint. Few silver coins are in active circulation.

IRAQ (1965)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 fils ¹	10	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	29	.....
50 fils ¹	5	....do.....	23	.....
25 fils ²	2.5	....do.....	20	.....
10 fils ³	6.75	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26	1.9
5 fils ³	5	....do.....	22	.....
1 fils ⁴	2.5	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	19	.....
Total.....				

¹ First coined in 1959, authorized by Republican Ordinance No. 460 of 1959.² First coined in 1960; first issued in 1961. Authorized by Republican Ordinance No. 649 of 1959.³ First coined in 1959; first issued in 1960. Coin has twelve scallops.⁴ First coined and issued in 1960. Coin is ten-sided. Diameter, inside measurement.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

IRELAND, REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 shillings ¹	2,000,000	18.144	833 1/3 silver, 166 2/3 copper.....	30.5	.....
Half-crown (2 1/2 s.) .....	.....	14.13795	750 silver, 250 copper.....	32.3	2.3
Do.....	700,000	14.13795	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	32.3	2.31
Florin (2 s.).....	.....	11.31036	750 silver, 250 copper.....	28.5	2.3
Do.....	3,625,000	11.31036	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	28.5	2.31
Shilling (1 s.).....	.....	5.65518	750 silver, 250 copper.....	23.6	1.8
Do.....	3,000,000	5.65518	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	23.6	1.8
Sixpence (6 d.).....	2,000,000	4.53593	.....do.....	20.83	1.4
Do.....	.....	4.53593	Pure nickel.....	21	1.9
Threepence (3 d.)...	4,000,000	3.23995	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	17.7	1.9
Do.....	.....	3.23995	Pure nickel.....	17.7	1.9
Penny (1 d.).....	6,240,000	9.44984	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.9	.....
Do.....	.....	9.44984	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	30.9	1.9
Halfpenny (1/2 d.)..	.....	5.6699	.....do.....	25.5	1.8
Do.....	1,680,000	5.6699	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	25.5	.....
Farthing (1/4 d.)...	.....	2.83495	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	20.2	1.5
Do.....	96,000	2.83495	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	20.2	1.5
Total.....	23,341,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

¹ Commemorative issue.

In addition 20,000 special 10 shilling coins were manufactured during 1966.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966 with the exception of 240,000 pennies which were dated 1965.

ISLE OF MAN

(United Kingdom coins circulate in the Isle of Man)

Commemorative pieces Denomination ¹	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 pound size.....	39.940	980 gold, 20 copper.....	36.02	.....
Do.....	39.940	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.....	36.02	.....
1 pound size.....	7.988	980 gold, 20 copper.....	22.1	.....
Do.....	7.988	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.....	22.1	.....
10 shilling size....	3.994	980 gold, 20 copper.....	19.3	.....
Do.....	3.994	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.....	19.3	.....
Total.....				

¹ Commemorative pieces bearing the date 1965 were manufactured in 1965.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

ISRAEL

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 pounds ¹.....	.....	26.68	916.6 gold, 83.4 copper.....	33	1.76
50 pounds ¹.....	.....	13.34	....do.....	27	1.31
20 pounds ¹.....	.....	7.988	....do.....	22	1.6
5 pounds ¹	43,003	25	900 silver, 100 copper.....	34	3.4
1 pound ¹.....	.....	14.1	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	32.2	2.4
Do.....	340,090	9	....do.....	27.5	2.2
1/2 pound.....	3,323,008	6.8	....do.....	24.5	2
Do ¹.....	.....	12	....do.....	29.5	2.4
<u>Pruta coinage²</u>					
500 prutot ¹.....	.....	25.5	500 silver, 500 copper and nickel....	38	2.8
250 prutot ¹.....	.....	14.3	....do.....	32.25	2.2
Do.....	.....	14.1	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	32.25	2.3
100 prutot.....	.....	11.3	....do.....	28.5	2.3
Do.....	.....	7.3	Nickel plated steel.....	25.6	2.2
50 prutot.....	.....	5	....do.....	23.5	1.7
Do.....	.....	5.6	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	23.5	1.8
25 prutot.....	.....	2.8	....do.....	19.5	1.3
Do.....	.....	2.5	Nickel plated steel.....	19.5	1.3
10 prutot.....	.....	6.1	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc.....	24.5	1.6
Do ³.....	.....	1.6	Aluminum.....	24.5	1.4
Do.....	.....	1.5	....do.....	24.5	1.4
Do.....	.....	1.5	Aluminum brown anodized.....	24.5	1.4
5 prutot.....	.....	3.2	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc.....	20	1.5
1 pruta.....	.....	1.3	Aluminum.....	21	1.7
<u>Agorot coinage²</u>					
25 agorot.....	520,044	6.5	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel.....	25.5	1.9
10 agorot.....	7,450,589	4.2	....do.....	21.5	1.8
5 agorot.....	591,112	2.32	....do.....	17.5	1.5
1 agora ³	7,835,851	1.03	97 aluminum, 3 magnesium.....	20	1.35
Total.....	20,103,697				

1966 coinage made in Israel, Netherlands, and Switzerland.

¹ Commemorative coin.² Since January 1, 1960 the Israeli pound has been divided into 100 agorot instead of 1,000 prutot.³ Coin has twelve scallops.

ITALY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
500 lire.....	13,120,000	11	"Lega argento" (835 silver, 165 copper).	29	2.2
100 lire.....	52,500,000	8	"Aconital" (Steel containing 18 percent chrome).	27.8	2
50 lire.....	27,400,000	6.25	....do.....	24.8	2
20 lire.....	.....	3.6	"Bronzital" (91.6 copper, 8.0 aluminum, 0.4 titanium).	21.3	1.6
10 lire.....	16,500,000	1.6	"Italma" (96.2 aluminum, 3.5 magnesium, 0.3 manganese).	23.3	1.6
5 lire.....	1,200,000	1	....do.....	20.2	1.5
2 lire.....	.....	0.8	....do.....	18.3	1.4
1 lira.....	.....	0.625	....do.....	17.2	1.2
Total.....	110,720,000				

Reported coinage Italian Mint.

Coins of Italy circulate in San Marino.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

IVORY COAST, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, West--Monetary Union of)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

JAMAICA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Crown (5 sh.)*.....	190,000	28.2759	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	38.7	.....
Penny.....	1,200,000	7.5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	27	1.83
Halfpenny.....	1,200,000	4.5	...do.....	22.5	1.65
Farthing.....	.....	2.75	...do.....	20.2	.....
Total.....	2,590,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

* Commemorative issue.

United Kingdom coins also circulate in Jamaica, including Turks, Caicos, and Cayman Islands.

In addition 20,000 special crowns were manufactured during 1966.

All coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

JAPAN

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1,000 yen*.....	.....	20	925 silver, 75 copper.....	35	2.5
100 yen.....	97,500,000	4.8	600 silver, 300 copper, 100 zinc....	22.6	1.7
50 yen.....	.....	5.5	Pure nickel.....	25	1.6
Do.....	171,500,000	5	...do.....	(a)	1.6
10 yen.....	395,900,000	4.5	95 copper, 4-3 zinc, 1-2 tin.....	23.5	1.5
5 yen.....	163,100,000	3.75	60-70 copper, 40-30 zinc.....	(b)	1.5
Do.....	.....	4	...do.....	22	1.6
1 yen.....	807,344,000	1	Pure aluminum.....	20	1.5
Total.....	1,635,344,000				

Reported coinage Japanese Mint.

^a Round coin 25 mm. in diameter with central hole 6 mm. in diameter.

^b Round coin 22 mm. in diameter with central hole 5 mm. in diameter.

*Commemorative issue coined in 1964. A 100 yen commemorative piece was also coined in 1964. Specifications are the same as those for the regular issue.

JERSEY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Crown (5 sh.)*.....	300,000	28.2759	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	38.7	.....
Threepence.....	1,200,000	6.8039	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	(a)	.....
Do.....	.....	4.7174	...do.....	21	1.85
Penny.....	.....	9.44984	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	30.9	1.83
Do.....	1,200,000	9.44984	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.9	.....
Halfpenny.....	.....	5.6699	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	25.5	.....
Total.....	2,700,000				

Report coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

* Commemorative issue.

^a Twelve sided coin, measuring 21.1 mm. across flat sides.

United Kingdom coins also circulate in Jersey.

In addition 15,000 special sets each containing two crown pieces and 15,000 sets each containing two coins of the threepence and penny denominations were manufactured during 1966.

All coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

JORDAN

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 fils.....	12	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30	2.2
50 fils.....	7.5	....do.....	26	1.9
20 fils.....	3.75	....do.....	20	1.6
10 fils.....	10	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	28	2.2
Do.....	10	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	28	2.2
5 fils.....	6	....do.....	24	1.8
Do.....	6	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	24	1.8
1 fils.....	3	....do.....	18	1.6
Do.....	3	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	18	1.6
Total.....				

During 1966 Mints in the United Kingdom manufactured 5,100 sets of special coins. Each set contains one coin in the 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, and 1 fils denominations. The coins bear the date 1966.

KENYA¹

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
2 shillings.....	(²)	14.13795	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	32.3	2.26
1 shilling.....	8,000,000	7.7759	....do.....	27.74	1.83
50 cents.....	2,880,000	3.8879	....do.....	20.96	1.57
25 cents.....	4,000,000	2.592	....do.....	18.06	1.35
10 cents.....	6,700,000	9.4498	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	30.86	1.75
5 cents.....	6,400,000	5.6699	....do.....	25.48	1.57
Total.....	27,980,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

¹ The coins described in the table will be introduced in 1967. Throughout 1966 East African coins continued circulate in Kenya.

² Authorized but not yet coined.

In addition the following special coins of 916 2/3 gold were manufactured during 1966: 1,000 sets each containing a 500 shillings (589.235 grains or 38.18 grams), 250 shillings (294.618 grains or 19.09 grams), and a 100 shillings (117.847 grains or 7.64 grams); 500 individual 500 shilling coins; 1,000 coins in the 250 shilling denomination; and 3,000 pieces in the 100 shilling denomination.

All coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

KOREA, REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
<u>Hwan coins</u> ¹					
100 hwan.....	.....	6.73909	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26	1.70
50 hwan.....	.....	3.69354	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel.....	22.86	1.27
10 hwan.....	.....	2.46236	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	19.1	1.17
<u>Won coins</u> ²					
10 won.....	10,600,000	4.22	88 copper, 12 zinc.....	22.86	1.54
5 won.....	450,000	3.09	....do.....	20.4	1.39
1 won.....	7,000,000	1.7	60 copper, 40 zinc.....	17.2	1.13
Total.....	18,050,000				

Reported coinage Korean Government Printing Agency.

¹ Law No. 1088 promulgated on June 9, 1962 changed the monetary unit from HWAN to WON. The WON is divided into 100 CHON, and is equivalent to ten hwan. The law provided for new won coins, and for the exchange of coins of the 50 and 10 hwan denominations for new bank notes at the rate of 10 hwan to 1 won until July 11, 1962. The 50 and 10 hwan coins are temporarily in circulation as 5 and 1 won respectively, according to Law No. 1132 promulgated on Aug. 28, 1962.

² Won coins were first coined and issued in 1966.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

KUWAIT

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 dinars*.....	.....	13.57149	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 other.....	28.4	.....
100 fils.....	.....	6.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26	.....
50 fils.....	.....	4.5	....do.....	23	.....
20 fils.....	.....	3	....do.....	20	.....
10 fils.....	.....	3.75	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	21	.....
5 fils.....	.....	2.5	....do.....	19.5	.....
1 fils.....	500,000	2	....do.....	17	.....
Total.....	500,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

Distinctive Kuwaiti coins were first coined during 1960, and first issued during 1961, except for the 5-dinar gold coins which were first coined during 1961. The Kuwaiti Dinar is divided into 1,000 fils.

*Not in active circulation.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

LEBANON

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 piastres.....	5	600 silver, 400 copper.....	24	1.4
25 piastres.....	4	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	23.5	1.4
10 piastres.....	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	22	1.6
Do.....	3.5	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	22	1.6
5 piastres.....	2.9	....do.....	20	1.6
Do.....	1	96 aluminum, 4 magnesium.....	20	1.6
Do.....	1	Aluminum.....	20	1.7
2 1/2 piastres ¹	2.75	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	20	1.6
1 piastre ²	2	....do.....	18	1.6
Total.....				

¹ Round coin with central hole measuring 4 mm. in diameter.

² Round coin with central hole measuring 6 mm. in diameter.

LEEWARD ISLANDS--ATLANTIC GROUP

(See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group)

LEEWARD ISLANDS--PACIFIC GROUP

(See French Polynesia)

LESOTHO (formerly Basutoland)

(Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in Lesotho)

LIBERIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
25 dollars ¹	100	23.312	1,000 gold, marked "L".....	30.2	2.4
Do ¹	3,000	23.312	900 gold, 100 copper.....	30.2	2.4
20 dollars ¹.....	.....	18.65	....do.....	27	1.7
1 dollar.....	1,000,000	20.73	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	34	3
Do.....	.....	20.73565	900 silver, 100 copper.....	34	2.74
50 cents.....	200,000	10.36	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	29	2.3
Do.....	.....	10.36783	900 silver, 100 copper.....	29	1.9
25 cents.....	800,000	5.18	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	23	1.7
Do.....	.....	5.18391	900 silver, 100 copper.....	23	1.5
10 cents.....	2,000,000	2.07	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	17	1.3
Do.....	.....	2.07357	900 silver, 100 copper.....	17	1.17
5 cents.....	.....	4.14713	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.73
1 cent.....	.....	2.59196	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	17.9	1.4
Total.....	4,003,100				

Reported coinage Swiss Federal Mint.

United States coins also are legal tender and circulate in Liberia.

¹ Commemorative issue.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966 with the exception of the gold commemorative pieces which were dated 1965.

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

LIBYA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
<u>Pound-millieme system¹</u>					
100 milliemmes.....	11	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30	2
50 milliemmes.....	7	....do.....	(²)	1.8
20 milliemmes.....	6	....do.....	24	1.8
10 milliemmes.....	3.25	....do.....	20	1.5
5 milliemmes.....	2.5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	(³)	1.2
1 millieme.....	1.75	....do.....	16	1
Total.....				

¹ Article 25 of the Banking Law (No. 4) of Feb. 5, 1963, retained the pound as the standard unit of currency, eliminated the piastre, and established the millieme as the only subsidiary unit of the pound. Under this law the pound is divided into 1,000 milliemmes. Effective Oct. 1, 1965, six new millieme denomination coins were issued, they will gradually replace the former issues of coin (see section one in the Libya table in last year's Report) as well as 5 and 10 piastre banknotes.

² Twelve scallops, measuring 26.0 mm. across scallops, and 24.3 mm. inside scallops.

³ Twelve scallops, measuring 20.0 mm. across scallops, and 18.7 mm. inside scallops.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Denomination*	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 franken.....	11.29	900 gold, 100 copper.....	25	1.6
25 franken.....	5.645	....do.....	20	1.4
Total.....				

*Gold coins are not in circulation.

Coins of Switzerland circulate in Liechtenstein.

LUXEMBOURG

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
250 franca*.....	.....	25	835 silver, 165 copper.....	37	2.3
100 franca*.....	.....	18	....do.....	33	2.05
5 francs.....	.....	6	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	24	1.7
1 franc.....	1,000,000	4	....do.....	21	1.51
25 centimes.....	.....	0.76	97 aluminum, 3 magnesium.....	19	1
Total.....	1,000,000				
<u>Other:</u>					
"Monnaie-medaille"	5,000	12.904	900 gold, 100 copper.....	26	1.4
Do.....	10,000	25	835 silver, 165 copper.....	33	2.8
Total.....	15,000				
Grand total.....	1,015,000				

Reported coinage Belgian Mint.

*Commemorative issue.

Belgian coins also circulate in Luxembourg.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

MADEIRA ISLANDS

(Coins of Portugal circulate in Madeira Islands)

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
20 francs.....	4	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	23.5	1.7
10 francs.....	3	....do.....	20	1.7
5 francs.....	5	Stainless steel.....	22	2
Do.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	31	2.3
2 francs.....	3.4	Stainless steel.....	19	1.88
Do.....	2.2	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	27	1.9
1 franc.....	2.4	Stainless steel.....	17	1.66
Do.....	1.3	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	23	1.4
Total.....				

MALAWI (formerly Nyasaland)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Half crown (2 1/2 s.)	1,760,800	14.13795	60 copper, 20 zinc, 20 nickel.....	32.3	2.31
Florin (2 s.).....	.....	11.31036	....do.....	28.5	2.31
Shilling (1 s.).....	.....	5.65518	....do.....	23.6	1.73
Sixpence (6 d.).....	.....	2.82759	....do.....	19.4	1.40
Total*.....	1,760,800				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

*In addition 15,300 special commemorative crown pieces were manufactured during 1966. The crown has a gross weight of 28.2759 grams, a diameter of 38.7 millimeters, and is composed of 60% copper, 20% nickel, and 20% zinc. The crown pieces bear the date July 6, 1966.

Distinctive Malawi coins were first coined in 1964 and first issued in 1965. The coins and currency of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland ceased to be legal tender on June 1, 1965, with the exception of the threepence, penny, and halfpenny coins which continue to circulate in Malawi.

The half crown coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1964.

MALAYSIA*

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 cents.....	5,000,000	9.3325	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	27.8	2.21
20 cents.....	3,000,000	5.65518	....do.....	23.6	1.73
10 cents.....	14,984,000	2.82759	....do.....	19.4	1.40
5 cents.....	15,000,000	1.413795	....do.....	16.3	1.02
1 cent.....	.....	4.21193	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	(a)	1.65
Do.....	.....	4.21193	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	(a)	1.65
Do.....	10,500,000	1.944	....do.....	17.8	.92
Total.....	48,484,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom. The 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1961, the 1 cent coins were dated 1962.

*Square coin, 19.8 mm. across flats, 23.4 mm. across diagonals.

Issues of coins of the former Malayan Currency Commission and Straits Settlements Commission continue to circulate except for silver coins which were demonetized Dec. 31, 1952.

*Currency area in 1966 includes Malaya, Sabah (formerly British North Borneo), Sarawak, Singapore, and Brunei. Brunei in 1967 will introduce its own coinage system.

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

MALDIVE ISLANDS

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 laris.....	5.655	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	23.6	.....
25 laris.....	4.147	....do.....	20.19	.....
10 laris.....	5.184	....do.....	(a)	.....
5 laris.....	2.592	....do.....	(b)	.....
2 laris.....	3.24	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	(c)	.....
1 lari.....	1.5	....do.....	15.01	.....
Total*.....				

^a Twelve scallops, measuring 23.1 mm. across scallops, 21.6 mm. inside scallops.

^b Eight scallops, measuring 20.3 mm. across scallops, 17.8 mm. inside scallops.

^c Square coin with rounded corners, 18.2 mm. across flats, 21.5 mm. across diagonals.

MALTA

(United Kingdom coins circulate in Malta)

MARQUEZAS ISLANDS

(See French Polynesia)

MAURITANIA, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, West--Monetary Union of)

MAURITIUS

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 rupee.....	.....	11.6638	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30	2.44
1/2 rupee.....	.....	5.8319	....do.....	23.6	.....
1/4 rupee (25 cents).....	.....	2.916	....do.....	19	.....
10 cents ¹	200,000	5.1839	....do.....	23.5	1.75
5 cents.....	.....	9.7198	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	28.4	2.06
Do.....	200,000	9.7198	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	28.4	2.06
2 cents.....	500,000	3.8879	....do.....	23.1	1.37
Do.....	.....	3.8879	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	23.1	1.37
1 cent.....	.....	1.944	....do.....	17.8	1.14
Do.....	.....	1.944	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	17.8	1.14
Total.....	900,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom. Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

¹ Coin has 12 scallops.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

MEXICO

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 pesos.....	.....	28.888	900 silver, 100 copper.....	40	.....
5 pesos.....	.....	18.055	720 silver, 280 copper.....	36	.....
Do.....	.....	27 7/9	....do.....	40	3
1 peso.....	30,998,000	16	100 silver, 700 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc.	34.5	.....
Do.....	.....	13 1/3	300 silver, 500 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc.	32	2.3
50 centavos.....	.....	6 2/3	....do.....	26	1.7
Do.....	.....	14	95 copper, 2.5 tin, 2.5 zinc.....	33	.....
Do.....	1,726,000	6.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	25	.....
25 centavos.....	180,000	5.5	....do.....	23	.....
Do.....	.....	3 1/3	300 silver, 500 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc.	21.5	1.3
20 centavos.....	43,744,500	10	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	28.5	2.2
10 centavos.....	5,872,500	5 1/2	....do.....	23.5	.....
Do.....	.....	5 1/2	80 copper, 20 nickel.....	23.5	1.4
5 centavos.....	124,952,000	4	85 copper, 15 zinc.....	20.5	1.7
Do.....	.....	4	80 copper, 20 nickel.....	20.5	1.7
Do.....	.....	6 1/2	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	25.5	1.8
1 centavo.....	1,760,000	2	85 copper, 15 zinc.....	16	1.4
Total.....	209,233,000				

Reported coinage Mexican Mint.

MONACO

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
<u>Old Francs</u>					
100 francs.....	.....	6	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	24	1.85
Do.....	.....	12	....do.....	30	.....
50 francs.....	.....	8	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	27	.....
20 francs.....	.....	4	....do.....	23.5	.....
10 francs.....	.....	3	....do.....	20	.....
5 francs.....	.....	3.5	Aluminum.....	31	.....
2 francs.....	.....	2.2	....do.....	27	.....
1 franc.....	.....	1.3	....do.....	23	.....
<u>New Francs</u>					
10 francs.....	62,500	25	900 silver, 100 copper.....	37	.....
5 francs.....	125,000	12	835 silver, 165 copper.....	29	2.2
1 franc.....	175,000	6	Nickel.....	24	1.9
50 centimes.....	.....	7	Bronze-aluminum.....	25	.....
20 centimes.....	.....	4	....do.....	23.5	.....
10 centimes.....	.....	3	....do.....	20	.....
Total.....	362,500				

Reported coinage French Government Mint.

The new franc is equal to 100 former francs.

French coins also circulate in Monaco.

MOROCCO

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 dirhams.....	.....	11.75	720 silver, 280 copper.....	29	2.2
500 francs.....	.....	22.5	900 silver, 100 copper.....	36	2.95
200 francs.....	.....	8	720 silver, 280 copper.....	27	1.9
1 dirham*.....	.....	6	Pure nickel.....	24	1.82
Do.....	.....	6	720 silver, 280 copper.....	24	1.82
100 francs.....	.....	4	....do.....	22	1.4
50 francs.....	.....	8	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	27	2.3
20 francs.....	2,000,000	4	....do.....	23.5	1.6
10 francs.....	3,000,000	3	....do.....	20	1.6
5 francs.....	.....	1.85	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	25	1.95
2 francs.....	2,000,000	1.2	99 aluminum, 1 other.....	22	1.6
Do.....	.....	1.2	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	22	1.5
1 franc.....	2,000,000	.8	99 aluminum, 1 other.....	19	1.4
Do.....	.....	.8	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	19	1.5
Total.....	9,000,000				

Reported coinage French Government Mint.

*First coined and issued in 1965.

The dirham replaced the Moroccan franc as the monetary unit on Oct. 16, 1959. One dirham equals 100 francs.

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

MUSCAT

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
15 rials ¹	7.98776	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.....	22.1	.....
1 rial ²	28.067	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	38.74	.....
Do.....	28.067	833 1/3 silver, 166 2/3 copper.....	38.74	2.79
1/2 rial.....	26.30836	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.....	33.02	.....
Do ¹	14.03285	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	33.02	.....
10 baizas.....	3.888	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	(a)	(a)
5 baizas.....	3.5	.....do.....	20	.....
Do.....	3.888	.....do.....	(b)	(b)
3 baizas.....	1.94397	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	17.78	.....
Do.....	2.83495	.....do.....	20.19	.....
Do.....	2.83495	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	20.19	.....
Total.....

¹ Firat coined in 1961. ² Firat coined in 1963. ^a Square coin with rounded corners. Dimensions not available. Coined during 1954 and 1955 by the Indian Government Mint. ^b Scalloped coin (12 scallops). Dimensions not available. Coined during 1954 and 1955 by the Indian Government Mint. Maria Theresa thalers also circulate in Muscat.

NEPAL

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Bakla Ashrafi.....	.....	11.6638	995 gold, 5 other.....	25.2	1.22
Patla Ashrafi.....	.....	5.8319	.....do.....	25.2	.61
1/6 Ashrafi.....	.....	1.944	.....do.....	18.29	.28
Dabal (rupee).....	.....	11.0806	800 silver, 200 copper.....	29.6	1.6
Do.....	.....	11.0806	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper.....	29.6	1.6
Do.....	.....	11.6638	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	29.6	1.9
Do.....	5,308	11.6638	.....do.....	28.6	2.34
Mohur (50 pice).....	.....	5.5403	800 silver, 200 copper.....	25.2	1.2
Do.....	.....	5.5403	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper.....	25.2	1.2
Do.....	380,328	5.8319	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	25.2	1.4
Do.....	.....	5.8319	.....do.....	24.8	1.4
Suka (25 pice).....	.....	2.916	.....do.....	19.1	1.16
Do.....	2,043,535	2.9	.....do.....	19	1.19
Pachanni.....	.....	2.2161	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper.....	18.3	.9
Do.....	.....	2.3328	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	17.8	1.1
Das paisa (10 pice).....	.....	6.4799	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	24.8	1.5
Do.....	2,158,976	5	.....do.....	24.8	1.3
Do.....	.....	5	95 copper, 5 aluminum.....	24.8	1.3
Pach paisa (5 pice).....	.....	3.8879	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	22.2	1
Do.....	13,192,992	3	.....do.....	20.8	1
Do.....	.....	3	95 copper, 5 aluminum.....	22.2	1
Do.....	.....	3.2399	70 copper, 20 nickel, 10 zinc.....	20.3	1
4 pice*.....	.....	2.3587	66 copper, 34 zinc.....	19.1	.....
Dui paisa (two pice).....	.....	3.8879	.....do.....	22.9	1.1
Do.....	.....	2.592	.....do.....	20.8	.9
Do.....	.....	2.268	.....do.....	19.1	.9
Do.....	8,351,620	2.25	.....do.....	19	.9
Ek paisa (one pice).....	2	1.5	.....do.....	16.5	.80
Do.....	.....	1.4256	.....do.....	16.5	.8
Do.....	.....	1.944	.....do.....	20.1	.7
Do.....	.....	1.62	.....do.....	18.3	.7
Total.....	26,132,761	.....	.....	.....	.....

Reported coinage Nepalese Mint. *Coin has central hole. There are 100 pice to the dabal.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

NETHERLANDS

Denomination ¹	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Ducat ².....	.....	3.494	983 gold, 17 copper.....	21	0.7
2 1/2 guilders ³	5,000,000	15	720 silver, 280 copper.....	33	2.2
1 guilder.....	5,000,000	6.5	....do.....	25	1.8
25 cents.....	25,000,000	3	Pure nickel.....	19	1.5
10 cents.....	44,000,000	1.5	....do.....	15	1.2
5 cents.....	22,000,000	3.5	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	21	1.5
1 cent.....	104,000,000	2	....do.....	17	1.3
Total.....	205,000,000				

Reported coinage Netherlands Mint. ¹ The monetary unit is the guilder, also called florin. ² Gold ducat is a Netherlands trade coin without legal tender capacity. ³ First coined in 1959, first issued on Jan. 16, 1961. The coin is also known as the Rijksdaalder.

Netherlands fractional coins are also legal tender in Biak.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (CURACAO)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
2 1/2 guilders.....	.....	25	720 silver, 280 copper.....	38	2.7
1 guilder.....	.....	10	....do.....	28	2
25 cents.....	.....	3.575	640 silver, 360 copper.....	19	1.7
10 cents.....	1,000,000	1.4	....do.....	15	1.1
5 cents ¹	500,000	4.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	18	1.8
2 1/2 cents.....	.....	4	95 copper, 4 zinc, 1 tin.....	23.5	1.4
1 cent.....	.....	2.5	....do.....	19	1.4
Total.....	1,500,000				

Reported coinage Netherlands Mint.

¹ Square coin.

Revision to last year's table: The 2 1/2-guilder coins dated 1944 were officially removed from circulation during 1966.

NEW CALEDONIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 francs.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	31	.....
2 francs.....	2.2	....do.....	27	.....
1 franc.....	1.3	....do.....	23	.....
50 centimes.....	0.7	....do.....	18	.....
Total.....				

NEW GUINEA, PAPUA

(Australian coins circulate in Papua, located in the southeastern portion of New Guinea and owned by Australia.)

NEW GUINEA, TERRITORY OF

(Australian coins circulate in the United Nations Trust Territory of New Guinea, located in the northeastern portion of New Guinea and administered by Australia.)

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

NEW HEBRIDES

(Australian, French, and United Kingdom coins circulate in the New Hebrides)

NEW ZEALAND

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
<u>Pound, shilling, pence system</u>					
Crown (5 s.).....	.....	28.2759	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	38.7	.....
Half-crown (2 1/2 s.) .....	.....	14.13795	....do.....	32.3	2.31
Florin (2 s.).....	.....	11.31036	....do.....	28.5	2.31
Shilling (1 s.).....	1,000,000	5.65518	....do.....	23.6	1.73
Sixpence (6 d.).....	.....	2.82759	....do.....	19.4	1.40
Threepence (3 d.)...	.....	1.41379	....do.....	16.3	.99
Penny (1 d.).....	.....	9.44984	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	30.9	1.70
Do.....	.....	9.44984	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.9	1.70
Halfpenny (1/2 d.)..	5,000,000	5.6699	....do.....	25.5	1.65
Do.....	.....	5.6699	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	25.5	1.65
<u>Decimal system¹</u>					
1 dollar.....	(²)	27.2154	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	38.74	.....
50 cents.....	(²)	13.6077	....do.....	31.75	.....
20 cents.....	(²)	11.31036	....do.....	28.57	.....
10 cents.....	(²)	5.65518	....do.....	23.62	.....
5 cents.....	(²)	2.82759	....do.....	19.43	.....
2 cents.....	45,600,000	4.1472	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	21.08	.....
1 cent.....	59,800,000	2.0736	....do.....	17.53	.....
Total.....	111,400,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

¹ The decimal system of currency will be adopted on July 10, 1967. The monetary unit, the dollar, will be divided into 100 cents.

² Authorized but not yet coined.

In addition 202,200 sets of special coins containing one coin in the half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, threepence, penny, and halfpenny denominations were manufactured during 1966 and dated 1965.

The shilling and halfpenny coins were dated 1965. The decimal 2 cents and 1 cent coins were dated 1967.

NICARAGUA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 centavos.....	8	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26	2
25 centavos.....	5	....do.....	23	1.8
Do.....	7.5	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	27	1.9
10 centavos.....	5.5	....do.....	24	1.8
Do.....	4	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.8
5 centavos.....	3	....do.....	17	1.8
Do.....	3.75	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	21	1.6
Do.....	5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	21	1.6
1 centavo.....	2.5	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	18	1.5
Do.....	4	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.....	20	1.6
Total.....				

Various denominations of different metallic compositions are in process of withdrawal.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

NIGER, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, West--Monetary Union of)

NIGERIA

Denomination*	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Florin (2s.).....		9.96867	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26.92	2.6
Shilling (1s.).....		4.98433	....do.....	22.86	1.9
Sixpence (6d.).....		2.49217	....do.....	17.78	1.5
Threepence (3d.) ¹		3.23995	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	19.05	1.5
Penny (1d.) ²		7.55944	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	27.94	.....
Do ³		7.55944	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	27.94	1.9
Halfpenny (1/2d.) ⁴ ...	19,200,000	3.77972	....do.....	21.59	1.6
Do ²		3.77972	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	21.59	.....
Total.....	19,200,000				

Reported coinage Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Company, Limited; 1966 is the first year of coinage operations at the Nigerian Mint.

* First coined in 1959.

¹ Twelve sided coin.

² Round coin with central hole.

³ Round coin with central hole measuring 6.5 mm. in diameter.

⁴ Round coin with central hole measuring 5.0 mm. in diameter.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1959.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

(Renamed Zambia)

NORWAY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 kroner.....	2,502,000	11.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	29.5	2.23
1 krone.....	3,084,000	7	....do.....	25	1.83
50 ore.....	4,262,000	4.8	....do.....	22	1.63
25 ore.....	6,075,000	2.4	....do.....	17	1.4
10 ore.....	16,610,000	1.5	....do.....	15	1.18
5 ore.....	8,415,000	8	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	27	1.75
2 ore.....	10,485,000	4	....do.....	21	1.55
1 ore.....	12,431,000	2	....do.....	16	1.38
Total.....	63,864,000				

Reported coinage Norwegian Mint.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

NYASALAND

(Renamed Malawi)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

PAKISTAN (1965)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
<u>Rupee-anna coinage</u>					
1 rupee.....		11.6638	Pure nickel.....	27.9	2.16
1/2 rupee.....		5.8319	....do.....	24.1	1.60
1/4 rupee.....		2.916	....do.....	19.1	1.32
2 annas ^a		5.8319	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	(a)	1.55
1 anna ^b		3.8879	....do.....	(b)	1.37
Do ^c		2.916	....do.....	(c)	1.37
1/2 anna ^d		2.916	....do.....	(d)	1.27
Do ^e		2.592	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	(e)	1.35
<u>Rupee-paisa coinage*</u>					
50 paisa**.....		5.8319	Pure nickel.....	24	1.60
25 paisa**.....		2.916	....do.....	19	1.30
10 paisa.....		5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	(f)	1.59
5 paisa.....		3	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	(g)	1.39
2 paisa.....		2.25	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	(h)	1.52
1 paisa.....		1.5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	17	.....
Do.....		1.5	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	17	1.27
Total.....					

*Effective January 1, 1961, decimal coinage was introduced in Pakistan. The rupee is retained as the monetary unit, but it is divided into 100 parts called paisa.

**First coined and issued in 1963.

^a Square coin with rounded corners and unmilled rim. Diameter across flat sides 0.88 inch (22.4 mm.), across corners 1 inch (25.4 mm.).

^b Sinuous (waved) edge with 12 scallops. Maximum diameter 0.827 inch (21 mm.), minimum 0.7795 inch (19.8 mm.).

^c Octagonal shape with waved edge and unmilled rim. Maximum diameter 0.77 inch (19.6 mm.), minimum 0.73 inch (18.5 mm.).

^d Square coin with rounded corners and unmilled rim. Diameter across flat sides 0.684 inch (17.4 mm.), across corners 0.778 inch (19.8 mm.).

^e Shape and diameters of nickel-brass half anna are the same as cupronickel half anna.

^f Twelve scallops with unmilled rim. Maximum diameter 23 mm., minimum diameter 21.80 mm. old design and 21.60 mm. new design.

^g Square coin with rounded corners and unmilled rim. Diameter across flat sides 18.6 mm., across corners 21 mm.

^h Twelve scallops with unmilled rim. Maximum diameter 18.0 mm., minimum diameter 17.5 mm.

PANAMA (REPUBLIC OF)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 balboa.....	40,000	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper.....	38.1	2.9
0.50 balboa.....	.....	12.5	....do.....	30.61	2.2
0.25 balboa.....	7,440,000	5.67	Two outer layers of an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel clad on a core of pure copper.	24.26	1.7
Do.....	.....	6.25	900 silver, 100 copper.....	24.26	1.7
0.10 balboa.....	4,345,000	2.268	Two outer layers of an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel clad on a core of pure copper.	17.91	1.3
Do.....	.....	2.5	900 silver, 100 copper.....	17.91	1.3
5 centesimos.....	4,900,000	5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	21.21	2
2 1/2 centesimos.....	.....	3.3	....do.....	18	1.8
1 1/4 centesimos.....	.....	3.11	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.....	20	1.6
1 centesimo.....	3,000,000	3.11	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	19.05	1.8
Do.....	.....	3.11	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.....	19.05	1.6
Do.....	.....	3.11	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	19.05	.....
Total.....	19,725,000				

Reported coinage: 0.25 balboa United States Assay Office, San Francisco; the balboa, 0.10 balboa, 5 and 1 centesimos were manufactured by Mints in the United Kingdom.

United States coins also circulate in Panama.

Law No. 22 of Nov. 24, 1965, implemented by Executive Decree 166 of Dec. 31, 1965, authorized new Panamanian coinage to correspond with U.S. composite coins authorized by the U.S. Coinage Act of 1965.

A composite 0.50 balboa will be issued in 1967.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

PARAGUAY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 centimoa.....	6	92 copper, 8 aluminum.....	25	1.5
Do ¹	6.8	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	25	1.80
25 centimos.....	5	92 copper, 8 aluminum.....	23	1.5
Do ¹	5.2	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	23	1.68
15 centimoa ¹	3.9	...do.....	21	1.47
10 centimoa ¹	2.9	...do.....	19	1.39
Do.....	4	92 copper, 8 aluminum.....	21	1.45
5 centimoa.....	3	...do.....	19	1.32
1 centimo.....	2	...do.....	17	1.1
Total.....				

¹ Scalloped 12 wavea, diameter to the outer edge (plain edge).

Note: The coins described in the table were withdrawn from active circulation during 1966, however, they are still legal tender.

PERU

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 soles.....	6,253	46.8071	900 gold, 100 copper.....	37	2.533
50 soles.....	6,409	23.40355	...do.....	30	1.967
20 soles.....	4,001	9.36142	...do.....	23	1.347
10 soles.....	2,601	4.68071	...do.....	18	1.096
5 soles.....	4,738	2.34036	...do.....	15	.803
1 libra.....	39,003	7.988	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.....	22	1.245
1/2 libra.....	43,603	3.994	...do.....	19.3	.812
1/5 libra.....	59,644	1.598	...do.....	14.5	.577
20 soles.....	.....	8	900 silver, 100 copper.....	26.4	1.42
1 sol.....	6,411,074	14	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	33	2
Do.....	.....	14	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	33	2
Do.....	10,000,000	9	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	28	1.72
1/2 sol.....	3,719,034	7.5	...do.....	27	1.6
Do.....	.....	7.5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	27	1.6
Do.....	10,000,000	4.2	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	22.5	1.24
25 centavo.....	9,296,090	3.2	...do.....	21	1.07
20 centavos.....	.....	3.8	...do.....	24	1
Do.....	.....	7	...do.....	24	1.9
10 centavos.....	14,930,142	2.7	...do.....	20	1
Do.....	.....	4	...do.....	20	1.6
Do.....	.....	2.2	...do.....	18	1.02
5 centavo.....	14,624,138	1.87	...do.....	17	1
Do.....	.....	3	...do.....	17	1.6
Do.....	.....	1.5	...do.....	15	.98
2 centavo.....	.....	1.4	95 zinc, 5 copper.....	17	0.8
Do.....	.....	10	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc.....	24	2.3
Do.....	.....	5	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	24	1.3
1 centavo.....	.....	1	...do.....	15	.8
Do.....	.....	1.1	...do.....	15	.8
Do.....	.....	5	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc.....	19	2
Do.....	.....	2.5	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	19	.9
Total.....	69,146,730				

Reported coinage: Peruvian Mint and Mints in the United Kingdom. All coins were manufactured by the Peruvian Mint (coins dated 1966) except the 1 sol of 9 grams and the 1/2 sol of 4.2 grams which were manufactured by Mints in the United Kingdom (coins dated 1965).

The gold and silver coins of Peru are minted for private account and are not in circulation.

The sol and half sol denominations are issued by the Central Reserve Bank; all other denominations are issued by the State.

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

PHILIPPINES

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
1 peso.....	.....	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper.....	38.1	2.74
50 centavos.....	.....	12.5	....do.....	30.6	2.03
Do.....	.....	10	750 silver, 250 copper.....	27.6	2.1
Do.....	.....	10.22138	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel.....	30.6	2.03
25 centavos.....	30,400,000	5.11069	....do.....	24.3	1.65
20 centavos.....	.....	4	750 silver, 250 copper.....	20.8	2.1
10 centavos.....	.....	2	....do.....	16.7	1.6
Do.....	.....	2.04428	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel.....	17.9	1.19
5 centavos.....	.....	4.87	65 copper, 12 zinc, 23 nickel.....	19.1	2.3
Do.....	10,000,000	4.85344	80 copper, 20 zinc.....	21.2	1.90
1 centavo.....	.....	5.184	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	24.8	1.5
Do.....	.....	3.11	....do.....	19.1	1.52
Total.....	40,400,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

Paper currency in 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavo denominations is being withdrawn from circulation.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

PORTUGAL

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
20 escudos*.....	.....	21	800 silver, 200 copper.....	34	2.7
Do*.....	.....	21	....do.....	34	2.8
Do.....	2,000,000	10	650 silver, 350 copper.....	30	1.8
10 escudos*.....	.....	12.5	835 silver, 165 copper.....	30	2.2
Do*.....	.....	12.5	680 silver, 320 copper.....	30	2.3
5 escudos.....	8,120,000	7	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	24.5	2
Do.....	.....	7	650 silver, 350 copper.....	25	1.4
Do*.....	.....	7	....do.....	25	1.9
2 1/2 escudos.....	3,828,995	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.5
Do.....	.....	3.5	650 silver, 350 copper.....	20	1.1
1 escudo.....	2,607,000	8	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	26.8	2
50 centavos.....	5,085,000	4.5	....do.....	22.8	1.5
20 centavos.....	8,075,000	3	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	20.5	1.3
10 centavos.....	8,864,000	2	....do.....	17.5	1.2
Total.....	38,579,995				

Reported coinage Portuguese Mint.

*Commemorative issue.

Coins of Portugal circulate in Madeira and the Azores.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, MOZAMBIQUE

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
20 escudos.....	250,000	10	680 silver, 320 copper.....	30	1.7
Do.....	.....	10	720 silver, 280 copper.....	30	1.5
10 escudos.....	500,000	5	680 silver, 320 copper.....	24	1.5
Do.....	.....	5	720 silver, 280 copper.....	24	1.2
5 escudos.....	.....	4	600 silver, 400 copper.....	22	1
2 1/2 escudos.....	.....	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.3
1 escudo.....	.....	8	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	26	1.8
50 centavos.....	.....	4	....do.....	20	1.5
20 centavos.....	.....	3	....do.....	20.5	1.1
Do.....	.....	2.5	....do.....	18	1
10 centavos.....	.....	1.8	....do.....	16	1.1
Total.....	750,000				

Reported coinage Portuguese Mint.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

PORTUGUESE MACAO

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 patacas.....	15	720 silver, 280 copper.....	31	2
1 pataca.....	3	....do.....	19	1.1
50 avos.....	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.3
10 avos.....	4	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	22	1.2
5 avos.....	2	....do.....	17	1.1
Total.....				

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 escudos.....	7	650 silver, 350 copper.....	25	2
6 escudos.....	7	....do.....	25	2
3 escudos.....	3.5	....do.....	20	1.5
1 escudo.....	8	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	26.8	2
60 centavos.....	4.5	....do.....	22.8	1.5
30 centavos.....	4	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	22	1.4
10 centavos.....	2	....do.....	18	1.1
Total.....				

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, ANGOLA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
20 escudos.....	10	720 silver, 280 copper.....	30	1.5
10 escudos.....	5	....do.....	24	1.2
2 1/2 escudos.....	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.3
1 escudo.....	8	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	26	1.8
50 centavos.....	4	....do.....	20	1.6
20 centavos.....	4.5	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	23	.....
Do.....	3	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	20.5	1.1
Do.....	2.5	....do.....	18	1.2
10 centavos.....	2.5	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	19	.....
Do.....	2	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	17.5	1
5 centavos.....	1.35	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	15	.....
Total.....				

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA-CAPE VERDE

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 escudos.....	5	720 silver, 280 copper.....	24	1.2
2 1/2 escudos.....	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.3
1 escudo.....	8	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	26	1.8
Do.....	8	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	26.8	1.6
50 centavos.....	4.5	....do.....	22.8	1.3
20 centavos.....	5	96 copper, 4 zinc.....	25	1.2
10 centavos.....	4do.....	22.5	1.2
5 centavos.....	3do.....	19
Total.....				

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, GUINEA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
20 escudos.....	10	720 silver, 280 copper.....	30	1.5
10 escudos.....	5	....do.....	24	1.2
2 1/2 escudos.....	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.3
1 escudo.....	8	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	26	1.8
Do.....	7.5	....do.....	26.8	1.6
50 centavos.....	4	....do.....	22.8	1.3
Do.....	4	....do.....	20	1.5
20 centavos.....	5	96 copper, 4 zinc.....	25	1.2
10 centavos.....	4	....do.....	22.5	1.2
5 centavos.....	3	....do.....	19	.....
Total.....				

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, SAN TOME AND PRINCIPE

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 escudos.....	12.5	720 silver, 280 copper.....	30	1.7
5 escudos.....	4	600 silver, 400 copper.....	22	1.2
Do.....	7	650 silver, 350 copper.....	25	1.4
2 1/2 escudos.....	3.5	....do.....	20	1.1
Do.....	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.3
1 escudo.....	8	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	26	1.8
Do.....	8	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	26.8	1.6
50 centavos.....	4	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	20	1.6
Do.....	4.5	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	22.8	1.3
20 centavos.....	2.5	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	18	1.2
10 centavos.....	1.8	....do.....	16	1.1
Total.....				

QATAR AND DUBAI

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 dirhams.....	2,000,000	6.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	25	.....
25 dirhams.....	2,000,000	3.5	....do.....	20	.....
10 dirhams.....	2,000,000	7.5	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	27	.....
5 dirhams.....	2,000,000	3.75	....do.....	22	.....
1 dirham.....	1,000,000	1.5	....do.....	15	.....
Total.....	9,000,000				

Reported coinage Mint in the United Kingdom.
Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

REUNION

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 francs.....	8.5	Pure nickel.....	26.5	.....
50 francs.....	6	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel.....	24	.....
Do.....	6	Pure nickel.....	24	.....
20 francs.....	4	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel.....	23.5	.....
Do.....	4	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	23.5	.....
10 francs.....	3	....do.....	20	.....
Do.....	3	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel.....	20	.....
5 francs.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	31	.....
2 francs.....	2.2	....do.....	27	.....
1 franc.....	1.3	....do.....	23	.....
Total.....				

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

RHODESIA (1965)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
Half crown (2 1/2 s.)		14.13795	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	32.3	2.37
Two shillings (2 s.)		11.31036	....do.....	28.5	2.33
One shilling (1 s.)		5.65518	....do.....	23.6	1.78
Six pence (6 d.)		2.82759	....do.....	19.4	1.47
Three pence (3 d.)		1.41379	....do.....	16.3	.99
One penny ¹ (1 d.)		6.4798	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	27	1.68
Do ¹		6.4798	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	27	1.68
Half penny ¹ (1/2 d.)		2.9159	....do.....	21	.....
Do.....		2.9159	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	21	1.24
Total.....					

¹ Round coin with central hole measuring 5 mm. in diameter.

Note: The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved on Dec. 31, 1963. The federal area had consisted of Southern Rhodesia (now Rhodesia), Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), and Nyasaland (now Malawi). At the time the federation was dissolved it was agreed that the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland would continue its operations until June 1, 1965, to facilitate the transition to separate and independent monetary systems in the former areas of the federation. The coins (shown in the table above) and currency of the federation ceased to be legal tender in the three areas on June 1, 1965, with the exception of the threepence, penny, and halfpenny coins which continue to circulate as a common currency throughout the area. See the separate tables for Malawi and Zambia for their distinctive coins.

RIAU ARCHIPELAGO

(See Indonesia)

RWANDA, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
10 francs.....	10.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30	1.66
5 francs.....	6	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc.....	25.5	1.3
1 franc.....	3	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	21	1.07
Total.....				

SABAH (FORMERLY BRITISH NORTH BORNEO)

(See Malaysia)

SAINT-PIERRE ET MIQUELON

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
2 francs.....	2.2	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	27	.....
1 franc.....	1.3	....do.....	23	.....
Total.....				

SAMOA, AMERICAN

(Coins of the United States circulate in American Samoa)

SAMOA, WESTERN

(New Zealand coins in circulation in 1966. Samoan decimal coins will be introduced later.)

SAN MARINO

(Coins of Italy circulate in San Marino)

SARAWAK

(See Malaysia)

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Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

SAUDI ARABIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
4 girsh.....	12	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30	2.180
2 girsh.....	6	....do.....	26	1.2
1 girsh.....	3	....do.....	22	1.219
1 halalah.....	2.5	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	19	1.23
Total.....				

There are 20 girsh in one riyal, and 5 halalah in one girsh. There are several Anglicized spellings of the Arabic units.

SENEGAL, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, West--Monetary Union of)

SEYCHELLES

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
1 rupee.....	.....	11.6638	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 zinc, 50 nickel.	30	.....
Do.....	45,000	11.6638	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30	.....
1/2 rupee.....	.....	5.8319	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 zinc, 50 nickel.	23.6	.....
Do.....	15,000	5.8319	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	23.6	.....
25 cents.....	.....	2.916	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 zinc, 50 nickel.	19	.....
Do.....	10,000	2.916	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	19	.....
10 cents ¹.....	.....	6.8039	....do.....	25	.....
Do.....	.....	6.156	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	(a)	.....
5 cents.....	.....	9.7198	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	28.4	.....
Do.....	.....	9.7198	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	28.4	.....
2 cents.....	.....	3.8879	....do.....	23.1	.....
Do.....	.....	3.8879	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	23.1	.....
1 cent.....	.....	1.944	....do.....	17.8	.....
Do.....	.....	1.944	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	17.8	.....
Total.....	70,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

¹ Scalloped, 12 waves.

^a Twelve sided coin, 21.1 mm. across flats; 21.9 mm. diagonally.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

SIERRA LEONE¹

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
20 cents.....	3,000,000	8.2295	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26.9	.....
10 cents.....	.....	4.9247	....do.....	22.9	.....
5 cents.....	.....	2.4922	....do.....	17.8	.....
1 cent.....	.....	5.6699	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	25.5	.....
1/2 cent.....	.....	2.835	....do.....	20.2	.....
Total.....	3,000,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom. The 20 cent coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1964.

¹ A decimal system of currency was adopted by Sierra Leone on Aug. 4, 1964. The monetary unit, the leone, is divided into 100 cents. The West African pound ceased to be legal tender in Sierra Leone on Feb. 4, 1966.

In addition 10,900 special coins bearing the dates 1961-1966 were manufactured during 1966, as follows: Coins of 916 2/3 gold, and 83 1/3 silver, 400 one golde (925.938 grains or 60 grams), 600 half golde (462.969 grains or 30 grams), and 600 quarter golde (231.484 grains or 15 grams); coins of 900 gold, and 100 silver, 1,500 one golde (841.750 grains or 54.5444 grams), 2,500 half golde (420.875 grains or 27.2722 grams), and 5,000 quarter golde (210.438 grains or 13.6361 grams); and 100 sets of palladium coins containing one each of the one golde (636.720 grains or 41.25876 grams), half golde (318.360 grains or 20.62938 grams), and quarter golde (159.180 grains or 10.31469 grams).

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

SINGAPORE

(See Malaysia)

SOMALI REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
1 somalo.....	7.6	250 silver, 550 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc.	26.7	1.80
50 centesimi.....	3.8	....do.....	21.1	1.50
10 centesimi.....	10	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	30	1.90
5 centesimi.....	6	....do.....	25.1	1.60
1 centesimo.....	3	....do.....	20.1	1.35
Total.....				

The Somali Republic, dating from July 1, 1960, consists of a Southern Region (the former Trust Territory of Italian Somalia) and a Northern Region (the former British Protectorate of Somaliland). East African shillings which circulated in the Northern Region of the Somali Republic ceased to be legal tender on June 26, 1961.

SOMALILAND, FRENCH

(See French Somaliland)

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF¹

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters ²	Thick-ness in milli-meters ²
<u>Decimal coins¹</u>					
2 rand ³	421,759	7.98805	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.....	22.2	1.22
1 rand ³	21,755	3.99402	....do.....	19.5	.79
50 cents.....	.....	28.2759	500 silver, 500 copper.....	39	2.58
20 cents.....	.....	11.31036	....do.....	28.6	1.91
10 cents.....	.....	5.65518	....do.....	23.6	1.40
5 cents.....	.....	2.82759	....do.....	19.3	1.04
2 1/2 cents.....	.....	1.41379	....do.....	16.3	.74
Cent.....	.....	9.44984	75 copper, 24.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.9	1.37
Half-cent.....	.....	5.6699	....do.....	25.5	1.22
<u>New series of decimal coins⁴</u>					
1 rand ⁵	1,756,544	15	800 silver, 200 copper.....	32.69	2.46
50 cents ⁵	15,286,614	9.5	Pure nickel.....	27.84	2.26
20 cents ⁵	8,102,859	6	....do.....	24.21	1.91
10 cents ⁵	7,979,509	4	....do.....	20.70	1.75
5 cents ⁵	13,751,750	2.5	....do.....	17.35	1.57
2 cents ⁵	27,457,354	4	95 copper, 4.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	22.45	1.70
1 cent ⁵	103,376,529	3	....do.....	19.05	1.65
Total ⁶	178,154,673				

Reported coinage South African Mint.

¹ On Feb. 14, 1961, South Africa introduced the decimal system of coinage in accordance with the Decimal Coinage Act, No. 61 of 1959 and Proclamation No. 376 of 1960. The monetary unit, the rand, is divided into 100 cents, and is equal to 10 shillings or one-half pound. Coins of the former pound, shilling, pence system are described on page 133 of the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1961. South African decimal coins circulate in Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland), Lesotho (formerly Basutoland), South West Africa, and Swaziland.

² Mean diameters and thicknesses used in practice, are of fillets from which coin blanks are punched.

³ Includes 11,001 proof coins manufactured during 1966.

⁴ Authorized by the South African Mint and Coinage Act, No. 78 of 1964.

⁵ Includes 25,000 proof coins manufactured during 1966.

⁶ Includes a total of 197,002 proof coins manufactured during 1966.

Note: Silver coins minted from 1923 to 1964 (with finenesses of 800 and 500), are being withdrawn from circulation and replaced by pure nickel coins. (Fineness changed from 800 to 500 Mar. 1, 1951).

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

SOUTH ARABIAN FEDERATION

Denomination ¹	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 fils.....	9.072	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	27.74	.....
25 fils.....	4.536	....do.....	20.96	.....
5 fils.....	4.5	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	23.14	.....
1 fils.....778	97 aluminum, 3 magnesium.....	19.81	.....
Total.....				

¹ In Oct. 1964 the Federation of South Arabia, which includes Aden and other areas in the southern Arabian Peninsula, established the South Arabian Currency Authority as the issuing body for the area. The Federation's monetary unit, the dinar, was introduced on Apr. 1, 1965. The dinar is divided into 1,000 fils. East African coins in circulation are being progressively withdrawn.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

(Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in South West Africa)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

(Now Rhodesia)

SPAIN

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 pesetas.....	15,045,500	19	800 silver, 200 copper.....	34	2.08
50 pesetas.....	.....	12.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30	1.98
25 pesetas.....	6,069,845	8.5	....do.....	26.5	1.73
5 pesetas.....	10,631,959	5.75	....do.....	23	1.56
2 1/2 pesetas.....	.....	7	90 copper, 10 aluminum.....	25	1.87
1 peseta.....	61,631,636	3.5	....do.....	21	1.33
50 centimos*.....	10,213,971	4	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.48
10 centimos.....	.....	1.85	97.5 aluminum, 2.5 copper.....	23	1.66
Do.....	186,184,684	0.75	96.5 aluminum, 3.5 magnesium.....	17.3	1.19
5 centimos.....	.....	1.15	97.5 aluminum, 2.5 copper.....	20	1.64
Total.....	289,777,595				

Reported coinage Spanish Mint.

*Round coin with central hole measuring 4.0 mm. in diameter.

ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT (WINDWARD ISLANDS)

(See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group)

SUDAN, REPUBLIC OF THE

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 piastres.....	.....	10	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	27.7	1.89
5 piastres.....	.....	5	....do.....	23.6	1.3
2 piastres.....	.....	2	....do.....	17.5	0.95
Do.....	.....	3	....do.....	20	1.1
10 milliemes.....	1,000,000	5	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	(a)	1.15
5 milliemes.....	4,000,000	4.16	....do.....	(b)	1.15
2 milliemes.....	.....	3.2	....do.....	(c)	1.1
1 millieme.....	.....	1.79	....do.....	16	1
Total.....	5,000,000				

Reported coinage Sudanese Mint.

^a Twelve scallops, measuring 25.5 mm. across scallops, 24.3 mm. inside scallops.

^b Twelve scallops, measuring 22.8 mm. across scallops, 21.8 mm. inside scallops.

^c Twelve scallops, measuring 20.2 mm. across scallops, 19.4 mm. inside scallops.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966 except for 2,000,000 five milliemes which were dated 1962.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

SURINAM

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 guilder.....	100,000	10	720 silver, 280 copper.....	28	2
25 cents.....	1,500,000	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.5
Do.....	.....	3.575	640 silver, 360 copper.....	19	1.7
10 cents.....	1,500,000	2	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	16	1.4
Do.....	.....	1.4	640 silver, 360 copper.....	15	1.1
5 cents*.....	1,000,000	4	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	18	1.8
Do*.....	.....	4.2	64 copper, 21 zinc, 15 nickel.....	18-21.3	1.7
1 cent.....	2,500,000	2.5	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	18	1.4
Do.....	.....	2.5	.....	19	1.4
Do.....	.....	2.5	95 copper, 4 zinc, 1 tin.....	19	1.4
Do (1943).....	.....	2.5	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	19	1.4
Total.....	6,600,000				

Reported coinage Netherlands Mint.

*Square coins with rounded corners.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

SWAZILAND

(Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in Swaziland)

SWEDEN

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 kronor.....	.....	25	900 silver, 100 copper.....	36	.....
Do.....	.....	22.88	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.....	36	.....
Do.....	1,023,500	18	.....do.....	34	2.58
2 kronor.....	.....	15	800 silver, 200 copper.....	31	.....
Do.....	989,250	14	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.....	31	2.42
1 krona.....	.....	7.5	800 silver, 200 copper.....	25	.....
Do.....	18,944,000	7	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.....	25	1.88
50 ore.....	.....	5	600 silver, 400 copper.....	22	.....
Do.....	.....	4.8	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.....	22	1.607
Do.....	.....	4.8	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	22	.....
Do.....	6,338,000	4.5	.....do.....	22	1.61
25 ore.....	.....	2.42	600 silver, 400 copper.....	17	.....
Do.....	.....	2.32	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.....	17	1.362
Do.....	.....	2.4	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	17	.....
Do.....	12,648,000	2.18	.....do.....	17	1.36
10 ore.....	.....	1.45	400 silver, 600 copper.....	15	.....
Do.....	.....	1.44	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.....	15	1.144
Do.....	.....	1.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	15	1.2
Do.....	27,060,000	1.35	.....do.....	15	1.14
5 ore.....	19,148,500	8	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	27	1.93
Do.....	.....	6.94	Iron.....	27	.....
2 ore.....	18,360,000	4	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	21	1.61
Do.....	.....	3.47	Iron.....	21	.....
1 ore.....	28,012,500	2	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	16	1.39
Do.....	.....	1.74	Iron.....	16	.....
Total.....	132,523,750				

Reported coinage Swedish Mint.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated as follows:

5 kronor: 1,023,500 (1966).

2 kronor: 989,250 (1966).

1 krona: 626,000 (1965), 18,318,000 (1966).

50 ore: 29,000 (1965), 6,309,000 (1966).

25 ore: 1,524,000 (1965), 11,124,000 (1966).

10 ore: 27,060,000 (1966).

5 ore: 1,385,500 (1965), 17,763,000 (1966).

2 ore: 457,500 (1965), 17,902,500 (1966).

1 ore: 3,982,500 (1965), 24,030,000 (1966).

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

SWITZERLAND

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
50 francs ¹.....	.....	11.29	900 gold, 100 copper.....	25	2
25 francs ¹.....	.....	5.645	.....do.....	20	1.5
5 francs.....	9,016,000	15	835 silver, 165 copper.....	31	2.55
2 francs.....	.....	10	.....do.....	27	2.2
1 franc.....	3,032,000	5	.....do.....	23	1.6
50 centimes.....	10,008,000	2.5	.....do.....	18	1.35
20 centimes.....	10,785,000	4	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	21	1.8
Do.....	.....	4	Nickel.....	21	1.8
10 centimes.....	4,025,000	3	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	19	1.5
Do.....	.....	3	Nickel.....	19	1.6
5 centimes.....	11,440,000	2	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	17	1.3
Do.....	.....	2	Nickel.....	17	1.4
2 centimes.....	2,510,000	3	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	20	1.35
1 centime.....	5,030,000	1.5	.....do.....	16	1.15
Totals.....	55,846,000				

Reported coinage Swiss Federal Mint.

¹ Not in active circulation.

Swiss coins circulate in Liechtenstein.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966 with the exception of 1,430,000 five centimes which were dated 1965.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
100 piastres.....	.....	10	680 silver, 320 copper.....	28	2
50 piastres.....	.....	5	600 silver, 400 copper.....	24	1.2
25 piastres.....	.....	2.5	.....do.....	20	.83-.84
10 piastres.....	.....	4	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	21	1.5
Do.....	11,000,000	4	92 copper, 8 aluminum.....	21	1.8
5 piastres.....	.....	3	.....do.....	19	1.6
Do.....	.....	3	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	19	1.5
Do.....	.....	4.2	Bronze-aluminum.....	22.5	1.5
2 1/2 piastres.....	8,000,000	2	92 copper, 8 aluminum.....	17	1.5
Do.....	.....	2	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	17	1.5
Do*.....	.....	2.9	Bronze-aluminum.....	21	1.5
Total.....	19,000,000				

Reported coinage Swiss Federal Mint.

*Perforated.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF¹

Denomination ²	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
1 shilingi.....	45,000,000	8	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	27.74	.....
50 senti.....	16,000,000	4	.....do.....	21	.....
20 senti.....	26,500,000	5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	24	.....
5 senti*.....	55,250,000	4	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	22.48	.....
Total.....	142,750,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

*Twelve-sided coin.

¹ Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.² The coins described in the table were introduced on Aug. 1, 1966. Up to July 31, 1966, East African coins were in circulation in Tanzania, and from Aug. 1, 1966, both the East African and Tanzanian coins were in circulation. However, East African coins are being withdrawn from circulation.

In addition 500 sets of special coins containing one coin of each denomination were manufactured during 1966.

All coins manufactured during 1965 and 1966 were dated 1966.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

THAILAND

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
20 baht.....	20	750 silver, 250 copper.....	35	.....
Tical or baht.....	15	900 silver, 100 copper.....	30	2.5
Do.....	7.5	64 copper, 23 nickel, 10 zinc, 3 silver	27	1.51
Do.....	9	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	27	1.82
Do.....	65,500,000	7.5	....do.....	27	1.51
2 slung.....	7.5	650 silver, 350 copper.....	25	2
1 slung.....	3.75	....do.....	20	1.6
50 satang.....	7.5	....do.....	25	2
Do.....	5	90 tin, 10 copper.....	25.5	1.7
Do.....	10,600,000	4.5	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	23	1.48
25 satang.....	3.75	650 silver, 350 copper.....	20	1.6
Do.....	2.5	90 tin, 10 copper.....	20.5	1.4
Do.....	35,600,000	2.5	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	20.5	1.2
20 satang.....	3	650 silver, 350 copper.....	22	1.2
10 satang.....	2.5	....do.....	19	1.3
Do.....	3.5	Pure nickel.....	20	1.5
Do.....	5	90 tin, 10 copper.....	20	2
Do.....	1.75	....do.....	17.5	1.3
Do.....	1.75	91 tin, 9 copper.....	17.5	1.2
Do.....	1.75	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	17.5	1.16
Do.....	3,220,000	1.75	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	17.5	1.16
5 satang.....	1.5	650 silver, 350 copper.....	16.5	1.1
Do.....	2	Pure nickel.....	17.5	1.2
Do.....	3	90 tin, 10 copper.....	17.5	2
Do.....	1.25	....do.....	15	1.1
Do.....	1.25	91 tin, 9 copper.....	15	1.1
Do.....	1.25	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	15	1.1
Do.....	1,840,000	1.25	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	15	1.1
1 satang.....	1.5	90 tin, 10 copper.....	15	1.3
Do.....	5	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	22.5	1.9
Do.....	3.5	....do.....	20.5	1.5
1/2 satang.....	2	....do.....	19	1.1
Total.....	116,760,000				

Reported coinage Royal Mint of Thailand.

TOGO, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, West--Monetary Union of)

TONGA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
Koula.....	.....	32.51739	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 silver.....	45	.....
Half koula.....	.....	16.25870	....do.....	30	.....
Quarter koula.....	.....	8.12902	....do.....	22	.....
<u>Decimal coins¹</u>					
50 seniti.....	75,000	18.14370	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	34.54	.....
20 seniti.....	150,000	11.31389	....do.....	28.5	.....
10 seniti.....	300,000	5.65695	....do.....	23.6	.....
5 seniti.....	300,000	2.82523	....do.....	19.4	.....
2 seniti.....	500,000	3.88794	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	21.1	.....
1 seniti.....	500,000	2.59196	....do.....	17.5	.....
Total.....	1,825,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1967.

The gold coins shown in the table above were manufactured during 1963 and were dated 1962.

¹ Effective Apr. 3, 1967, Tonga will adopt the decimal system. The monetary unit, the pa'anga, will be divided in 100 seniti.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO¹

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 cents.....	600,000	7.07	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26	.....
25 cents.....	5,700,000	3.535	....do.....	20	.....
10 cents.....	7,800,000	1.414	....do.....	16.3	.....
5 cents.....	7,500,000	3.24	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	21.2	.....
1 cent.....	24,500,000	1.944	....do.....	17.8	.....
Total.....	46,100,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

¹ The coins described in the table were officially issued on Aug. 31, 1966. Throughout 1966 the coins of the Caribbean Territories (Eastern Group) were in circulation in Trinidad and Tobago. However, they are being withdrawn.

In addition 5,050 sets of special coins containing one coin of each denomination were manufactured during 1966.

All coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

TUAMOTU ISLANDS

(See French Polynesia)

TUNISIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 francs.....	12	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	31	2.25
50 francs.....	8	....do.....	27	2.10
20 francs.....	5.5	....do.....	23	1.95
5 francs.....	2.3	....do.....	18	1.29
2 francs.....	8	91.5 copper, 8.5 aluminum.....	27	.....
1 franc.....	4	....do.....	23	1.7
100 millimes.....	7.5	Mixed metals.....	27	.....
50 millimes.....	6	....do.....	25	.....
20 millimes.....	4.5	....do.....	22	.....
10 millimes.....	3.5	....do.....	19	.....
5 millimes.....	1.5	96 aluminum, 4 magnesium.....	24	.....
2 millimes.....	1	....do.....	21	.....
1 millime.....	0.65	....do.....	18	.....
Total.....				

The dinar replaced the franc as the monetary unit during the latter part of 1958. The dinar equals 1,000 millimes.

TURKEY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 liras.....	.....	15	830 silver, 170 copper.....	34	1.6
2 1/2 liras.....	1,673,600	12	"Acmonital" (steel).....	30	2.7
1 lira (pound).....	8,008,000	8	....do.....	27	2.4
25 kuras.....	9,943,000	4	....do.....	22.6	1.75
Do.....	.....	4.5	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	22.6	1.35
10 kuras.....	11,738,000	4	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	21	1.7
Do.....	.....	2.75	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	18	1.35
5 kuras.....	19,175,000	2.5	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	17	1.35
Do.....	.....	2.25	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	16	1.35
1 kuras.....	.....	1	....do.....	14	.85
Do.....	.....	2.25	....do.....	(a)	1.15
Do.....	1,800,000	1	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	14	.85
Total.....	52,337,600				

Reported coinage Turkish Mint.

^a Round coin 18 mm. in diameter with central hole 4 mm. in diameter.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

UGANDA¹

Denomination ¹	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
2 shillings.....	4,000,000	11.664	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30.1	2.31
1 shilling.....	21,600,000	6.674	....do.....	26	1.8
50 cents.....	16,000,000	4.5	....do.....	22	1.78
20 cents.....	7,000,000	9.72	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	28.4	2.18
10 cents.....	18,900,000	5.05	....do.....	24	1.57
5 cents.....	36,000,000	3.24	....do.....	20.2	1.52
Total.....	103,500,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

¹ The coins described in the table will be introduced on Jan. 2, 1967. Throughout 1966 East African coins were in circulation in Uganda.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT) (1965)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 pounds ¹		52	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 copper....	40	.....
5 pounds ¹		26	....do.....	33	.....
Do ¹		42.5	....do.....	37	.....
Do ¹		42.5	875 gold, 75 silver, 50 copper....	37	.....
1 pound ¹		8.5	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 copper....	24	.....
Do.....		8.5	875 gold, 75 silver, 50 copper....	24	.....
50 piastres.....		4.25	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 copper....	20	0.75
Do ¹		28	900 silver, 100 copper.....	40	.....
Do ¹		20	720 silver, 280 copper.....	40	1.6
25 piastres ¹		10	....do.....	30	1.44
Do ¹		17.5	....do.....	35	1.8-1.9
20 piastres.....		14	....do.....	33	1.6-1.7
Do.....		28	833 1/3 silver, 166 2/3 copper....	40	2.2
10 piastres.....		7	720 silver, 280 copper.....	26	1.35
Do.....		7	....do.....	27	1.3-1.4
Do.....		14	833 1/3 silver, 166 2/3 copper....	33	1.6
Do.....		7	625 silver, 375 copper.....	26	1.35
Do ¹		5	720 silver, 280 copper.....	24	1.12
5 piastres ¹		2.5	....do.....	19	.91
Do ¹		2.5	....do.....	20	.....
Do.....		3.5	....do.....	22	.94-.96
Do.....		3.5	625 silver, 375 copper.....	22	.95
Do.....		7	833 1/3 silver, 166 2/3 copper....	26	1.3
2 piastres.....		2.8	....do.....	19	1
Do ²	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 manganese, 50 zinc.....	.....	.....
20 milliemes ¹		5.75	92 copper, 8 aluminum.....	25	1.2
Do.....		5.8	....do.....	25	1.5
10 milliemes.....		4.9	....do.....	23	1.5
Do.....		5.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	23	1.5
Do.....		5.75	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	24	1.4
5 milliemes.....		4	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	21	1.3
Do.....		4	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	20	1.5
Do.....		3.6	92 copper, 8 aluminum.....	21	1.33
2 milliemes.....		2.33	....do.....	18	1.15
1 millieme.....		1.8	....do.....	16	1.15
Do.....		4.4	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	23	1.2
Total.....					

¹ Commemorative issue.

² Hexagonal shaped coin.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND^a

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces*	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
<u>Imperial coins</u>					
Sovereign (pound)....	7,250,000	7.98805	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.....	22.1	1.63
Crown (5 s.).....	.....	28.2759	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	38.7	3
Do.....	7,560,000	28.2759	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	38.7	3
Half-crown (2 1/2 s.) .....	.....	14.13795	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	32.3	2.4
Do.....	14,811,200	14.13795	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	32.3	2.31
Florin (2 s.).....	.....	11.31036	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	28.5	2.4
Do.....	84,574,000	11.31036	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	28.5	2.31
Shilling (1 s.).....	.....	5.65518	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	23.6	1.9
Do.....	31,364,000	5.65518	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	23.6	1.73
Sixpence (6 d.).....	.....	2.82759	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	19.4	1.7
Do.....	171,636,000	2.82759	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	19.4	1.40
Threepence (3 d.)....	.....	1.41379	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	16.3	1
Do.....	55,320,000	6.80388	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	(b)	2.79
Penny (1 d.).....	157,430,400	9.44984	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.9	.....
Do.....	.....	9.44984	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	30.9	2
Halfpenny (1/2 d.)...	.....	5.6699	.....do.....	25.5	1.65
Do.....	96,081,600	5.6699	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	25.5	1.65
<u>Maundy Money^c</u>					
Fourpence (4 d.)....	1,206	1.88506	925 silver, 75 copper.....	17.6	1.02
Threepence (3 d.)....	1,206	1.41379	.....do.....	16.3	.94
Twopence (2 d.).....	1,206	0.94253	.....do.....	13.4	.89
Penny (1 d.).....	1,206	0.47126	.....do.....	11.2	.69
Total.....	626,032,024				

Reported coinage Royal Mint, London.

*Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated as follows:

Sovereign: 1,400,000 (1965), 5,850,000 (1966).

Crown : 7,560,000 (1965).

Halfcrown: 3,228,000 (1965), 11,583,200 (1966).

Florin : 575,000 (1965), 83,999,000 (1966).

Shilling : 758,000 (1965), 30,606,000 (1966).

Sixpence : 1,772,000 (1965), 169,864,000 (1966).

Threepence: 6,040,000 (1965), 49,280,000 (1966).

Penny : 110,400 (1965), 157,320,000 (1966).

Halfpenny: 883,200 (1965), 95,198,400 (1966).

Maundy coins were all dated 1966.

^a United Kingdom coins circulate in: Bermuda, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guyana, the Isle of Man, and Malta. United Kingdom coins circulate in: the Bahama Islands, the eastern group of Caribbean Territories, Guernsey, Jamaica, and Jersey which have their own coins.

^b 12-sided coin, 21.1 mm. between parallel sides, 21.9 mm. diagonally.

^c Maundy Money does not actively circulate. It is minted for distribution of the Royal Maundy at Westminster Abbey on Maundy Thursday. (Issued under Coinage Act of 1946).

The farthing (1/4 d.) was demonetized effective January 1, 1961, by the Proclamation of October 26, 1960.

UPPER VOLTA, REPUBLIC OF
(See Africa, West--Monetary Union of)

URUGUAY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli-meters	Thick-ness in milli-meters
10 pesos.....	40,000,000	9	92 bronze, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel....	28	.....
Do.....	.....	12.5	900 silver, 100 copper.....	33	.....
5 pesos.....	50,000,000	7	92 bronze, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel....	25	.....
1 peso.....	60,000,000	5	.....do.....	22	.....
Do.....	.....	6	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26	.....
50 centesimos.....	50,000,000	2	Aluminum.....	23.5	.....
Do.....	.....	4.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	22	.....
25 centesimos.....	.....	3	.....do.....	18	.....
20 centesimos.....	40,000,000	1.5	Aluminum.....	20.5	.....
10 centesimos.....	.....	5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	24	.....
5 centesimos.....	.....	3.5	.....do.....	20	.....
2 centesimos.....	.....	2	.....do.....	16	.....
Total.....	240,000,000				

Reported coinage Chilean Mint. ¹ Commemorative issue. Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1965.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

VATICAN CITY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces*	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
500 Vatican lire....	170,000	11	835 silver, 165 copper.....	29	2
100 Vatican lire....	.....	5.1966	900 gold, 100 other.....	20.7	1.3
Do.....	946,000	8	"Acmonital" (Steel containing 18 percent chrome).	27.8	2
50 Vatican lire.....	270,000	6.25	.....do.....	24.8	2
20 Vatican lire.....	190,000	3.6	"Bronzital" (91.6 copper, 8 aluminum, 0.4 titanium).	21.3	1.6
10 Vatican lire.....	190,000	1.6	"Italma" (96.2 aluminum, 3.5 magnesium, 0.3 manganese).	23.3	1.6
Do.....	.....	3	.....do.....	29	1.7
5 Vatican lire.....	150,000	1	.....do.....	20.2	1.5
Do.....	.....	2.5	.....do.....	26.7	1.8
2 Vatican lire.....	150,000	0.8	.....do.....	18.3	1.4
Do.....	.....	1.75	.....do.....	24.1	1.5
1 Vatican lira.....	150,000	0.625	.....do.....	17.2	1.2
Do.....	.....	1.25	.....do.....	21.6	1.3
Total.....	2,216,000				

Reported coinage Italian Government Mint.

*Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated as follows:

500 lire: 70,000 (1965), 100,000 (1966).
 100 lire: 558,200 (1965), 387,800 (1966).
 50 lire: 120,000 (1965), 150,000 (1966).
 20 lire: 90,000 (1965), 100,000 (1966).
 10 lire: 90,000 (1965), 100,000 (1966).
 5 lire: 60,000 (1965), 90,000 (1966).
 2 lire: 60,000 (1965), 90,000 (1966).
 1 lira: 60,000 (1965), 90,000 (1966).

VENEZUELA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 bolivares.....	.....	25	900 silver, 100 copper.....	37	2.4
2 bolivares.....	.....	10	835 silver, 165 copper.....	27	2
1 bolivar ¹	11,000,000	5	.....do.....	23	1.6
1/2 bolivar.....	.....	2.5	.....do.....	18	1.3
Do ²	142,848,000	3.5	Pure nickel.....	20	.....
1/4 bolivar ²	167,200,000	1.75	.....do.....	17	.....
Do.....	.....	1.25	835 silver, 165 copper.....	16	0.9
12 1/2 centimos.....	.....	5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	23	1.65
5 centimos ³	100,000,000	2.5	.....do.....	19	1.17
Total.....	421,048,000				

¹ Reported coinage French Government Mint.² Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.³ Reported coinage Spanish Mint.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1965.

VIET-NAM

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 piastres (10 dong).....	.....	5.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	25.5	.....
5 piastres (5 dong)*.....	60,000,000	4	.....do.....	24.5	.....
1 piastre (1 dong)....	26,800,000	4	.....do.....	22.5	.....
50/100 de piastre.....	.....	3.8	96.5 aluminum, 3.5 magnesium.....	31	.....
Do.....	.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	31	2.36
Do (50 xu).....	.....	3.1	Aluminum.....	30	1.62
20/100 de piastre.....	.....	2.2	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	27	2.06
10/100 de piastre.....	.....	1.3	.....do.....	23	1.70
Total.....	86,800,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

*Coin has eight scallops.

The 5 piastre or 5 dong coin manufactured during 1966 was dated 1966; the 1 piastre or 1 dong coin was dated 1964.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1966--Continued

WINDWARD ISLANDS--ATLANTIC GROUP

(See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group)

WINDWARD ISLANDS--PACIFIC GROUP

(See French Polynesia)

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (1965)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 rial.....		20	720 silver, 280 copper.....	40	1.60
20 buqshas (1/2 rial).		10	....do.....	30	1.44
10 buqshas (1/4 rial)		5	....do.....	24	1.12
5 buqshas (1/8 rial).		2.5	....do.....	19	.91
2 buqshas (1/20 rial)		4.9	92 copper, 8 aluminum.....	23	1.5
1 buqsha (1/40 rial).		3.6	....do.....	21	1.33
1/2 buqshs (1/80 rial)		2.33	....do.....	18	1.15
Total.....					

There are 40 buqshas in one rial.

ZAMBIA (formerly Northern Rhodesia)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 shillings.....	.....	28.2759	60 copper, 20 nickel, 20 zinc.....	38.6	3
2 shillings.....	5,000,000	11.31036	....do.....	28.5	.....
1 shilling.....	5,000,000	5.65518	....do.....	23.6	.....
Sixpence (6d.).....	2,000,000	2.82759	....do.....	19.4	.....
Penny*.....	7,200,000	6.4798	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	27	1.676
Total**.....	19,200,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

*Round coin with a central hole.

**In addition, 4,550 special 5 shilling pieces and 30 special coin sets containing 2 each of the 2 shilling, 1 shilling, sixpence, and 1 penny denominations were manufactured during 1966. The 5 shilling pieces were dated 1965 and the coins for the special sets were dated in 1966.

The first distinctive Zambian coins were minted in 1964 and issued for circulation in 1965. The coins and currency of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland ceased to be legal tender on June 1, 1965, with the exception of the threepence, penny, and halfpenny coins which continue to circulate in Zambia.

Coins manufactured during 1966 were dated 1966 with the exception of the special 5 shilling coins.

ZANZIBAR

(See Tanzania)

Summary--Consumption of metals in the 1955-66 Coinage of Nations

Metal	Gross weight--short tons										
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965*
Gold.....	1.6	0.4	18.1	86.0	67.9	10.0	8.4	15.6	86.2	3.5	48.0
Silver.....	1,821.1	1,945.1	2,891.5	2,723.0	2,940.2	3,582.2	4,067.3	4,281.8	5,639.6	9,239.8	13,048.9
Nickel.....	2,303.2	2,384.6	2,693.9	2,701.5	3,735.1	5,260.6	4,541.4	4,276.9	4,563.6	5,906.7	10,848.4
Copper.....	11,620.9	15,202.1	17,610.0	17,970.8	20,229.9	21,908.9	26,503.7	28,918.7	32,756.3	40,446.4	48,791.9
Zinc.....	533.1	773.6	780.5	928.8	1,048.3	1,244.1	1,731.3	1,797.4	1,964.3	2,422.7	2,436.5
Tin.....	76.8	212.0	167.1	221.6	219.4	75.6	69.0	130.5	170.1	136.4	115.0
Aluminum...	1,712.1	1,421.4	2,033.4	1,747.7	1,406.7	1,341.0	1,401.1	1,091.9	1,414.7	2,537.5	3,322.7
Magnesium..	32.4	8.2	14.2	17.6	11.5	11.6	8.9	1.9	4.8	15.5	39.3
Manganese..	4.7	2.5	.1	.5	.2	.2	(¹)	(¹)	.....	(¹)	(¹)
Steel ²	1,635.2	2,046.5	2,171.8	1,626.9	2,409.4	1,773.5	971.1	2,029.2	2,130.8	1,810.8	1,189.2
Iron.....	939.2	938.6	1,213.3	963.3	1,194.7	811.8	941.6	1,356.4	1,403.0	1,364.6	1,200.0
Titanium...	.....	.....	.9	1.3	.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.....	(¹)	.....
Other ³	7.6	.....	1.0	1.6	14.0	6.9	7.9	6.3	8.6	3.7	.5
Total.	20,687.9	24,935.0	29,595.8	28,990.6	33,277.4	36,026.4	40,251.7	43,906.6	50,142.0	63,887.6	81,042.4
											80,216.0

*Revised. See also revised detailed tables "Summary--Coinage of Nations during the calendar year 1965", and individual country tables for Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, and Turkey.

¹ Less than 0.1 ton.² Includes stainless steel.³ Unspecified metals.

Summary--Coinage of Nations during the calendar year 1965¹

Country	Number of coins minted	Gross weight of coins-- in short tons	Country	Number of coins minted	Gross weight of coins-- in short tons
United States of America.....	7,920,371,318	36,731.5	Jersey.....	12,000	0.1
Africa, Equatorial.....	2,010,000	6.6	Jordan.....	2,900,000	28.7
Africa, West--Monetary Union of.....	18,510,000	56.6	Libya.....	52,450,000	260.5
Argentina.....	75,329,148	418.3	Luxembourg.....	5,000,000	14.9
Australia.....	528,165,800	2,492.6	Malagasy Republic.....	1,930,000	5.9
Austria.....	101,142,431	338.3	Malawi.....	20,424,200	162.4
Bahrain.....	12,500,000	47.3	Malaysia.....	55,620,000	199.5
Belgium.....	82,809,000	339.1	Maldives Islands.....	7,500	(*)
Bermuda.....	35,000,000	12.5	Mauritius.....	3,250,000	12.3
Bolivia.....	63,587,000	107.5	Mexico.....	251,466,500	1,700.0
Brazil.....	850,000	177.4	Morocco.....	32,000,000	224.3
British Honduras.....	112,020,000	3.0	Nepal.....	32,596,116	104.5
Burma.....	10,000,000	565.7	Netherlands.....	217,000,000	616.2
Burundi.....	514,389,904	45.3	Netherlands Antilles.....	2,200,000	7.5
Canada.....	5,987,500	2,384.8	New Zealand.....	31,350,000	210.7
Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group.....	70,580,000	38.0	Nicaragua.....	30,000,000	132.1
Ceylon.....	122,739,000	210.0	Nigeria.....	113,230,000	691.4
Chile.....	52,300,000	720.1	Norway.....	41,225,000	190.3
China, Republic of (Taiwan).....	51,572,237	196.2	Pakistan.....	296,040,000	853.9
Colombia.....	1,000,000	267.6	Peru.....	59,751,904	308.8
Costa Rica.....	112,505	7.7	Philippines.....	211,800,000	1,083.2
Cyprus.....	150,561,629	.6	Portugal.....	54,770,000	221.7
Denmark.....	27,471,500	579.9	Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique.....	13,000,000	75.0
Egypt (United Arab Republic).....	73,248,000	124.8	Portuguese West Africa, Angols.....	2,103,850	18.6
Ethiopia.....	4,240,000	404.8	Rhodesia.....	5,040,000	10.2
Fiji.....	80,378,000	28.2	Rwanda.....	7,500,000	34.7
Finland.....	538,250,691	265.4	Seychelles.....	160,000	1.0
France.....	2,320,000	2,211.1	South Africa, Republic of.....	255,184,733	1,188.2
French Polynesia.....	877,500	5.5	South Arabian Federation.....	30,000	.1
French Somaliland.....	632,131,839	2.7	Spain.....	326,965,250	1,002.5
Germany, Federal Republic.....	116,063,070	2,303.8	Sudan.....	2,000,000	10.1
Ghana.....	2,000,000	990.0	Surinam.....	5,200,000	16.8
Greece.....	10,050,056	26.5	Sweden.....	121,166,250	585.4
Guatemala.....	95,000,000	33.8	Switzerland.....	71,014,000	381.9
Hong Kong.....	1,591,399,848	447.9	Syrian Arab Republic.....	37,000,000	125.7
Iceland.....	43,845,077	15.8	Tanzania.....	31,250,000	154.9
India.....	17,960,000	4,570.3	Thailand.....	135,056,000	802.7
Iran (year ended Mar. 20, 1965).....	5,000,000	190.3	Turkey.....	50,369,200	226.3
Iraq.....	11,500	27.6	United Kingdom.....	500,922,606	3,949.0
Ireland, Republic.....	36,052,426	160.5	Viet-Nam.....	52,200,000	240.4
Isle of Man.....	71,470,000	.2	Yemen Arab Republic.....	14,223,000	58.5
Israel.....	2,400,000	74.5	Zambia.....	10,311,000	76.0
Italy.....	2,766,856,000	600.9			
Jamaica.....		15.9			
Japan.....		6,806.4			
			Total (87 countries reported).....	19,208,782,088	81,040.4

¹Summary of Coinage of Nations during the calendar year 1965 is revised to include Brazil 63,587,000 pieces and 177.4 short tons. Mexico is revised from 235,985,000 pieces to 251,466,500 pieces, and 1,529.3 short tons to 1,700.0 short tons. Turkey is revised from 237.9 short tons to 226.3 short tons. The grand total for 87 countries is revised from 19,129,713,588 pieces to 19,208,782,088 pieces; and from 80,703.9 short tons to 81,040.4 short tons.

Coinage of Nations--Calendar Year 1965--Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, and Turkey
(For coinage of other countries in 1965 see pages 226-276 in the 1966 Annual Report)

BOLIVIA¹

Denomination	Coinage in 1965 number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli- meters	Thick- ness in milli- meters
50 centavos.....	10,000,000	4	Steel core 90% by weight with nickel cladding 5% each side.	24	2
20 centavos.....	5,000,000	3	....do.....	21.5	2
10 centavos.....	10,000,000	2.5	Steel core 90% by weight with copper cladding 5% each side.	19	2
5 centavos.....	10,000,000	1.75	....do.....	16	2
Total ²	35,000,000				

¹ The composition column is revised from last year's Report.

² Metallic content 107.5 short tons, including 6.1 tons of nickel, 4.7 tons of copper, and 96.7 tons of steel.

BRAZIL¹

Denomination	Coinage in 1965 number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli- meters	Thick- ness in milli- meters
50 cruzeiros.....	18,001,000	3.3	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	18	1.5
20 cruzeiros.....	25,930,000	2.4	98.5 aluminum, 1.5 copper.....	25	1.8
10 cruzeiros.....	19,656,000	2	....do.....	23	1.8
Total ²	63,587,000				

Reported coinage Brazilian Mint.

¹ For characteristics of other coins in circulation see the 1965 table in this Report.

² Metallic content 177.4 short tons, including 16.4 tons of nickel, 50.8 tons of copper, and 110.2 tons of aluminum.

MEXICO¹

Denomination	Coinage in 1965 number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli- meters	Thick- ness in milli- meters
1 peso.....	5,004,000	16	100 silver, 700 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc.	34.5	.....
50 centavos.....	14,326,000	6.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	25	.....
20 centavos.....	² 74,161,500	10	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	28.5	2.2
5 centavos.....	155,720,000	4	85 copper, 15 zinc.....	20.5	1.7
1 centavo.....	2,255,000	2	....do.....	16	1.4
Total ³	² 251,466,500				

Reported coinage Mexican Mint.

¹ For characteristics of other coins in circulation see the 1966 table in this Report.

² Revised.

³ Metallic content 1,700.0 short tons, including 8.8 tons of silver, 34.5 tons of nickel, 1,503.2 tons of copper, and 153.5 tons of zinc.

TURKEY¹

Denomination	Coinage in 1965 number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in milli- meters	Thick- ness in milli- meters
2 1/2 liras.....	1,795,200	12	"Acmonital" (steel).....	30	2.7
1 lira (pound)....	5,976,000	8	....do.....	27	2.4
25 kuras.....	10,478,000	*4	....do.....	22.6	*1.75
10 kuras.....	10,960,000	4	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc.....	21	1.7
5 kuras.....	19,360,000	2.5	....do.....	17	*1.35
1 kuru.....	1,800,000	1	....do.....	14	.85
Total ²	50,369,200				

Reported coinage Turkish Mint.

*Revised.

¹ For characteristics of other coins in circulation see the 1966 table in this Report.

² Metallic content 226.3 short tons, including 98.5 tons of copper, 1.0 tons of zinc, 4.2 tons of tin, and 122.6 tons of steel.

Silver coins withdrawn from circulation in specified countries during the calendar year 1966

Country	Nominal value (face value) in monetary unit of issuing country	Silver content-- fine troy ounces ¹
United States.....	366,300 United States dollars ²	264,900
Australia.....	13,117,000 Australian dollars.....	(³) 970
Belgium.....	114,000 Belgian francs.....	56,260
Canada.....	92,862 Canadian dollars.....	(⁴)
Ceylon.....	126 Ceylonese rupees.....	(⁴)
Colombia.....	2 Colombian pesos.....	6,040
Ethiopia.....	17,604 Ethiopian dollars.....	8,960
Finland.....	123,000 Finnish markkaa.....	3,990
Germany, Fed. Rep.....	88,770 Deutsche Mark.....	324,080
Guatemala.....	592,112 Guatemalan quetzales.....	100
Honduras.....	302 Honduran lempiras.....	204,540
Ireland, Rep.....	75,000 Irish pounds.....	88,300
Japan.....	95,400,300 Japanese yen.....	300,000
Liberia.....	500,000 Liberian dollars.....	1,040
Malaysia.....	2,000 Malayan dollars.....	395,980
Mexico.....	1,234,346 Mexican pesos.....	986,510
Morocco.....	7,190,697 Moroccan dirhams.....	1,668,000
Portugal.....	61,060,520 Portuguese escudos.....	8,242,930
South Africa, Rep.....	10,290,700 South African rand.....	58,380
Sweden.....	1,095,714 Swedish kronor.....	213,900
Switzerland.....	1,676,000 Swiss francs.....	1,500,000
United Kingdom.....	998,838 pounds sterling.....	
Sum of stated ounces.....	.....	14,324,880

¹ Approximate silver content; not necessarily the actual amount recovered or recoverable.
² Consists of wornout U.S. silver subsidiary coins withdrawn from circulation and melted at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints in 1966.
³ Quaternary silver coin of the former pound-shilling-pence system. The new Australian dollar, adopted Feb. 16, 1966, is equivalent to one-half of the former Australian pound.
⁴ Less than one fine ounce.

Secondary gold and silver deposited with government mints in specified countries during the calendar year 1966

Note: Includes old jewelry, plate, and other scrap materials. Does not include uncurrent or worn coin withdrawn from circulation (on a separate table), or coin scrap in process of coinage operations.

Government mint	Fine troy ounces		Government mint	Fine troy ounces	
	Gold content	Silver content		Gold content	Silver content
United States.....	806,246	2,490,808	South Africa.....	3	1,582
Australia.....	23,692	.....	Turkey.....	192,904	.....
Canada.....	6,338	5,020			

Estimated quantity of gold and silver issued for industrial, professional, and artistic purposes in specified countries during the calendar year 1966

Country	Gold		Silver		Source and reference notes
	Fine troy ounces		Fine troy ounces		
United States.....	6,062,100		150,000,000		Official United States Government estimates by Director of the Mint.
Argentina.....	41,796		1,543,236		Banco Central de la Republica Argentina.
Australia.....	118,432		2,915,805		Gold, official government source. Silver, estimate of industrial organizations.
Austria.....	178,630		130,082		Hauptpunzierungs-und Probieramt (Minting and Assay Office).
Belgium.....	321,507		4,822,611		Unofficial estimates.
Bolivia.....	426		.....		Industrial sales by Banco Minero de Bolivia.
Canada.....	325,000		5,800,000		Tentative estimates by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
Ceylon.....	7,542		14,055		Department of Rural Development and Cottage Industries.
Colombia.....	5,536		146,319		Asociación Colombiana de Mineros.
Ecuador.....	.....		14,907		Sales by Banco Central del Ecuador.
El Salvador.....	388		.....		Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador.
France.....	1,237,804		27,553,186		Ministry of Industry.
Germany, Fed. Rep.....	3,496,747		44,630,342		Bundesamt für Gewerbliche Wirtschaft, Frankfurt am Main (Federal Office for Industry and Crafts).
Ghana.....	(1)		(1)		Central Bureau of Statistics.
Guatemala.....	3,794		2,604		Banco de Guatemala.
Japan.....	526,533		31,462,598		Gold, based on Gold Control Law No. 62, 1953. Silver, based on survey of Research and Statistics Division, Ministry of International Trade and Industry.
Korea, Rep. of.....	58,061		499,268		Represents total 1966 domestic production except for the amount purchased by the Bank of Korea and Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Laos.....	38,259		.....		Tentative estimate by Direction des Douanes et Regies, Royal Government of Laos.
Lebanon.....	101,243		96,452		Gold, Central Office of Statistics, Ministry of Planning. Silver, nongovernment sources.
Malagasy Rep.....	3,785		580		Direction des Mines.
Mexico.....	306,154		3,935,388		Departamento de Reserva Metalica y Metales, Banco de Mexico, S.A.
Netherlands.....	443,645		1,081,255		Director of Internal Financial Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
Nicaragua.....	32,781		1,611		Departamento de Cambios, Banco Central de Nicaragua.
Norway.....	38,581		2,411,306		Import licenses.
Panama.....	3,601		12,700		Office of the Comptroller General, Republic of Panama.
Peru.....	80,377		978,540		Gold, trade estimates. Silver, Industrial Bank of Peru.
Portugal.....	488,601		1,476,584		Casa da Moeda, Lisbon.
Sarawak ²	29,057		16		Statistics of External Trade, State of Sarawak.
South Africa, Rep.....	72,743		434,821		South African Treasury.
Spain.....	860,514		4,822,608		Sindicato Nacional del Metal (approximate).
Surinam.....	10,129		.....		Centrale Bank van Suriname and Gouvernements Advertentieblad.
Tunisia.....	24,917		.....		Banque Centrale de Tunisie.
Turkey.....	417,960		482,261		Turkish Government Mint and Etibank.
Uganda.....	.....		.....		Annual Reports of Commissioner of Customs and Department of Geological Survey.
United Kingdom.....	.....		25,000,000		Annual Bullion Review 1966, Samuel Montagu & Co., Ltd., Bankers and Bullion Merchants, London.
West Malaysia ³	3,012		1,065		Tentative estimates, Department of Statistics, States of Malaya and Bank Negara Malaysia.
Venezuela.....	261,450		.....		Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons.
Sum of stated ounces.....	15,604,917		310,270,190		

(Leaders in figure columns denote data not available)

¹ Data for 1966 not available. Data for 1965: Gold, 1,904 ounces and silver, 176 ounces.

² Data for 1965: Gold, 32,481 ounces and silver, 75 ounces.

³ Data for 1965: Gold, 4,911 ounces and silver, 4,900 ounces.

World production of gold, by countries^{1 2}, 1962-66

(Troy ouncea)

Country ¹	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 P ³
North America:					
Canada.....	4,178,396	r 4,003,127	3,799,278	3,587,168	3,273,905
Central America and West Indies:					
Costa Rica ^e	3,000	3,000	3,000	570	570
Cuba ⁴.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....
El Salvador ⁴	692	230	390	290	236
Haiti.....	7,149	6,778	8,090	e 8,000	NA
Honduras ⁴	2,132	2,474	3,319	3,546	3,516
Nicaragua.....	221,984	204,769	225,581	198,152	199,108
Mexico.....	236,758	237,948	209,976	215,796	190,815
United States ⁵	1,542,511	1,454,010	1,456,308	1,705,190	1,803,420
South America:					
Argentina.....	827	313	303	r 84	e 100
Bolivia.....	r 35,034	r 153,019	r 128,576	r 94,314	e 86,982
Brazil ⁶	127,156	131,979	142,492	161,044	e 207,565
Chile.....	65,009	r 77,294	64,993	57,068	74,514
Colombia.....	396,827	324,514	364,991	319,362	275,267
Ecuador.....	20,591	21,041	17,681	r 11,512	10,901
French Guiana.....	5,273	6,993	4,832	.....	632
Guyana.....	1,903	2,847	2,111	2,077	3,045
Peru.....	122,985	101,019	92,503	r 105,183	94,978
Surinam.....	r 2,598	3,548	8,258	6,269	e 4,750
Venezuela.....	28,774	26,947	33,536	r 23,660	18,872
Europe¹:					
Finland.....	15,239	20,416	22,055	r 18,037	15,465
France.....	51,088	53,627	54,303	r 57,389	e 55,000
Germany, West.....	1,704	r 2,048	r 2,402	r 1,865	e 1,800
Portugal.....	21,927	21,895	21,316	r 21,541	18,400
Spain.....	6,687	15,625	23,534	8,809	e 450
Sweden.....	128,635	r 115,164	r 117,672	r 116,064	e 115,000
U.S.S.R. ^{e 7}	r 4,080,000	r 4,370,000	r 4,650,000	r 5,030,000	5,370,000
Yugoslavia.....	70,507	83,656	106,773	r 103,911	e 104,500
Africa:					
Angola.....	77	37	7	2	.....
Botswana.....	288	142	10	.....	.....
Cameroon.....	579	1,865	739	r 1,286	900
Central African Republic.....	100	96	75	r 23	48
Congo, Republic of (Brazzaville).	3,729	r 2,954	3,567	r 3,697	4,080
Congo, Republic of the (Kinshasa).	203,707	214,574	188,693	r 90,408	158,632
Eritrea.....	2,315	e 2,300	e 2,300	24,236	e 24,000
Ethiopia.....	25,700	e 25,000	e 25,000	37,134	34,466
Gabon, Republic of.....	16,300	35,719	42,760	755,191	684,395
Ghana.....	888,038	921,255	864,917	11,420	11,988
Kenya.....	9,327	10,193	12,480	1,701	4,351
Liberia ⁸	2,184	1,960	1,824	598	852
Malagasy Republic.....	325	900	440	r 32	c 30
Mozambique.....	91	29	40	80	61
Nigeria.....	384	316	244	544,100	e 550,000
Rhodesia, Southern.....	554,647	566,277	575,386	NA	105,712
Rwanda.....	29	NA	NA	NA	30,879,700
South Africa, Republic of.....	25,491,993	27,431,956	29,111,524	30,553,874	.....
South-West Africa.....	183	3	32	14	200
Sudan.....	932	868	877	300	308
Swaziland.....	2,214	2,092	2,078	1,619	55,473
Tanzania.....	101,972	102,917	93,040	90,819	3
Uganda.....	291	48	24	36	16,075
Upper Volta.....	39,770	44,786	32,665	r 32,504	e 5,000
Zambia.....	5,326	4,960	5,033	5,196	.....
Asia:					
Burma ^e	200	200	200	200	200
Cambodia.....	965	6,687	e 6,000	e 4,500	e 4,500
China, Mainland ^e	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
India.....	163,326	r 138,409	148,504	130,628	120,244
Indonesia.....	4,469	4,437	r 5,813	6,752	e 5,000
Japan ⁹	286,593	262,142	253,300	r 264,842	e 254,345
Korea:					
North.....	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
South.....	106,548	90,095	r 75,791	r 62,836	60,765
Malaya:					
Malaya.....	r 6,924	9,116	r 7,296	3,982	2,959
Sarawak.....	2,885	2,773	3,115	2,602	2,611
Philippine.....	423,394	376,006	425,770	435,545	452,672
Taiwan.....	24,026	31,710	17,660	32,148	41,806

World production of gold, by countries^{1 2}, 1962-66--Continued

(Troy ounces)

Country ¹	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 P ³
Oceania:					
Australia.....	1,068,837	1,023,970	r 963,834	r 924,392	912,385
British Solomon Islands.....	18	240	101	310	NA
Fiji.....	87,354	107,262	100,493	109,095	112,567
New Guinea.....	39,007	43,552	38,934	32,439	28,068
New Zealand.....	21,742	14,206	8,948	12,136	8,965
Papua.....	45	47	43	55	38
World total (estimate) ¹	r 41,600,000	r 43,550,000	r 45,250,000	r 46,700,000	47,100,000

^e Estimate. P Preliminary. r Revised. NA Not available.

¹ Gold is also produced in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania but production data are not available; estimates for these countries are included in the total. East Germany, Hungary, and Thailand probably produce a negligible amount of gold. For some countries accurate figures are not possible to obtain owing to clandestine trade in gold (as, for example, in former French West Africa).

² Data do not add exactly to totals shown because of rounding where estimated figures are included in the detail.

³ Compiled mostly from data available July 1967.

⁴ Imports into the United States.

⁵ Mine production.

⁶ Mined gold only; production of alluvial gold unknown.

⁷ Output from U.S.S.R. in Asia included with U.S.S.R. in Europe.

⁸ Year ending August 31 of year stated.

⁹ Refinery production for Japan is as follows: 1962, 420,956 ounces; 1963, 432,572 ounces; 1964, 460,171 ounces; 1965, 519,170 ounces; and 1966, 555,468 ounces.

Compiled by the Division of International Activities, Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior.

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World production of silver, by countries^{1 2 3}, 1962-66

(Troy ounces)

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 P ⁴
North America:					
Canada.....	30,669,028	29,839,756	29,902,611	31,917,243	33,341,751
Central America and West Indies:					
Guatemala.....	370,595	64,173	e r 10,000	e r 18,000	e 3,000
Haiti.....	94,761	107,022	92,057	NA	NA
Honduras.....	3,179,653	e 3,164,000	3,220,371	3,670,659	3,734,290
Nicaragua.....	500,050	405,252	332,370	380,377	446,706
Mexico.....	41,249,402	r 42,760,423	41,716,263	40,332,077	41,983,529
United States ⁵	36,799,632	35,241,503	36,333,861	39,806,033	43,668,988
South America:					
Argentina.....	2,086,101	r 1,943,191	r 1,943,127	r 2,285,853	e 2,000,000
Bolivia (exports).....	3,759,193	4,869,037	r 4,810,973	r 4,114,427	5,124,828
Brazil.....	250,004	281,448	305,368	e 300,000	276,496
Chile.....	2,275,887	2,768,340	3,096,598	3,272,946	3,609,967
Colombia.....	131,599	106,279	130,353	r 113,451	106,757
Ecuador.....	127,739	121,784	117,126	69,966	76,710
Peru (recoverable).....	r 33,147,769	r 35,203,230	r 34,419,459	r 36,470,355	32,841,243
Europe:					
Austria.....	68,431	68,803	73,947	76,519	93,237
Czechoslovakia ⁶	r 2,400,000	r 2,400,000	r 2,400,000	r 2,400,000	2,400,000
Finland.....	380,504	519,967	607,906	582,186	520,103
France.....	898,977	730,111	969,441	r 1,401,226	e 1,400,000
Germany:					
East ⁶	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000
West.....	1,925,701	2,067,068	2,062,599	r 2,021,896	1,983,219
Greece.....	138,730	r 123,009	r 157,539	144,678	e 160,000
Hungary ⁶	64,300	64,300	64,300	64,300	64,300
Italy.....	r 929,832	r 1,006,318	1,073,770	r 1,103,446	1,131,770
Poland ⁶	128,600	128,600	128,600	128,600	128,600
Portugal.....	52,920	48,419	48,773	r 63,015	53,300
Rumania ⁶	643,000	643,000	643,000	643,000	643,000
Spain.....	5,684,123	4,955,201	2,314,853	e 2,320,000	e 2,320,000
Sweden.....	3,367,276	r 3,580,178	r 3,122,255	r 4,955,201	7 4,495,000
U.S.S.R. ^e	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000
United Kingdom.....	514	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yugoslavia.....	3,750,931	3,791,923	4,036,879	4,148,057	3,651,424
Africa:					
Algeria ⁸	275,000	255,000	295,000	295,000	335,000
Botswana.....	33	21	1	.....	.....
Congo, Republic of the (Kinshasa).....	1,595,513	1,097,176	1,480,252	1,538,413	1,851,400
Ghana (exports).....	4,443	4,827	.....	.....	.....
Kenya.....	50,160	52,422	47,702	21,247	19,003
Morocco.....	826,338	772,743	604,080	599,258	707,413
Rhodesia, Southern.....	83,540	83,742	88,463	e 95,470	e 95,000
South Africa, Republic of	2,549,206	2,736,868	2,916,660	3,131,580	3,134,093
South-West Africa ⁹	r 1,300,516	r 1,142,864	r 1,436,136	r 1,540,851	1,516,539
Sudan.....	.....	.....	40	.....	NA
Swaziland.....	132	120	130	130	29
Tanzania (exports).....	23,959	22,669	25,329	22,865	10,572
Tunisia.....	24,627	9,581	12,635	33,758	38,002
Uganda (exports).....	38	9	.....	.....	.....
Zambia ¹⁰	943,932	r 846,317	r 1,445,934	848,819	e 750,000
Asia:					
Burma.....	1,940,037	2,075,282	r 1,866,752	r 1,638,000	1,096,000
China, Mainland ⁶	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
India.....	138,698	128,314	r 152,234	168,308	39,223
Indonesia.....	248,236	279,840	r 252,930	298,777	220,779
Japan.....	8,660,510	8,812,068	8,714,748	r 8,988,801	e 3,577,735
Korea:					
North ^e	640,000	640,000	640,000	640,000	640,000
South.....	r 412,905	r 443,987	r 404,468	r 434,000	499,269
Philippines.....	675,570	838,304	907,504	r 933,938	1,162,889
Taiwan.....	80,136	61,440	60,633	87,315	79,473

World production of silver, by countries^{1 2 3}, 1962-66--Continued

(Troy ounces)

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 P ⁴
Oceania:					
Australia.....	17,553,691	19,641,925	^r 18,426,990	^r 17,312,716	18,278,000
Fiji.....	38,935	46,870	60,564	60,470	67,499
New Guinea (including Papua).	24,510	23,696	23,206	19,664	18,052
New Zealand.....	416	286	141	55	2
World total (estimate)	^r 245,800,000	^r 249,700,000	^r 246,600,000	^r 254,100,000	253,000,000

^e Estimate. ^p Preliminary. ^r Revised. NA Not available.¹ A negligible amount of silver is produced in Bulgaria, Mozambique, Panama, Thailand, and Turkey, for which countries no estimate has been included in the total.² Data do not add exactly to totals shown because of rounding where estimated figures are included in the detail.³ Data derived in part from the Yearbook of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, the 53rd annual issue of Metal Statistics (Metallgesellschaft) Germany, and the 1965 annual issue of Minerais et Metaux (France.)⁴ Compiled mostly from data available July 1967.⁵ Mine production.⁶ Estimate, according to the 53rd annual issue of Metallgesellschaft (Germany) except 1966 which is an extension of the previous year's estimate.⁷ Production reported by Bolidens Gruvaktiebolag company report.⁸ Estimated recoverable silver content of lead and zinc concentrates, according to the 1965 annual issue of Minerais et Metaux (France) except 1966 which is an extension of the previous year's estimate.⁹ Recoverable silver in Tsamab Corporation Ltd. concentrates as reported by the corporation for year ending June 30 of year stated.¹⁰ Partially recovered from refinery sludges and blister copper.

Compiled by the Division of International Activities, Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior.

Gold and silver monetary stocks of principal countries of the world at end of calendar year 1966

Country or international institution	Monetary unit	Exchange rate: New York Dec. 1966 average, or internal rate end of 1966 as noted	Par value Dec. 1966 for members of the International Monetary Fund	Gold bullion and coin held by Government agencies		Silver bullion and coin--U.S. dollar value (\$)			
				Number of fine troy ounces (000 omitted)	U.S. dollar value ¹ (000 omitted)	Bullion held by Government agencies ² (000 omitted)	Coin held by Government agencies ³ (000 omitted)	Coin (estimated) in circulation, including coin in commercial banks ³ (000 omitted)	Total silver (000 omitted)
United States of America.....	Dollar	\$1.00	\$1.00	⁴ 378,146	⁴ \$13,235,114	⁵ \$787,409	(⁶)	7 \$3,245,012	\$4,032,421
Afghanistan.....	Afghani	8 .022222	.022222	⁸ 1,000	⁸ 35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, East (June 30) ¹⁰	Shilling	8 .14	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algeria.....	Dinar	8 .20255	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina.....	Peso	8 .004039	.13	2,392	83,735	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia.....	Dollar ¹⁴	1.1116	1.12	6,365	222,781	5,177	\$34,527	97,220	136,924
Austria.....	Schilling	.038651	.02	20,018	700,625	1,165	4,486	80,119	85,770
Belgium.....	Franc	.019987	.13	43,561	1,524,652	368	836	38,003	39,207
Bolivia.....	Peso boliviano	16 .08421	.21	210	7,338	80	.....	.....	80
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro	8 .00045	.13	9 1,286	9 45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma.....	Kyat	8 .008117	.21	9 2,400	9 84,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	Dollar	.92319	.925	29,958	1,048,528	15,426	868	243,161	259,455
Ceylon.....	Rupee	.20926	.21	.....	.....	.....	38	217	255
Chile.....	Escudo	17 .22883	.13	1,297	45,381	.....	.....	.....	.....
China, Rep. of (Taiwan).....	NT dollar	18 .024938	.11	1,779	62,262	2,019	2	.....	2,021
Colombia.....	Peso	19 .074074	.13	713	24,939	102	.....	266	368
Costa Rica.....	Colon	8 .151057	.150943	60	2,106	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	Krone	.14484	.144778	3,086	108,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominican Republic.....	Peso	1.00	1.00	86	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador.....	Sucre	18 .055055	.40	314	10,999	60	700	3,700	4,400
El Salvador.....	Colon	8 .40	.40	515	18,015	.....	333	2,664	2,997
Ethiopia.....	Dollar	8 .40	.40	111	3,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland.....	Markka	.31250	.3125	1,285	44,975	353	1,988	12,704	15,045
France.....	Franc	.20199	.20255	149,657	5,238,000	7,781	(²⁰)	(²⁰)	7,781
Germany, Federal Rep.....	Deutsche Mark	.25169	.25	4,291,656	4,291,656	4,996	4,586	166,318	175,900
Ghana.....	Cedi ²¹	8 1.167	1.16667	21 160	21 5,607	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....	Drachma	18 .0332226	.0333333	3,421	119,732	447	785	4,885	6,117
Guatemala.....	Quetzal	8 1.00	1.00	571	19,989	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haiti.....	Gourde	8 .20	.20	2	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras.....	Lempira	8 .50	.50	.....	.....	.....	1,499	1,275	2,774
Iceland.....	Krona	18 .0232234	.0232558	29	1,015	.....	.....	.....	.....
India.....	Rupee	.13256	.0133333	6,954	243,374	.....	.....	.....	53
Iran.....	Rial	18 .0130719	.0132013	3,714	130,000	600	.....	.....	600
Iran (March 21).....	Dinar	18 2.7819	2.80	9 3,029	9 106,000	.....	(²⁰)	(²⁰)	(²⁰)
Iraq.....	Pound	2.7901	2.80	653	22,846	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland, Rep. of.....	Pound	8 .333333	.333333	1,310	45,850	.....	.....	.....	.....
Israel.....	Pound	.0016011	.0016	68,969	2,413,902	9,261	2,765	98,405	110,431
Italy.....	Lira	.0027577	.0027778	9,418	329,620	1,255	5,771	191,902	198,928
Japan.....	Yen	8 2.80	2.80	97	3,390	35	.....	.....	.....
Jordan.....	Dinar	18 .0036988	(¹¹)	97	3,380	.....	.....	.....	35
Korea.....	Won	22 2.77008	2.80	1,919	67,174	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kuwait.....	Dinar	23 .315706	.456313	5,514	193,000	.....	(²⁰)	(²⁰)	.....
Lebanon.....	Pound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Gold and silver monetary stocks of principal countries of the world at end of calendar year 1966--Continued

Country or international institution	Monetary unit	Exchange rate: New York Dec. 1966 average, or internal rate end of 1966 as noted	Par value Dec. 1966 for members of the International Monetary Fund	Gold bullion and coin held by Government agencies		Silver bullion and coin--U.S. dollar value (\$)			
				Number of fine troy ounces (000 omitted)	U.S. dollar value ¹ (000 omitted)	Bullion held by Government agencies ² (000 omitted)	Coin held by Government agencies ³ (000 omitted)	Coin (estimated) in circulation, including coin in commercial banks ³ (000 omitted)	Total silver (000 omitted)
Libya.....	Pound	18 \$2.7902	\$2.80	1,934	\$67,692	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luxembourg.....	Franc	.019987	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaysia.....	Dollar	.32442	.326667	19	659	.....	.....	24 7,060	24 7,060
Mexico.....	Peso	.080056	.08	3,110	108,854	\$17,321	6,052	73,992	97,365
Morocco.....	Dirham	.196796	.197609	606	21,214	.....	2,317	4,510	6,827
Mozambique (Port. E. Afr.).....	Escudo	.....	.....	38	1,316	.....	1,154	5,125	6,279
Nepal.....	Rupee	18 .1302083	(11)	94	3,286	5,703	.....	.....	5,703
Netherlands.....	Guilder	.27642	.276243	49,450	1,730,758	2,016	5,981	76,116	84,113
Netherlands Antilles.....	Guilder	.524934	.530264	558	19,527	.....	375	2,019	2,394
New Zealand.....	Pound	2.7625	2.78090	7	237	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba	18 .141794	.142857	25	889	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nigeria.....	Pound	18 2.78	2.80	571	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway.....	Krone	.13989	.14	522	18,260	.....	15	1,944	1,959
Pakistan.....	Rupee	18 .208117	.21	9 1,514	9 53,000	.....	(20) .....	.....	(20)
Panama.....	Balboa	1.00	1.00	(25) 10	.....	.....	(25) .....	.....	(25)
Paraguay.....	Guarani	23 .0079365	(13)	2	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	Sol	18 .0372856	(13)	1,851	64,795	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippines.....	Peso	20 .2577	.25641	1,249	43,700	7,071	2,485	20,637	30,193
Portugal.....	Escudo	.034783	.0347826	18,371	643,000	923	4,533	6,059	11,515
Saudi Arabia.....	Riyal	18 .222222	.222222	1,964	68,753	6,591	.....	.....	6,591
South Africa.....	Rand	18 1.3899	1.40	18,197	636,903	2,136	278	20,293	22,707
South Arabian Federation.....	Dinar	26 2.80	.....	40	1,398	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	Peseta	.015638	.0166667	22,426	784,900	.....	2,845	.....	2,845
Surinam.....	Guilder	18 .526316	.530264	281	9,832	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	Krona	.19327	.193304	5,794	202,788	1,131	1,722	87,424	90,277
Switzerland.....	Franc	.23129	.....	81,188	2,841,586	11,839	9,977	135,007	156,823
Thailand.....	Baht	18 .0483794	.0480769	2,620	91,703	255	495	453	1,203
Tunisia.....	Dinar	18 1.90476	1.90476	111	3,887	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	Lira	18 .110132	.111111	2,914	102,000	.....	8,811	.....	8,811
United Arab Rep. (Egypt).....	Pound sterling	8 2.30	2.87156	2,657	93,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	Pound sterling	18 2.7901	2.80	9 55,429	1,940,000	(20) .....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	Peso	18 .0129534	.135135	4,186	146,526	.....	182	94,863	94,863
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	18 .222965	(13)	11,448	400,694	.....	6,363	207	399
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar	8 .08	.08	9 600	21,000	.....	.....	48,475	54,838
Zambia.....	Pound	18 2.7825	2.80	166	5,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank for International Settlements.....	Gold franc	27 .32669	.....	9 (-) 12,114	9 (-) 424,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
International Monetary Fund.....	.....	.....	.....	75,780	2,652,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	7,391	258,712	(20)	(20) .....	.....	(20)
World total.....	.....	.....	.....	28 1,233,714	28 43,180,000	891,520	112,830	4,777,673	5,782,023

See footnotes on next page.

Footnotes for table "Gold and silver monetary stocks of principal countries of the world at end of calendar year 1966"

- ¹ Gold is valued on the basis of the legal gold content of the United States dollar (symbol \$). The dollar consists of 15-5/21 grains of gold nine-tenths fine. The equivalent value of fine gold is \$35.00 per troy ounce = \$1.125275986 per gram = \$1.125275986 per kilogram.
- ² Value of silver bullion: United States, see footnote 5. Other countries, reported quantity valued at the Dec. 1966 price for commercial bars in New York which was \$1.293 per troy ounce of 999/1000 fineness; the corresponding value of fine silver = \$1.294294 per troy ounce = \$0.041612 per gram = \$41.612 per kilogram.
- ³ Value of silver coin: United States, the face or nominal value. Other countries, the reported face or nominal value in the national monetary unit, converted to U.S. dollar value at the New York exchange rate where quoted; or at the par value established with the International Monetary Fund, or at internal rates for the dollar.
- ⁴ Consists of regular Treasury and U.S. Exchange Stabilization Fund gold holdings.
- ⁵ Amounts to approximately 608.9 million fine troy ounces of silver bullion held by the Treasury.
- ⁶ Included with silver coin in circulation.
- ⁷ Includes silver coin held by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.
- ⁸ Official rate.
- ⁹ Source of data: Federal Reserve Bulletin. The quantity in fine ounces is computed from the U.S. dollar value which in the Bulletin is rounded to millions of dollars.
- ¹⁰ See also Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.
- ¹¹ Par value not established as of Dec. 31, 1966.
- ¹² Gold holdings included under "All other."
- ¹³ Par value previously established not applicable in 1966.
- ¹⁴ The Australian dollar replaced the Australian pound as monetary unit, effective Feb. 14, 1966; the monetary system changed from the duodecimal to the decimal system.
- ¹⁵ Free market buying rate of Monetary Department of Central Bank.
- ¹⁶ Free rate.
- ¹⁷ Trade rate.
- ¹⁸ Official selling rate.
- ¹⁹ Intermediate market rate.
- ²⁰ Data not available.
- ²¹ The new monetary unit, "cedi," replaced the Ghana pound (valued at \$2.80) on July 19, 1965. The cedi will be replaced by a "new cedi" on Feb. 23, 1967, to be valued at \$1.40.
- ²² Gold holdings are for the beginning of 1966.
- ²³ Average year-end selling rate in the official market.
- ²⁴ Free selling rate.
- ²⁵ Malayan silver coins were demonetized Dec. 31, 1952.
- ²⁶ Less than 500.
- ²⁷ At par with the pound sterling.
- ²⁸ Gold franc unit corresponds to 0.29032258 grams fine gold (Article 5 of the Statutes).
- ²⁹ The total U.S. dollar value of world gold stocks is from the Dec. 1967 Federal Reserve Bulletin which includes reported or estimated gold holdings of central banks and governments except the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland; international and regional organizations, and gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold. The figures for the Bank for International Settlements represent net gold assets (gold coins and other gold assets minus gold deposit liabilities); most of the gold is included in the gold reserves of the individual countries having deposits with BIS.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1966¹

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
United States of America.....	Dollar.....	\$	Cent.....	¢	20 sh. = 1 pound sterling, Area in 1966 includea Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. See the separate entries for the three countries which introduced their national currencies during 1966. One CFA franc = .02 metropolitan franc. 1£ = 20s. = 240d. Area includes Gambia and Sierra Leone. Effective Aug. 4, 1964, Sierra Leone introduced a new currency, the leone, based on the decimal system. The West African pound will cease to be legal tender in Sierra Leone on Feb. 4, 1966. One CFA franc = .02 French franc. Area includes the Republics of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. Effective April 11, 1964, the monetary unit became the dinar. m\$ refers to national money (paper). There is also a gold peso unit, oro sellado (o\$), equivalent for customs purpose to 2.2727 m\$. Effective Feb. 14, 1966, Australia adopted the decimal currency system. The dollar is equivalent to one-half the former Australian pound. The decimal system of currency was adopted on May 25, 1966. The monetary unit, the Bahamian dollar, is divided into 100 cents. One dinar = 1,000 fils. A new currency in 1965, replacing the Indian rupee. 1£ = 20 s. = 240 d. Indian money is also in circulation. Effective January 1, 1963 the monetary unit became the peso boliviano. 1 peso boliviano = 1,000 bolivianos. Effective Feb. 13, 1967 the monetary unit will become the new cruzeiro equivalent to 1,000 old cruzeiros. 4 BH \$ = 1 pound sterling. A new currency, to be issued in 1967. The decimal system was adopted in 1952.
Afghanistan.....	Afghani.....	Af	Pul.....	cts.	
Africa, East.....	East African shilling	EA sh. or s.	Cent.....		
Africa, Equatorial.....	CFA Franc.....	CFA fr.	Centime.....	s. & d.	
Africa, West.....	Pound.....	£	Shilling, penny (pence).		
Africa, West-Monetary Union of.....	CFA Franc.....	CFA fr.	Centime.....		
Algeria.....	Dinar	DA	Centime.....	One	
Argentina.....	Peso.....	m\$.	Centavo.....	ctv.	
Australia.....	Dollar.....	\$	Cent.....	c	
Austria.....	Schilling.....	S or Sch	Groschen (groschen)..	g	
Bahamas.....	Dollar.....	\$	Cent.....		
Bahrain.....	Dinar.....	BD	Fils (fils).....		
Belgium.....	Franc.....	F or BF	Centime.....	c	
Bermuda.....	Pound.....	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	a. & d.	
Bhutan.....	Rupee.....	Re (Rs.)	New paisa	N.P.	
Bolivia.....	Peso boliviano.....	\$b	Centavo.....		
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....	Cr \$	Centavo.....		
British Honduras.....	Dollar.....	BH \$	Cent.....		
Brunei.....	Dollar.....		Sen (sen).....		
Burma.....	Kyat.....	K	Pya.....	P	

See footnotes at end of table.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1966¹--Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Burundi.....	Franc.....	FBu	Centime.....		On May 19, 1964, the Bank of the Kingdom of Burundi, the central bank, began issuing Burundi franc currency.
Cambodia.....	Riel.....	₨	Sen (sen).....		Official conventional sign of the riel is barred Cambodian letter "ro", as follows ៛ . Typewriters and fonts which do not include this character may use a barred Latin "J" as follows đ .
Canada.....	Dollar.....	\$	Cent.....	¢	Area includes Barbados, the Leeward Islands, and the Windward Islands. The coins of the Caribbean Territories circulated in Guyana (formerly British Guiana) and Trinidad and Tobago throughout 1966. 4.80 E.C. \$ = 1 pound sterling. ³
Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group.....	East Caribbean Dollar ³	E.C. \$	Cent.....		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....	Rs (Rs.)	Cent.....	ct.	The escudo = 100 centesimos = 1,000 millesimos.
Chile.....	Escudo.....	₧	Centésimo, Milésimo....		
China, Republic of.....	New Taiwan Dollar.....	NT \$	Cent.....	c., ¢, or Ctv.	One CFA franc = .02 metropolitan franc. Effective June 23, 1967, the Congo will introduce a new monetary unit, the zaïre, equivalent to 1,000 francs. The zaïre will be divided into 100 likuta (plural, makuta), and each likuta will be divided into 100 sengi. The abbreviation for likuta and makuta is K, and for sengi it is S.
Colombia.....	Peso.....	\$ or P	Centavo.....		
Comoro Archipelago.....	CFA Franc.....	CFA fr.	Centime.....		There are 1.11 pounds per pound sterling. 1£ = 20 s. = 240 d.
Congo, Democratic Rep. of the (Kinshasa).....	Franc congolais.....	₣	Centime.....		
Costa Rica.....	Colón (Colonea).....	₡ or ₡	Céntimo.....	¢	A new markka equal to 100 old markkaa was introduced on January 1, 1963. For clarity the old markka is abbreviated as vmk (vanha markka).
Cyprus.....	Pound.....	£	Mil.....		
Denmark.....	Krone (Kroner).....	Kr. or kr.	öre (öre).....		A new franc equal to 100 old francs was introduced on January 1, 1960. The word "new" was eliminated January 1, 1963.
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....	RD \$	Centavo.....	Ct.	
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....	S/.	Centavo.....	¢	Effective January 1, 1963 the monetary unit became the "new" franc at parity with the metropolitan franc.
El Salvador.....	Colón (Colones).....	₡ or ₡	Cent.....		
Ethiopia.....	Dollar.....	Eth. \$	Shilling, penny (pence).....	s. & d.	One CFP franc = .055 metropolitan franc.
Fiji.....	Pound.....	£	Penn (pennia).....		
Finland.....	Markka (Markkaa).....	mk	Centime.....	p.	One CFP franc = .055 metropolitan franc.
France.....	Franc.....	F	Centime.....	Qme	
French Guiana.....	Franc.....	F or fr.	Centime.....	Qme	One CFP franc = .055 metropolitan franc.
French Polynesia.....	CFP Franc.....	CFP fr.	Centime.....		
French Somaliland.....	Djibouti Franc.....	Dj. fr.	Centime.....		

See footnotes at end of table.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1966¹ --Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Gambia.....	Pound.....	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	A new currency established in 1964.
Germany, Federal Republic.....	Deutsche Mark*.....	DM	Pfennig*.....	Pf.	*For both singular and plural forms.
Ghana.....	Cedi.....	¢	Pesewa.....	P	On July 19, 1965, a new decimal monetary unit, the cedi, was introduced to replace the Ghana pound. Effective Feb. 23, 1967, Ghans will introduce a new cedi equivalent to 1.2 old cedis.
Greece.....	Drachms.....	Dr.	Lepton (lepta).....		Effective July 1, 1967, Greenland notes and coins will be withdrawn and Danish money will be used exclusively.
Greenland.....	Krone (Kroner).....	Kr. or kr.	Øre (øre).....		Local coins; 8 doubles = 1 penny. Pound sterling system.
Guatemala.....	Quetzal (Quetzales)...	¢ or Q	Centavo.....	¢	Effective Nov. 15, 1965, the Central Bank of Guyana (formerly British Guiana) began issuing a new currency, the Guyana dollar.
Guernsey.....					16 Hong Kong dollars = 1 pound sterling.
Guinea, Rep. of.....	Guinea Franc.....	FG	Cent.....		
Guyana (formerly Brit. Guiana).....	Dollar.....	G\$			
Haiti.....	Courde.....	¢	Centime.....	¢	
Honduras.....	Lempira.....	L.	Centavo.....	¢	
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....	HK \$	Cent.....		
Iceland.....	Króna (Krónur).....	kr. or kr.	Eyrir (aurar).....	Plural sur. or su.	
India.....	Rupée.....	Re. (Rs.)	Paisa (paise).....	p.	
Indonesia.....	Rupiah (Rupiah).....	Rp.	Sen (sen).....	D.	
Iran.....	Rial.....	RL. (Rls.)	Fils (fils).....	s. & d.	One dinar = 1,000 fils. Fils is not abbreviated. 1£ = 20 s. = 240 d.
Iraq.....	Dinar.....	ID	Shilling, penny (pence).	Ag.	Effective January 1, 1960, the Israel pound was divided into 100 agorot (formerly the pound equalled 1,000 prutot).
Ireland, Republic of.....	Pound.....	£	Agora (agorot).....	s. & d.	1£ = 20 s. = 240 d.
Israel.....		I£			Pound sterling system; local coins, threepence, penny, and halfpenny.
Italy.....	Lira (Lire).....	L. or Lit.	Centesimo (centesimi)		One dinar = 1,000 fils.
Jamaica.....	Pound.....	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	ct.	A new currency introduced on Sept. 14, 1966, to replace East African currency.
Japan.....	Yen (Yen).....	¥	Sen (sen).....		Effective June 10, 1962 the unit of currency is the won divided into 100 chon. The ratio of hwan to won is 10 to 1.
Jersey.....					A new currency in 1961. 1 dinar = 1,000 fils.
Jordan.....	Dinar.....	JD.	Fils (fils).....		
Kenya.....	Shilling.....	Sh.	Cent.....		
Korea, Republic of.....	Won (Won).....	₩ or ₩	Chon (chon)		
Kuwait.....	Dinar.....	KD	Fils (fils).....		

See footnotes at end of table.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1966¹ --Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Laos.....	Kip (Kip).....	K, k	Centime, AT, or Pi...	IP	*United States money is also legal tender.
Lebanon.....	Pound.....	£ or LL	Piastre.....	¢	
Liberia.....	Dollar (Liberian or U.S.)*.....	\$	Cent.....		
Libya.....	Pound.....	£L	Millieme.....	Mil	One pound = 100 piastres = 1,000 milliemmes through Sept. 1965. The piastre discontinued effective Oct. 1, 1965. One millieme will continue to equal one thousandths part of a pound.
Luxembourg.....	Franc (Luxembourg or Belgian).....	fr. or F	Piastre-see remarks.	P, Pias	Belgian money is also legal tender.
Malagasy Republic.....	Malagasy franc.....	FMG	Centime.....	Ct.	Effective July 1, 1963 the monetary unit became the Malagasy franc. One Malagasy franc = .02 French franc.
Malawi.....	Pound.....	£M	Shilling, penny (pence).	a. & d.	The Malawi pound was first issued on November 16, 1964.
Malaysia.....	Dollar.....	\$	Cent.....	c.	Malayan dollar is on a sterling exchange standard fixed at 2 shillings, 4 pence. Currency area in 1966 includes Malaysia, Brunei, and Singapore.
Maldiv Islands.....	Lari.....		Cent.....		A new currency in 1960.
Mauritius.....	Rupee.....	Re	Cent.....	¢	13-1/3 rupees = 1 pound sterling.
Mexico.....	Peso.....	\$	Centavo.....	One	Local coins and metropolitan French money.
Monaco.....	New Franc (French)....	NF	Centime.....		One dirham = 100 francs. The dirham replaced the Moroccan franc as monetary unit in October 1959.
Morocco.....	Dirham.....	DH	Franc.....		
Muscat.....	Rial.....		Baiza.....		
Nepal.....	Rupee or Dabal.....	Rs.	Pice or paisa.....	ct.	
Netherlands.....	Guilder or Florin.....	f. or fl., g.	Cent.....	ct.	
Netherlands Antilles (Curacao).....	Guilder or Florin.....	f., fl., or NAfl.	Cent.....		1 Netherlands Antilles guilder = 1.91955 Netherlands guilders.
New Caledonia.....	CFP Franc.....	CFP fr.	Centime.....	s. & d.	One CFP Franc = .055 metropolitan franc.
New Zealand.....	Pound.....	NZf	Shilling, penny (pence).		1f = 20 s. = 240 d. The decimal system of currency will be adopted on July 10, 1967.
Nicaragua.....	Córdoba.....	C\$	Centavo.....	sh. & d.	
Nigeria.....	Pound.....	£N	Shilling, penny (pence).		
Norway.....	Krone (Kroner).....	Kr.	Ore (öre).....	Ps.	Effective January 1, 1961 Pakistan adopted the decimal system.
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....	Rs.	Paisa (paisa).....	¢	U.S. money also circulates.
Panama, Republic of.....	Balboa.....	B/	Centesimo.....	ct.	
Paraguay.....	Guarani (Guaranies)...	¢	Centavo.....	c, ¢	Symbol (\$) is placed between escudos and centavos. (Example: 1\$00).
Peru.....	Sol (Soles).....	S/	Centavo.....		....Do.....
Philippines.....	Peso.....	₱	Centavo.....		
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	Esc. or \$	Centavo.....	Cent. or Ct.	
Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique.....	Escudo.....	Esc. or \$	Centavo.....		

See footnotes at end of table.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1966¹--Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Portuguese Macao.....	Pataca.....	\$	AVO.....		Same as Portugal.....
Portuguese Timor.....	Escudo.....	Esc. or \$	Centavo.....		.....Do.....
Portuguese West Africa, Angola.....	Escudo.....	Esc. or \$	Centavo.....		.....Do.....
Portuguese West Africa, Cape Verde.....	Escudo.....	Esc. or \$	Centavo.....		.....Do.....
Portuguese West Africa, Guinea.....	Escudo.....	Esc. or \$	Centavo.....		.....Do.....
Portuguese West Africa, San Tome and Principe	Escudo.....	Esc. or \$	Centavo.....		.....Do.....
Qatar and Dubai.....	Riyal.....	QPR	Dirham.....		.....Do.....
Reunion.....	CFA Franc.....	CFA fr.	Centime.....		One CFA Franc = .02 metropolitan franc.
Rhodesia.....	Pound.....	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	1£ = 20 s. = 240 d.
Rwanda.....	Franc.....	RF	Centime.....		One CFA Franc = .02 metropolitan franc.
Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.....	CFA Franc.....	CFA fr.	Sene (sene).....		A new currency, based on the decimal system, to be introduced on July 10, 1967.
Samoa, Western.....	Tala.....	\$	Girsh or gush.....		There are 20 girsh in one riyal and 5 halalah in one girsh by Decree No. 6 of December 31, 1959.
Saudi Arabia.....	Riyal.....	SR	Cent.....		13-1/3 rupees = 1 pound sterling.
Seychelles.....	Rupée.....	Re	Cent.....		A new decimal monetary unit first issued on Aug. 4, 1964.
Sierra Leone.....	Leone.....	Le.	Cent.....		A new currency, to be introduced on June 12, 1967.
Singapore.....	Dollar.....	S\$	Cent.....		On February 14, 1961, South Africa adopted the decimal system. The rand is equivalent to one-half the former South African pound.
Somali Republic.....	Somali Shilling.....	Sh. So.	Centesimo (centesimi).	c	One dinar = 1,000 filla. A new currency system, authorized by the Federal Currency Law of 1964, was introduced on Apr. 1, 1965. The Federation includes Aden.
South Africa, Republic of.....	Rand (Rand).....	R	Cent.....		
South Arabian Federation.....	Dinar.....	SA£	Fils (fils).....		
Spain.....	Peseta.....	Pta. (Pta.)	Centimo.....	Cts.	
Sudan.....	Pound.....	£S, £Sd, or £S.	Plastre, millieme.....	m/m	
Surinam.....	Guilder or Florin.....	Sf	Cent.....	ct (cta)	One Sudanese pound = 100 piastres = 1,000 milliemmes.
Sweden.....	Krona (Kronor).....	Kr. or kr.	Öre (öre).....		1 Surinam guilder = 1.919555 Netherlands guilders.
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	Fr.	Centime.....	Ct.	
Syrian Arab Republic.....	Pound or Lira.....	L.S.	Plastre.....	P.S.	
Tanzania.....	Shilingi (or shilling).....	sh., shs	Senti.....		Effective June 14, 1966, Tanzania introduced a new currency system. The shilingi, the monetary unit, is divided into 100 senti.
Thailand.....	Baht (Baht).....	B, ฿	Satang.....	sat.	The baht is sometimes referred to as the tical.
Tonga.....	Pound.....	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	a. & d.	1.25¢ = 1 pound sterling. Effective Apr. 3, 1967, Tonga will adopt the decimal system. The pa'anga, the monetary unit, will be divided into 100 senti.
Trinidad and Tobago.....	Dollar.....	TT\$	Cent.....		

See footnotes at end of table.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1966¹--Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Tunisia.....	Dinar.....	D	Millime.....	M	1 Dinar = 1,000 millimes. The Dinar replaced the Franc as monetary unit during latter part of 1958.
Turkey.....	Lira.....	TL	Kurus (kurus).....	Krs.	A new currency first issued on Aug. 15, 1966. Distinctive Ugandan coins will be issued on Jan. 2, 1967.
Uganda.....	Shilling.....	Sh.	Cent.....	ct.	
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	Pound.....	L.E.	Plastre, millieme.....	P.T. & Mill.	One pound = 100 piastres = 1,000 millimes. 1s = 20 s. = 240 d. The United Kingdom has announced that it will adopt the decimal system of currency in Feb. 1971. The pound will be retained as the monetary unit but it will be divided into 100 pence.
United Kingdom.....	Pound sterling.....	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	
Uruguay.....	Peso.....	\$	Centesimo.....	cta.	The denominations of the coins are inscribed in "Dong". There are 40 bugshas in one rial. A new dinar, equal to 100 old dinara, was introduced on Jan. 1, 1966.
Vatican City.....	Vatican Lira (lire)...	L.	Centesimo (centesimi).	c/	
Venezuela.....	Bolivar (Bolívar)....	Bs.	Centimo.....		1 £Z = 20 s. = 240 d. A new monetary unit which was first issued on Nov. 16, 1964. On Jan. 16, 1968, Zambia will adopt the decimal system of money. The new monetary unit, the kwacha, will be equivalent to one-half the Zambian pound. The kwacha will be divided into 100 ngwee.
Viet-Nam.....	Plastre.....	VN \$ or Pr	Centime.....		
Yemen Arab Republic.....	Rial.....	Y.R.	Bugsha.....		There are 40 bugshas in one rial. A new dinar, equal to 100 old dinara, was introduced on Jan. 1, 1966.
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar (Dinara).....	Din.	Para (psra).....		
Zambia.....	Pound.....	£Z	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	

¹ The decimal system of money with one whole unit divided into fractional units is in effect for each country shown except as otherwise indicated in the remarks column. The form, capitalization, position, etc., of units and their symbols or abbreviations may vary from that shown according to custom, usage, type of machines used, or for other reasons. Plural forms regularly are made by adding the letter "s", unless otherwise specified. CFA is the abbreviation for Colonies Françaises d'Afrique, and CFP is the abbreviation for Colonies Françaises du Pacifique. The terms do not necessarily refer to political status.

² Area includes the Republics of Cameroun, Gabon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), and the Central African Republic. (Africa, Equatorial).

³ The East Caribbean Dollar was issued on Oct. 6, 1965, by the East Caribbean Currency Authority, pursuant to the East Caribbean Currency Agreement of 1965, to replace the British West Indian Dollar at par. The East Caribbean Dollar is the new monetary unit in Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

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